

RAJASTHAN DISTRICT GAZETTEERS



ALWAR

By
MAYA RAM

सत्यमेव जयते

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The emblem of the Government of Rajasthan, featuring a lion standing on a pedestal with the motto 'सत्यमेव जयते' (Satyameva Jayate) in Devanagari script below it.
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P R E F A C E

This volume is the sixth in the series of the District Gazetteers for the State of Rajasthan. The territory comprised in Alwar district and the neighbouring area, finds mention in old literature and in *Mahabharata* the Matsyas occur as a very prominent people associated with the great battle of Mahabharata. Hastinapur and Delhi, have been the centres of political activities and seat of a number of succeeding empires through the ages. The area of the district lying in the vicinity of Delhi, as it does, naturally was associated with a number of battles and other political activities. It is, because of this that the tract finds mention in numerous historical works from olden times till the battle of Laswari in 1803 A.D., including *Mahabharata* and in the medieval ages, the *Baburnama* and *Ain-i-Akbari*.

Major P.W. Powlett's *Gazetteer of Ulwur* was published in the year 1878 A.D. Powlett was a revenue official and had spent some years in conducting settlement operations in the State. Then life was not as hectic as it is now and there was room for eccentricity. The leisure with which he collected information for his work, naturally gives it a touch of intimate and personal knowledge. The object of his work was, however, not any much wider than that of his counter-parts in the then British districts. It was primarily intended to be a handbook of the British administrators and political officers.

So much change has come in the intervening period and at such a speed, specially in the post independence period, that many things written in Powlett's gazetteer bear no relation to the present day life in the district. The gazetteers are now being revised/written in accordance with the general pattern laid down by the Government of India. In case of the districts in Rajasthan, the task is more of writing the gazetteers afresh than of revising them, because in most cases, no gazetteers at all, have been written while in a few others, those written, are very sketchy and cover very little ground, besides the fact that much of what has been written, has become obsolete. The current series of gazetteers in Rajasthan, where feudalism was the rule of the day for centuries, will give an eloquent commentary on how political, social and economic reforms were introduced after independence and to what effect.

As such these gazetteers are not only geographical lexicons, or statistical tables, but will reflect change almost amounting to a metamorphosis in certain fields of the district life.

Use has been made of a number of publications, Government and private including the Powlett's gazetteer. The data included in the volume, unless specifically mentioned in the text otherwise, pertain to the period ending 1964.

The map of the district appended to this volume, has been prepared by the Survey of India.

We are obliged to the various departments of the State and Central Governments, Semi-Government institutions and individuals who have helped us by extending their co-operation and making necessary material available. We will be failing in our duty if we do not express our thanks to Dr. P. N. Chopra, M.A.Ph.D., Editor, District Gazetteers and the staff of Central Gazetteers Unit, Union Ministry of Education, New Delhi for their effective role in planning and co-ordinating the work of preparation of the District Gazetteers. The Unit scrutinized the draft of this volume with great care and made several helpful suggestions with a view to improving the standard and quality of the publication. It may also be mentioned here that a portion of the expenditure incurred in the compilation and printing of the District Gazetteers is being met by the Government of India. We are also grateful to Shri B. S. Mehta, the former Chief Secretary and Shri K.P.U. Menon the present Chief Secretary to the Government of Rajasthan, for guiding and helping us in the work. Pt. Roop Narain Sharma, Retired Commissioner has gone through our draft and has made valuable suggestions. We are thankful to him too.

The draft of this volume was prepared by the then Director, Shri Maya Ram. The present Director has seen it through the press. In keeping with the convention, therefore, the volume is being published in the name of Shri Maya Ram.

The officers of the Directorate of Gazetteers have done useful team work in the compilation of this volume.

JAIPUR
Dated October, 1968

K. K. SEHGAL
Director, District Gazetteers,
RAJASTHAN, JAIPUR.

CONVERSION TABLE

Length

- 1 inch = 2.54 centimetres
- 1 foot = 30.48 centimetres
- 1 yard = 91.44 centimetres
- 1 mile = 1.61 kilometres

Area

- 1 square foot = 0.093 square metres
- 1 square yard = 0.836 square metres
- 1 square mile = 2.59 square kilometres
- 1 acre = 0.405 hectares

Volume

- 1 cubic foot = 0.028 cubic metre

Capacity

- 1 gallon (Imperial) = 4.55 litres
- 1 seer (80 tola) = 0.937 litres

Weight

- 1 tola = 11.66 grams
- 1 chhatank = 58.32 grams
- 1 seer = 933.10 grams
- 1 maund = 37.32 kilograms
- 1 palam = 34.99 grams
- 1 ounce = 28.35 grams
- 1 pound = 453.59 grams
- 1 ton = 1016.05 kilograms

Temperature

- $t^{\circ} \text{ Fahrenheit} = \frac{9}{5} (T^{\circ} \text{ centigrade}) + 32$

Metric Weights & Measures

Length

- 10 millimetres = 1 centimetre
- 100 centimetres = 1 metre
- 1000 metres = 1 kilometre

Area

100 square millimetres = 1 square centimetre

10,000 square centimetres = 1 square metre or centiare

100 square metre = 1 are

100 ares = 1 hectare

100 hectares or 1,000,000 square metres = 1 sq. k. metres

Volume

1,000,000 cubic centimetres = 1 cubic metre

Capacity

1000 millilitres = 1 litre

1000 litres = 1 kilolitre

Weight

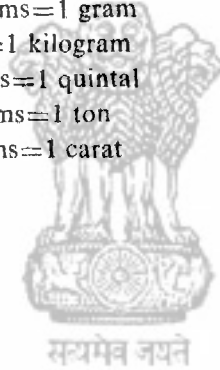
1000 milligrams = 1 gram

1000 grams = 1 kilogram

100 kilograms = 1 quintal

1000 kilograms = 1 ton

200 milligrams = 1 carat



GAZETTEER OF ALWAR DISTRICT

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MAP OF ALWAR DISTRICT



CHAPTER I

GENERAL

INTRODUCTORY

Origin of Name

The district is known after its headquarters town of Alwar. There are many theories about the derivation of the name Alwar. Cunningham holds that the city derived its name from the Salwa tribe¹ and was originally Salwapur, then Salwar, Halawar and eventually Alwar. According to another school it was known as Aravalpur or the city of Aravali.² Some others hold that city is named after Alaval Khan Mewati.³ A research conducted during the reign of Maharaja Jey Singh⁴ of Alwar revealed that Maharaja Alaghraj, second son of Maharaja Kakil of Amber⁵ ruled the area in the eleventh century and his territory extended upto the present city of Alwar. He founded the city of Alpur in 1106 *Vikrami Samvat* (1049 A.D.) after his own name which eventually became Alwar. It was formerly spelt as Ulwar but in the reign of Jey Singh the spelling was changed to Alwar.

Location

The district is situated in the north-east of Rajasthan between 27° 4' and 28° 4' north latitudes and 76° 7' and 77° 13' east longitudes. Its greatest length from south to north is about 137 km. and greatest breadth from east to west about 110 km.

It is bounded on the north and north-east by Gurgaon (of Punjab) and Bharatpur districts and on the north-west by Mahendragarh district of Punjab, on the south-west by Jaipur and on the south by Sawai Madhopur

1. The Salwas (same as Salvass) are mentioned in the *Satpatha Brahmana*. The *Mantrapatha* indicates their location near the Yamuna. The epic associates them with the Kuru-Panchals and they occupied probably what is now the (erstwhile) Alwar State. (*The History and Culture of the Indian People*, The Vedic Age, George Allen and Unwin Ltd., London p. 254).
2. A hill system dividing Rajasthan roughly into one third and two thirds.
3. A warrior of the Khanzada tribe who wrested Alwar fort from the Nikumbh Rajputs in 1492 A.D.
4. Born 1892. Ruler of Alwar from 1903 to 1937.
5. Old seat of Jaipur State.

and Jaipur districts.

The total area according to revenue records is 7,695 square km. The district occupies about 2.3 per cent of the total area of the entire State and thus in area stands 19th among other districts of the State.

The district according to the 1961 census has a population of 10,90,026 which represents an increase of 26.45 per cent over 1951 population. Alwar district stands fourth in the State, in respect of population and first in respect of density which is 143 per square km.²

Administrative Units

There are four sub-divisions in the district, viz, Alwar, Behror, Rajgarh and Tijara with headquarters at Alwar, Behror, Alwar and Kishangarhbas respectively.

There are in all nine tahsils as shown in the table below ³:

Sub-division	Tahsil	Area in sq. km. 1960-61	Population 1961	Cities & Towns 1961	Villages	
					Inhab- ited	Uninhab- ited
Alwar	Alwar	1,420	2,28,117	1	338	18
Behror	Bansur	663	77,692	—	121	3
	Behror	730	1,33,652	—	170	8
	Lachh- mangarh	1,161	1,84,218	1	317	4
Rajgarh (H.Q. Alwar)	Rajgarh	953	1,27,458	1	232	14
	Thana Ghazi	728	70,832	—	136	16
	Kishangarh	749	1,02,575	—	213	11
Tijara (H.Q. Kishan- garhbas)	Mandawar	575	86,811	—	131	2
	Tijara	686	78,671	—	195	13

1. The whole boundary between Alwar and Jaipur was determined and the line duly mapped by Captain Abbott, Assistant Agent to the Governor General in the years 1889-1872. He also set up the boundary pillars on this border in the following three years. In March, 1868 the disputed boundary between village Paoti of Nabha and villages Gaduwas, Siaka, Nangal and Ajarka of Alwar was settled by the Commissioner of Ambala with the consent of the Alwar Darbar. In February, 1873 the Assistant Settlement Officer of Gurgaon decided two of the boundary disputes on the Nabha border and in 1874-75 the Assistant Commissioner of Punjab laid down the Patiala and Alwar border line and also decided the pending disputes on the Nabha border. The boundary of Alwar with Bharatpur was settled by Captain Harrison in 1853-54. The boundary, where disputes existed between the British and Alwar territory was determined by the British Settlement Officers of Alwar and Gurgaon between 1872 and 1876.
2. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, Special Number (1963), Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan, Jaipur, p. 6.
3. *Ibid*, p. 22.

The Census of 1961 lists only three towns, viz., Alwar (27° 30'N and 76° 35'E), Rajgarh (27° 10'N and 76° 35'E) and Kherli (27° 11'N and 77° 2'E). A description of these towns is given in the last chapter.

TOPOGRAPHY

The district is a fairly regular quadrilateral in shape with its central northern portion consisting of tahsil Mandawar hemmed in by the protruding north of tahsil Behror on the west and tahsil Tijara on the east and its south eastern corner consisting of Lachhmangarh tahsil slightly flapping outward into Bharatpur district.

Ridges of rocky and precipitous hills, for the most part parallel, are a feature observable throughout the whole district which, however, is generally open to the north and east. The conspicuous feature of the district is the Aravalli range. It makes its appearance in the district from the north-east in Tijara sub-division and runs southwards forming the boundary of the district in the north-east for about 24 km. almost parallel to Alwar-Delhi road, terminating near Nowganwa.

Another range, a continuation of the Aravallis, comes into prominence at Mandawar and passes through Jindoli and Alwar towards the extreme south-western corner of the district to the Jaipur boundary.

This uninterrupted chain of hills runs for about 81 km. from south to north and intersects the district into two parts. The part lying to the west of these hills is a level plain more or less sandy and dotted with isolated small hills while on its eastern side there is a succession of hill ranges lying north and south, parallel to each other approximately at a distance of 24 km. from each ridge and finally terminating in the south-east near Bharatpur district border.

These hills are low in the north and east of the district, but become more prominent and more precipitous as one proceeds from the eastern border towards the district headquarters and from north to south and congregate in the south. They cover nearly the whole of Thana Ghazi and Rajgarh tahsils and about one-third of Alwar tahsil and form important features in Bansur, Kishangarh and Tijara tahsils. They enclose between them fertile valleys and high table lands which are reversed forests thickly wooded with spontaneous growth used for fodder and fuel and abound in haunts of wild animals like tigers, pig, *sambhar*, *nilgai*, panther etc. Mandawar, Behror and eastern portion of Alwar and

Rajgarh tahsils and western portion of Bansur tahsil are level plains with scattered peaks of small hills. (The hills on the western border rise boldly and abruptly from the plains on either side, presenting an almost impassable wall of rock and they contain the highest peak in the district 775 m. above sea level). Generally speaking, it may be said that the hills decrease in height and breadth from south to north and west to east.

Plateaux and Plains

The valleys between the hills are wide and in some cases, stretch for many kilometres. Flattened hill tops form plateaux which are at certain places wide from about $1\frac{1}{2}$ km. to several kms. The villagers have settled on some of these and their main source of livelihood is cattle grazing. At certain places *pucca* wells and reservoirs have been constructed to provide drinking water for inhabitants and their cattle.

The line of natural drainage is from south-west to north-east or north.

The principal peaks are the following¹ :

S. No.	Particulars	Height (metres)
1.	Bhangarh point, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles north of Bhangarh	649
2.	Kankwarhi point, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Kankwarhi fort	677
3.	Sirawas point, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Sirawas	651
4.	Alwar fort	597
5.	Bhurasid point, 1 mile west of Infantry line	587
6.	Bandraul point, overlooks pass between Thana Ghazi and Bairath, south of Bandraul	704
7.	Bharaich $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of Bharaich ²	792
8.	Birpur (overlooks pass between Deoti and Tehala)	626
9.	Bilali	775

Desert

The northern and some portion of the western part of the district have shifting sand dunes. Another feature is the import into the district of vast quantities of sand by strong summer winds from Jaipur and Jhunjhunu.

1. Details are given in appendix at the end of the Chapter.
2. The longitudinal valleys in between the hill ranges and the plains of the east and south east are very fertile and used for agricultural purpose.

RIVER SYSTEM AND WATER RESOURCES

There is no river in the district which is perennial on its entire course. Ruparel, Sabi, Chuhan Sidh and Landoha are the only rivers which flow through the district and carry the drainage of the hills. Several of these rivers and their tributaries have been impounded at suitable sites, the water of which is used for irrigation purposes.

Main Rivers

RUPAREL—The Ruparel also known as the Barah or Laswari, rises from Udainath hills in Thana Ghazi tahsil and finally terminates in the Bharatpur district. It passes through the Sariska forest from south to north, then turns towards east from Bara, about 19 km. south of Alwar city on the Alwar-Jaipur road. At this point (Bara) the river leaves the hilly tract and enters the fertile central plains of the district, where its water is utilised for irrigation purposes in various ways. An eight km. long feeding channel from Bara Weir to the Jey Samand lake has been constructed for diverting the Alwar share of the water to Jey Samand. The stream passes through the villages Chand Pahari, Mohabbatpur, Sohanpur, Jatpur, Chototi, Khunteta, and Koat. It flows east for about 81 km. through the centre of Alwar district before entering the Bharatpur district where its water is impounded in Sikri Bund to utilize its winter flow for *rabi* crops. A masonry (*pucca*) pickup weir has been constructed which feeds the canal on the right flank and on an average annually irrigates 1,500 acres of land. Its entire catchment area is about 1,538 sq. km. (594 sq. miles) and it has a maximum yield of 5,330 Mcft. Its principal tributaries are Narainpur and Tal Braksh, Kali Ghati, Bhartrihari, Hamirpur, Binak, Golaira, Kali Khol, Sukri, Shamganga, Nala Karot and Chhind streams. Its bed is sandy in which at places some vegetables and water melons are cultivated.

SABI RIVER—Sabi is the largest river of the district. Rising from Sewar hills (Jaipur district) it enters Bansur tahsil of Alwar district from the west and forms the boundary of Alwar district for about 25 km. in the west. It flows in a general north-eastern direction for about 97 km. in or along the borders of the district passing through Bansur, Behror, Mandawar Kishangarh and Tijara tahsils. The catchment area of the river is about 2,795 sq. km. and it has a maximum yield of 5,640 Mcft. water. It carries away the water of the western slope of the central range of the Aravalli hills. After entering Rewari tahsil of Gurgaon district of the Punjab it empties its water in the Najafgarh lake. The bed

of the river is sandy and its banks are very high and consequently, it confers no benefit to the agriculturist. Its floods endanger Rewari in times of abnormal rainfall. The tributaries of river Sabi in the district are Nala Soha, Nala Gunha Shanpur, Nala Machi, Nala Hamirpur, Nala Ismailpur, Nala Rasgan and Adawal, Nala Inderi and River Sona Mukhi. About 45 embankments have been constructed in its catchment area but many of them are lying either breached or silted. A project for constructing a dam across the Sabi river was approved by Maharaja Jey Singh and the foundation stone was laid on 1st January 1923, but the plan never materialised. This site was again examined by experts in 1945 but the project was subsequently given up on the ground that the dam was likely to be silted up rapidly.

A scheme has, however, recently been prepared for damming the river near village Badhin about 13 km. south-west of Behror at 27° 52' north latitude and 76° 22' east longitude. This is proposed to be an irrigation-cum-flood control scheme and is estimated to cost about 175 lac rupees. The survey of the scheme was taken up in 1960 and took about two and a half years to complete. Some technical data about the scheme are in the appendix at the end of the chapter.

Other rivers

CHUHAR SIDH—It rises from Chuhar Sidh hills in Alwar tahsil and flows from west to east upto Piprola from where it changes its course towards north and finally enters Gurgaon district of the Punjab. It flows for about 48 km. in Alwar district and floods a portion of Ramgarh sub-tahsil during rains rendering it suitable for winter sowings. Its tributaries in the district are the nalas of Ghatla Bassi, Shansha Shahpur, Mach Tehadpur, Sota and River Kholora Bundi

Its entire catchment area is 616 sq. km. (238 sq. miles) and 12 bunds have been constructed in its catchment area.

THE LANDOHA RIVER—The Landoha river traces its origin from Kala Pahar, which forms the eastern boundary of the district. Most of the water from the south-western slopes of Kala Pahar, a range of Aravalli hills, flows into the Landoha river which is immediately held up in its journey in the plains by Atariya Bund. It runs from north to south in its initial stage, then turns towards east near Sheikhpur, crosses the Delhi-Alwar road near Nowganwa and eventually enters the Gurgaon district of the Punjab near Shakarpuri. The catchment area of this

river in Alwar district is 611 sq. km. (236 sq. miles). It floods nearly 2, 023 hectares (5,000 acres) of agricultural land in sub-tahsil Ramgarh. Its tributaries in this district are Holani, Jiroli, Ismailpur. Chairanwera, Sotaka and Gol nalas and River Bilaspur. Fifteen bunds have been constructed in the catchment area of the river.

THE BANGANGA RIVER—The Banganga river neither rises in nor passes through Alwar district, but simply touches it near village Ukari on its eastern border. It carries the entire water of the southern hills of Thana Ghazi and Rajgarh tahsils. Its tributaries confer great benefit to agriculture in the district. The catchment area of this river in this district is about 1, 416 sq. km. (547 sq. miles). The *dehri* (flood irrigated) area of the tributaries of this river is about 4,451 hectares (11,000 acres). Forty one bunds have been constructed in its catchment area. Its tributaries in the district are the nalas of Pratapgarh, Randana Chhapopli, Devti, Kodu, Roopbas, Rajore, Ghowar, Kuncha Pahar and rivers Kundala and Nehri.

Lakes and Tanks

There is no natural lake in the district. However, there are about 150 artificial lakes and tanks. The history of some of these can be traced to as far back as the second century A.D. Baghola Bund (tank) near Rajgarh is said to have been built by the Gujaras in 145 A.D. and Bund Talao was built nearly 1,700 years ago. Another old bund is that of Deoti which was built by Bar Gujar Chiefs of the place before the occupation of Deoti by Kachhawas of Marwar. Some of the bunds like Babariya, Somasagar near Ajabgarh and Salim Sagar in Alwar fort were constructed during the time of Mughals when Alwar forest was considered to be a haunt of wild animals and the favourite *Shikar Gah* of the Mughal Emperors. Later on, Maharaja Pratap Singh, the founder of the Alwar State, built two Pratap bunds at Alwar and Rajgarh. His successor Maharaja Vinay Singh constructed Siliserh, Baleta and Tijara tanks during his time. Inlaki and Thonsari bunds were constructed during the period of Maharaja Balwant Singh of Tijara and Bakhtawar Singh of Alwar respectively. The next stage of development of bunds was from 1891 to 1900 when Mr. Macdonald was the State Engineer. Nearly all the old bunds were renovated and new bunds were constructed during this period. However, the biggest bunds of the district were constructed during the time of Maharaja Jey Singh. The important among these are Hans Sarowar and Jey Samand (1910), Vijay Sagar (1203), Training Bund (1922), and Mangalsar (1924). Short descriptions of the important bunds are as follows :

Jey Samand Bund—The bund was first constructed in the year 1910 after the settlement of Ruparel dispute with the former Bharatpur State. The Alwar share of Ruparel water is carried to the Jey Samand bund through the feeding channels connecting the bund with Bara Weir. This bund was breached in the year 1917 and was reconstructed in the year 1918–19. It is situated in a gap in hills between Ballana and Liwari villages, about 6 km. (4 miles) south of Alwar. The bund can be approached by metalled roads from the National Highway number eight in the vicinity of Alwar. It has a broad *pucca* road running over its embankment which also contains open platform and *chhattries* of architectural beauty. It is a picnic spot for the citizens of Alwar during rainy season.

The independent catchment area of Jey Samand bund is 69.4 Units, one unit being equivalent to about 2.5 sq. km. (one sq. mile) hilly area and 52 sq. km. (20 sq. miles) of plain area, according to the figures finally adopted in Ruparel dispute. The storage capacity of the bund is 1,200 million cubic feet, but it rarely fills upto that level. The yield in years of normal rainfall is about 250 Mcft. The bund consists of an earthen embankment with a masonry core wall with the exception of the breached portion repaired in 1917. The maximum height of the bund is about 10 metres (33 feet). The bund has two main canals. Canal No. 1 has a discharge capacity of 32 cusecs and is about 6 km. (four miles) long and has 3 minors. Canal No. 2 has a discharge capacity of 10 cusecs and is about 5 km. (3 miles) in length. In 1962–63 the bund irrigated an area of 1,412 hectares (3 490 acres).

SILISERH BUND—This is situated about 13 km. (8 miles) south-west of Alwar town and is connected by a road which branches off from the National Highway number eight about 10 km. (6th mile) from Alwar towards Jaipur. It was constructed by Maharaja Vinay Singh in the year 1845 on a tributary of Ruparel, and consists of an earthen embankment between two hills with a masonry wall. There is a double storeyed Rest House situated on the left side of the Bund and a road leading upto the Rest House has also been constructed. It is a holiday resort for tourists. The people of Alwar town frequently visit it for picnic all round the year and specially on the occasion of fair of Sitala Devi in April. The rest house, in fact, the whole place, has recently been improved a great deal. Details are given in chapters on Communications and Places of Interest.

The water of the bund is carried by means of two *pucca* canals for the irrigation of gardens in Alwar town. Besides, it also irrigates some agricultural land every year. Its storage capacity is 492 Mcft. and catchment area is about 137 sq. km. (52.8 sq. miles). In 1962-63, the bund irrigated an area of about 660 hectares (1,631 acres).

BALETA BUND—This is a small bund constructed by Maharaja Vinay Singh near village Baleta on a tributary of Ruparel at a cost of Rs. 50,000. It is situated between two hills, about 23 km. (14 miles) south-west of Alwar. Its catchment area is 26 sq. km. (10 sq. miles) and it has a storage capacity of 100 Mcft. It consists of an earthen embankment with a *pucca* wall 853 metres (2,800 ft.) long having a maximum height of 8 metres (25 ft.). Its bed submerged irrigation is 76 hectares (187 acres).

MANSAROWAR—This bund is situated between two hills 15 km. (9 miles) east of Alwar town on the Alwar-Mathura Road. It was constructed by Maharaja Jey Singh in the year 1910 at a cost of Rs. 1,50,000. The water of a tributary of the Chuhar Sidh has been impounded by an embankment 1,311 metres (4,300 ft.) long in the east and 3,658 metres (12,000 ft.) long in the south. It has a capacity of 654 Mcft. and a catchment area of 142 sq. km. (54.60 sq. miles), partly hilly. The maximum height of the bund is about 8 metres.

VIJAY SAGAR—This bund is situated between two hills on a tributary of the Chuhar Sidh, 10 km. north of Alwar city, on Alwar-Behror road. It was constructed in the year 1903 at a cost of about Rs. 1,15,000. The yield of the water in the tank was not good and to supplement it training bunds across Chuhar Sidh and Chandoli Bhandwara tributary were constructed and a canal was dug connecting this with Vijay Sagar lake. The independent catchment area of this tank is 52 sq. km. (20 sq. miles) and it has a capacity of 308 Mcft. A beautiful palace known as Vijay Mandir Palace was built by Maharaja Jey Singh on a small hilly platform on the northern side of the embankment. There is a beautiful temple of Shri Sita Ramji Maharaja within the premises of the palace which is often visited by devotees from Alwar city in large numbers, specially on the occasion of Ram Navmi, every year.

TRAINING BUNE—This bund has been constructed across Chuhar Sidh river at a distance of about 11 km. (seven miles) north of Alwar city. It was constructed in the year 1922 at a cost of Rs. 80,000 in order to feed the Vijay Sagar lake. Its catchment area is 123 sq. km. (47.5 sq.

miles) and it has a storage capacity of 206 Mcft. Its bed submerged and outside irrigation is 141 hectares (354 acres) and 44 hectares (109 acres) respectively.

ATARIYA BUND—Atariya bund is situated six km. (four miles) north of Ramgarh town. It was constructed in 1860 on the Landoha stream to divert its course and cause it to spread over and irrigate a large tract of fairly level country. The bund consists of an earthen embankment about 8,067 m. (26,500 ft.) long.

DEOTI BUND—This bund is one of the oldest in this district. It was constructed by Bar Gujars before the occupation of Amber by the Kachhawas. The bund is situated at a distance of 14 km. (8 miles) south-west of Rajgarh between two hills in an opening, about 213 m. (700 ft.) in length. The tank consists of a wide earthen embankment with a masonry face wall. The maximum height of the bund is 6 m. (21 ft.) Its catchment area is 39 sq. km. (15.2 sq. miles) and is mostly hilly. Its storage capacity is 214 Mcft. of water.

MANGALSAR TANK—This tank is situated about 16 miles (26 km.) west of Rajgarh town in a narrow gap between two hills. The bund was originally constructed in 1896 but it breached in 1924. It was reconstructed at a cost of Rs. 3,00,000 at a new site, 12 m. above the old site in 1926. The tank has a capacity of storing 650 Mcft. of water. The bund rests on a hard rock foundation with fissures for which due allowance in the tank design exists. The length of the dam is 82 m. The bund has three canals, one on either flank and third in the centre. The maximum height of the bund is 18 m. (60 ft.). The bund irrigated 385 hectares (951 acres) of land in 1962–63.

TIJARA BUND—This is an old bund built by Maharaja Balwant Singh about the year 1840 at a cost of Rs. 40 000. It is situated 3 km. east of Tijara in an opening between two hills. It has got vast stretch of plain area inside its bed and it is one of the best sites available in the district for submerging tanks. The bund consists of an earthen embankment with a masonry face wall 762 m. (2,500 ft.) long. It has a height of 9 m. (30 ft.) and its full supply gauge is about 3 m. (10 ft.). The present storing capacity of the bund is 37 million cubic feet. Its catchment area of 74 sq. km. (28.5 sq. miles) is mostly hilly.

JEY SAGAR BUND—This bund is situated about 40 km. (25 miles) south-west of Rajgarh town on a tributary of Banganga near Ajabgarh

village. The present Ajabgarh tank was built by Maharaja Jey Singh in the year 1927 at a cost of Rs. 3,70,000. The bund consists of an earthen embankment with a masonry out wall in the foundation. The length of the embankment is 38 m. (127 ft.) with a 122 m. (400 ft.) long weir on the right flank. The maximum height of the bund is 17 m. (55 ft.). Its catchment area is 161 sq. km. (61.5 sq. miles) and it has a storing capacity of 232 Mcft. of water. A pick-up weir at Sirsa Devi was also constructed in the year 1949 from where the water of the bund has been diverted into canals for irrigation purposes.

Springs and Springheads

The district has four important springs at Narainji, Pandupol, Bhartrihari and Bani-Talbraksh. The flow of only the Narainji spring is utilised for irrigation. Others are allowed to flow freely.

GEOLOGY

The chief geological formations occurring in the district are (i) Aravalli system, comprising schists, granites, schistose quartzites, (ii) Raialo series, comprising crystalline limestone and subordinate quartzites and (iii) Delhi system consisting of Alwar series Hornstone breccia, Kushalgarh limestone and Ajabgarh series, which comprise quartzites, phyllites, slates, grits, impure limestone and breccias. The Delhi system is exposed over major parts of the district and the rocks of this system are throughout predominating. Besides, there occur at several localities intrusive granites, pegmatites, basic dolerites and basalts of later age. All these formations are supposed to be of pre-Cambrian age.

The Alwar hills have given their name to the quartzites belonging to Alwar and Ajabgarh series of Delhi system, of which they are largely composed. They are described as well bedded quartzites of light grey colour and fine grained in which ripple markings and sun cracks on the surface of the beds are common. They also include a number of thick bands of contemporaneous trap. The older rocks of the Aravalli system upon which they rest consist of schists and gneisses with bands of crystalline limestone. At the southern extremity of the Alwar hills the quartzites overlap the slates and limestone and rest directly upon the gneiss. Copper is found at several localities, notably at Dariba where it is disseminated through the slates. There are some old lead workings in the Thana Ghazi tahsil.

Geologically the Aravalli formations are less observable features through out the district. They are the basement rocks on which the succeeding strata have been laid down or into which subsequent intrusions of igneous rocks have forced their way from below. They consist of mica, schists, marble or crystalline limestone, schistose, quartzites and conglomerates and include intrusive granites, amphibolites and quartz pegmatites. All these rocks are much older than the succeeding group or system. Indeed, they appear to have been subjected to an enormous amount of erosion. The occurrences have been reduced south of Alwar around Bhangarh and in a strip between Jhiri and Ajabgarh villages. In these areas granite is the representative of this system.

The largest and most conspicuous rock groups of the district are named as Delhi system because the famous ridge at Delhi is composed of quartzites belonging to this formation. Indeed, were it not for historical associations, the system might, with much greater appropriateness, have been named the Alwar System after the area in which it is well developed and has been chiefly studied. However, the name Delhi is general term for it has been possible to subdivide the system into the following series :—

1. Ajabgarh Series—It consists of slates, phyllites, quartzites, hard sandstones and impure limestones. It is considered to be about 3,048 m. (10,000 ft.) thick.¹

2. Hornstone breccia - Of variable thickness.

3. Kushalgarh limestone about 457 m. (1,500 ft.) comprising impure siliceous limestones.

4. Alwar Series having conglomerates, grits, quartzites, mica, schists and limestones and some volcanic material, with thickness over 3,048 m. (10,000 ft.).

The above formations of Delhi system are underlain by the Raialo limestones with some local quartzites about 610 m. (2,000 ft.) thick.

These formations comprising the Delhi system and the Raialo series are placed with the oldest strata at the base and the youngest beds at the top.

1. Dr. Wadia is of the opinion that they are about 1,524 m. (5,000ft.) thick (D. N. Wadia, *Geology of India* p. 122).

The Raialo limestone with subordinate quartzites which overlies the Aravalli rocks unconformably is found in the south-western corner of Alwar district in association with old rocks. The steatite deposits and beautiful dolomitic marbles near Jhiri occur in Raialo stage. The copper mine of Dariba near Khoh and the granular crystalline limestone two miles east of Khoh on the road to Tehla from Ajabgarh also belong to this Raialo stage. According to Dr. Heron, the Raialo stage is conformably overlain by the basal beds of the Alwar series. The outcrop of the Alwar series crosses north-eastward through the district and is the most widely exposed rock in Alwar and practically all the hilly area in central Alwar is made up of these quartzites. These include intrusions of granite as in the tract 4 miles to the north-west of Alwar city and there are also extensive intrusions of amphibolite as in area north of Khoh and west of Tehla. Except for building stones and road metal, these Alwar quartzites do not provide material for utilisation. A few copper and baryte workings are, of course, located in these rocks.

Overlaying the Alwar series comes the Khushalgarh limestone. According to Dr. Heron the rock is not dolomitic like Raialo limestone to which it at times resembles. Many of the limestones obtained from near Rajgarh, at Bund Bagwala and Kalipahari are variable. The Bund Bagwala stone contains less than four per cent magnesia whereas the material from Kalipahari is a dolomite, but it cannot be said with certainty whether these limestones are Kushalgarh limestones or come from certain horizontals in the Ajabgarh series. The so-called hornstone breccia is a quartzite rock associated with the Kushalgarh limestone. Finally, the top most beds, the Ajabgarh series, overlie the Hornstone breccia and are seen in the eastern and southern areas of Alwar district. It is in the carbonaceous slates of these beds that the copper ore at Gothari is found. At Dariba the copper ore is also found in association with slaty rocks but which are classed as Alwar's. The slate quarries near Kund railway station are in beds of Ajabgarh series. Several baryte occurrences are also located in the rocks of these formations.

The chief minerals reported to occur in the Alwar district are barytes, felspar, quartz, china clay, iron ore, copper ore, lead ore, soapstone, dolomite etc. along with building stones (flagstones, marble and masonry stones).

The hills of the south and south-west are fairly rich in minerals, such as copper, iron and lead, but they are not being worked extensively. Details about deposits and production of the various minerals found in the district are discussed in the *Industries* chapter.

FLORA AND FAUNA

Flora

The forests of Alwar district fall under the category of dry deciduous forests of the Rajasthan Region. These forests are classified as subsidiary edaphic type of dry tropical forests. Except where the slopes are precipitous, the hill slopes are covered with *Dhok* (*Anogeissus pendula*). The *Salar* (*Boswellia serrata*) is usually found on upper slopes and ridges. Timber of *Salar* is not commonly used in Rajasthan, but has a great possibility for being utilised for packing cases and match wood. *Dhok* is mostly restricted to shallow, bouldary, gentle to steep slopes and is generally absent on flat terrain. *Dhok* occurs as a pure crop. Associates like *Khair* (*Acacia catechu*) is also found mixed with it. *Chheela* (*Butea frondosa*), *Kikar* (*Acacia arabica*), *Ber* (*Zizyphus* spl.) *Lod Siali* (*Grewia flavescens*) and *Har Singar* (*Nyctanthes arborescens*) are the common associates. Bamboo (*Dendrocalamus strictus*) generally occurs in the cool and shady *nalas* in *Dhok* forest.

Forests in the district have no important timber tree species, but they are valuable for protection of soil and production of grass, fuel charcoal, *kattha*, etc. Some of the shrubs are utilised for basket making.

The area under forests comprises only 15 per cent of the total land area of the district. As per the National Forest Policy envisaged by the Central Government, the minimum area under forests should be 33 per cent. This puts the district in a deficit of 18 per cent. Long before the first regular settlement of the (erstwhile) State as a whole, known as the 16 years Land Revenue Settlement by Major Powlett, the State fuel and fodder preserves were in existence under the local names of *banis* and *roondhs*. The *roondhs* were reserves for the supply of grass and hay to the State horses and cavalry. Such preserves were kept in the various *nizamats* particularly towards the south-eastern part of the district and consisted of both hilly as well as plain tracts, enclosing large areas of wasteland and grazing grounds. The *roondhs* were opened to the local inhabitants for grazing on payment of fees after the grass requirements of the State had been met. *Banis* were fuel as well as game preserves and not only supplied fuel to the people but were also the sporting grounds of the rulers and chiefly consisted of hill slopes and hill tops. The *roondhs* and *banis* were under separate departments of the same names. This arrangement continued upto the time of the 20 years Revenue Settlement by Sir M. O'Dwyer, when both these departments were abolished giving place to a regular Forest Department under the charge of the Forest Officer of the State.

Upto 1934 there had been practically no fellings and people used to extract dry fuel wood and small timber for their domestic needs. During the second world war period some advance fellings were carried out in these forests. From this onward these forests were neglected. There was no protection from wanton exploitation and the heavy incidence of grazing. They were worked on the so-called 20 years felling cycle. Side by side with such exploitation people were allowed to extract wood from the forests under Royalty system. This went on unchecked till 1950. At present the forests are being worked on a 40 year rotation under the coppice with standards working system.

The work of afforestation and plantation has been taken up mainly on barren areas, hilly tracts and plain areas. This work has been taken in hand from 1954-55. A scheme of fencing hills to regenerate degraded *Dhok* forests has recently been taken up.

Vanmahotasava is celebrated with great zeal and enthusiasm and nearly one lac of saplings have been supplied to the public and planted at various places uptil now (1963).

The rights and privileges allowed to the public in these forests consist of grazing, removing of firewood for agricultural implements and grass cutting, etc

The district is divided into 3 ranges:--

Range	Boundaries	No. of Sections.	Beats	Forest Area (Sq. miles)		
				Reserved	Protected	Unclassed
Rajgarh	Partly demarcated	6	31	152	25	112.15
Sariska	„	5	22	129	28	31
Alwar	„	8	36	120	6	55.59

Forest Settlement

The first regular forest settlement plan was carried out with the 20 years Revenue Settlement by O'Dwyer which was later on revised by Sir Francis Wylie in 1935. The present Forest Settlement is not free from flaws and disputes. Demarcation of forest areas and preparation of Working Plan is under progress.

A list of the trees and shrubs found in the forests of Alwar district is given at the end of the chapter.

FAUNA

The fauna of Alwar district has not been surveyed scientifically so far. However, Major Powllet had made an attempt to give a description of the various types of animals in this district. It is not possible to give details of the entire fauna. However, besides antelope, ravine deer and the usual small game in the plains, tigers hyenas and *Sambhar* (*Cervus Unicolor*) are found in the hilly country and leopards almost everywhere. Wild hogs are fairly numerous in parts and wolves are occasionally met with. The animals are divided into four classes:--

1. Fishes 2 Reptiles 3. Birds and 4. Mammals.

Fishes—The natural surroundings and abundance of lakes and bunds create a suitable habitat for the different species of fishes and other aquatic fauna. During the rainy season the rivers are connected with each other and thus serve as an ideal breeding ground for fishes.

At the time Powlett wrote the gazetteer of Alwar State (1878) he was supplied with the following list of fishes found in Alwar by Dr. french Mullen, the Agency Surgeon at that time :

Local Name	Family	Sub-family	Genus	Species	No. in Dr. Day's Report on the Fish of India
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Bawas</i>	Cyprinidae	Cyprininae	Catla -anani	Catla Buch	195
<i>Chilwa</i>	Cyprinidae	Cyprininae	Aspido -paria	As. Morar	267
<i>Kirh or Ker</i>	Not identified				
<i>Murak</i>	-do-				
<i>Pariya or Paddia</i>	Cyprinidae	Cyprininae	Aspide -paria	As. Jaya	268
<i>Pattola</i>	Siluridae	Silurinae	Pseude -ntro pus	Pseu. Atherin -oides	84 -do-
<i>Putturchiti</i>	Cyprinidae	Cyprininae	Discog- nathus	Dis. Lamta	147
<i>Rahu</i>	Cyprinidae	Cyprininae	Labeo	Labeo Rohita	159
<i>Kelawat Sanka</i>	Not identified -do-				

1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Sol</i> or <i>Saul</i>	Ophiocephalidae		Ophiocephalus	Ophio Marulius	34
<i>Soli</i> or <i>Chota Saul</i>	-do-		-do-	Ophio Striatus	37
<i>Singi</i>	Siluridae	Amblopterygidae	Sarcobanchus	Sac Fossilis	113
<i>Temara</i> or <i>Tingra</i> or <i>Kafta</i>	Not identified				
<i>Wahm</i> or <i>Bahm</i>	Rhynchobdellidae	Rhynchobdellidae	Mastacembranchus	Mas Armatus	46

To the above list can be added the following species :

Popular English name	Local name	Scientific name
1	2	3
(a) Carps	<i>Mrigal</i>	Cirrhina-mrigala
	<i>Bhakur</i>	Catla-catla
	<i>Calbasu</i>	Labeo-callbasu
	<i>Mahaseer</i>	Barbus-ter
	<i>Khadia</i>	Barbusticte
	<i>Punti</i>	Barbus puntins
	<i>Bhangan</i>	Cirrhina reba
	<i>Bata</i>	Labeo-bata
(b) Cat fishes	<i>Magur</i>	Clarias batrachus
	<i>Singhi</i>	Heteropneustes fossilis
	<i>Pabda</i>	Calliechrous bimaculatus
	<i>Lanchi</i>	Wallago-attu
	<i>Silond</i>	Silonia sillondia
	<i>Singhala</i>	Mystus seenghala
	<i>Gora</i>	Rita rita
(c) Murrels	<i>Gol</i>	Ophicephalus marulus
	<i>Sanaval</i>	„ Punctatus
	<i>Gachua</i>	„ Gachua
(d) Leather backs	<i>Moi</i>	Notopterus chitala
		Notopterus notopterus
(e) Eel		Glassogobius girus

Besides the above fishes the following moluses are available :

Popular English name	Local name	Scientific name
Apple snail	—	<i>Pila globosa</i>
Oyster	—	<i>Unio</i>
—	Kori	<i>Cypraea</i>

The best variety in fishes is the *Rohu* (*Labeo rohita*) which has long been held in high esteem. Even Emperor Jahangir was extremely fond of this fish as is clear from this extract from the *Wakiat-i-Jahangiri* : “At this place (banks of the tank of Jhanud) Rai Man.....caught a Rahu fish and brought it to me. I was very fond of this fish, which is the best of all the fishes found in India. Since the date I had passed the defile of Chanda..... I had not been able to procure it although every search was made. I was highly pleased at receiving it this day and granted Rai Man a horse.” Among other fishes described by Powlett, *Murak* and *Kalawat* of the large variety are good. *Sol* (large) and *soil* (small) are liked by the local people. *Chalwa* are the little fish served on skewers at breakfast tables. *Pariya* and *bawas* are large and inferior fish. *Temara* and *Sanka*, are both small and very bony. *Singi* (small) and *ker* (large) are both indigestible. Besides the fishes, allegatons locally known as *Goh*, measuring upto 12 ft. (3.6 m) are also found in Siliserh, Jey Samand, Mangalsar, Jey Sagar and depressions of the Ruparel river.

Other reptiles of the aquatic fauna are the turtle, and water snakes. Among amphibians can be counted frogs and toads and the important annelida is the leech (*jonk*).

2. Reptiles : The reptiles of squamate order which cover lizards and snakes are found in the district. The following types of lizards and snakes are available.

Common names: 1. Asian House Geoeck. 2. Common Garden lizard 3. Slow worms. 4. Desert Monitor. 5. Common Worm Snake 6. Sand Boa 7. Indian Ery 8. Russels' Viper 9. Common Cobra 10. Common Krait.

1. Elliot and Dowson, *The History of India As Told By Its Own Historians*. Vol. VI, p. 352, (Kitab Mahal, Delhi).

The correct scientific names of all snakes which are available in the district are not known. The local snake charmers and experts known as *Gyarus*, however, give the following names:—

1. *Kankrait* 2. *Nagad Bansi* 3. *Kalgindar* 4. *Ghora Pachhar*
5. *Phool Pagar* 6. *Pauna Sarp* 7. *Chital* 8. *Puniya Sarp* and 9. *Lal Sarp*.

In addition to the above, python (*Python molurus*) or *Ajgar* is also found in the district. It measures upto six metres (20 ft.) and weighs over 75 Kg. (2 maunds)

BIRDS—There are many species of birds in the district. It is difficult to describe all of them here but the names of birds found locally and also those seen during their migration in this district, are given at the end of the chapter.

MAMMALS—Practically all the mammals found in Indian plains are available in the district. As stated earlier, the Alwar forests have been famous for wild life from ancient times and were a favourite resort of the Mughals. Akbar and Jahangir had visited the area simply for hunting tigers, panthers etc. The following mammals are found in the forests of Alwar District :—

English Name	Local Name	Biological Names
1. Tiger	<i>Sher or Nahar</i>	<i>Panthera tigris</i> Linn
2. Panther	<i>Tendua</i>	<i>Panthera pardus</i> Linn
3. —	<i>Sambhar</i>	<i>Cervus unicolour</i> Kerr
4. —	<i>Nilgai</i>	<i>Beiselaphus tragocamelus</i> Palls
5. Spotted deer	<i>Guldar Harin</i>	<i>Axis axis</i> erx
6. Four horned Antelope	<i>Harin</i>	<i>Tetraceros quadricornis</i> Blainu
7. Wild Boar	<i>Jangli Suar</i>	<i>Susserofa cristalus</i> wagn
8. Black Buck	<i>Kala Hiran</i>	<i>Antilope cervicapra</i> Linn
9. Ravine deer	<i>Chikara</i>	<i>Gazella gazella bennetti</i>
10. Wolf	<i>Liali or Bhedia</i>	<i>Canis lupus Pallipes</i> Linn
11. Hyæna	<i>Jarak</i>	<i>Hyaena hyæna hyæna</i> Linn
12. Jackal	<i>Siar or Gidar</i>	<i>Canis aureus aureus</i> Linn
13. Fox	<i>Lomri</i>	<i>Vulpes bengalensis</i> shaw
14. Mongoose	<i>Newla</i>	<i>Herpestes edwardsii</i> Geoffroyl
15. The Jungle cat	<i>Gadar Bilao</i>	<i>Felis chaus</i> gold
16. Squirrel	<i>Gilahri</i>	<i>Funambulus pennanti</i> Wr.
17. Gerbil		<i>Meriones hurrianæ</i> Jerdar
18. Monkey	<i>Bandar or Langur</i>	<i>Macaca mulatta</i> Zimmerman
19. Porcupine	<i>Seh</i>	<i>Hystrix Indica</i> Kenr
20. Common Hare	<i>Khargosh</i>	<i>Lepus nigricollis</i> F. Cur.

There were a number of *roondhs* (village reserve forests) in the district where the rulers, specially Maharaja Jey Singh, used to go for *shikar*. In these forests pigs and other animals found shelter. As pressure of population increased, the demand for more agricultural land resulted in the cutting down of these *roondhs*. Besides, the forests as a whole, suffered seriously and it is only now that an attempt is being made to rehabilitate them. The population that immigrated into the district as a consequence of the partition of country, as has been stated elsewhere in the volume, consists mostly of Sikhs, Rai Sikhs and others coming from West Punjab, North-West Frontier and Sindh. The major part of this population is non-vegetarian. The reckless killing of the wild life has considerably depleted their tribe in the district. Only about ten years ago large herds of spotted deer between Khairthal and Ismailpur and near Mandawar were to be seen. These, however, were no more to be seen there. Similar is the case with *Nilgai* and fowl (locally known as *Titar* and *Bater*) though the latter replenish themselves more quickly. Wild boars in large numbers, were found specially in Jhamuwas and Fatihabad *roondhs*. The *roondhs* have since been cut down and land brought under cultivation.

Hunting and Photography Facilities

Facilities are available for general shooting and tiger photography in the forests near Alwar. The following shooting blocks near Alwar are available for *Shikar* through recognised Shikar Agents:—

Name of Forest Range	Name of Shooting Block	Name of Officer from whom permit can be obtained
Alwar	1. Sirwas	Divisional Forest Officer, Bharatpur.
	2. Siliserh	
Rajgarh	1. Khoh	—do—
	2. Ajabgarh	
Sariska	1. Rampur	—do—
	2. Narainpur	
	3. Akbarpur	

Shooting is open for the second fortnight of the month. Fee prescribed for reservation of a shooting block by Indian citizens is Rs. 20/— but through a recognised Shikar Out Fitter it is Rs. 500/— per gun. In addition to the fee, following royalties are also payable for each animal shot :—

Tiger or Tigress	Rs. 75/—
Panther or Leopard	Rs. 35/—
Boar	Rs. 50/—

The shooting permits are issued by the Divisional Forest Officer, Bharatpur on payment of prescribed fee. The royalty is payable before the permit holder leaves the shooting block.

Boarding and lodging can be arranged at the following places if due notice is given:—

Alwar	Circuit House	(Reservation on application to the Manager, Circuit House, Alwar)
Siliserh	—do—	—do—
Sariska	Tourist Rest House	Reservation done by Game Warden, Sariska.

With regard to Tiger Photography arrangements can be made at the Sariska Game Sanctuary in consultation with the Game Warden. If special arrangements are required they can be made by the Game Warden, on payment of charges which would depend on the nature of arrangements required. For professional photography in the sanctuaries the following fees are payable in advance to the Game Warden, incharge of the sanctuary:—

- (a) For Cine Camera Rs. 50/- for the first 100 ft. of a roll of film and Rs. 10/- for every subsequent 100 ft. or fraction of a roll.
- (b) For Still Camera Rs. 25/- per camera.

Game Sanctuary

In order to save wild life from wanton destruction, a sanctuary was created in 1955-56 in Sariska forests of this district, about 33.5 km. (21 miles) from Alwar on the Alwar—Jaipur part of National Highway No. eight. The area of this sanctuary is approximately 110 sq. miles. The forest enclosure contains a number of valleys, mainly Kalighati, Silliberi, and Sariska. The undulating topography presents a picturesque setting. The boundaries of the sanctuary are constituted by the following villages:—

EAST—Dangarvara, Boreta, Thosra, Naya Gaon, Bhandodi, Saleta, Mandawara, Prithipura, Impopura, Chand Pahari, Nirbhanpura and Dharmapura.

WEST—Mandwara, Rechamala, Duharmala, Thana Ghazi, Amarkabas. Jodha Bas, Shyampura, Rajpura, Gopalpura and Jaitpura.

NORTH—Mandawar, Manawas, Adamala, Reserved Forests, Raika Guara and Kaikhol R.F.

SOUTH—Siliberi R. F., Kalawar village, Liwari R. F., Dabkan, Ghewar, Chavakabas, Murlipura, Nandu and Tehla—Rajgarh Road.

A network of roads has been built within the sanctuary to enable a visitor to go inside the forest. A departmental jeep is available on hire. There are six Watch-Towers at selected places from where visitors can watch the game. The sanctuary is open throughout the year but the best time to visit it is from February to May.

The estimated population of big and small game as it stood in the sanctuary in the year 1963 was as follows :—

Tigers	15
<i>Sambhars</i>	250
Blue bulls	300
Wild boars	300
Four horn deers	200
<i>Cheetals</i>	30

Besides, there are a few panthers, *chinkara*, caracalas and birds of many varieties.¹

Its situation on the National Highway No. eight has made the sanctuary very popular with the tourists, specially foreigners. The Forest Department maintains two Rest Houses each having two furnished suits of double bed.

Apart from wild life, the sanctuary contains the hermitages of famous sages like Bhartihari, Talbraksh and Pandupol, a Shiva temple of the 12th century and an abandoned fort. The old temples of Neel Kanth which represent the 10th century Gupta period architecture also add a charm to the sanctuary.

The number of visitors to this sanctuary during the last three years is given below :—

Year	Foreigners	Indians	Govt. officials
1960-61	250	150	55
1961-62	200	300	100
1962-63	372	140	158
1963-64 (upto Jan.)	212	223	275

1. The important species are grey partridge, common quail, bush quail, green pidgeon, vented bulbul, bee eater, bush chat, warbler, babbler, wagtail, tree pie, etc.

The staff of the sanctuary office and Rest House consists of a Game Warden, 8 Game Watchers, a cook (common for both dak bungalows), a masalchi, a chowkidar and a sweeper.

Climate

The district has a dry climate with a hot summer, a cold winter and a short monsoon season. The cold season starts by about the middle of November and continues upto about the beginning of March. The hot season follows thereafter and extends upto the end of June. The south-west monsoon season is from July to mid September. The period from mid September to mid November may be termed the post-monsoon season.

Rainfall

Records of rainfall in the district are available for 19 stations for the period ranging from 21 to 89 years. The data of rainfall for these stations and for the district as a whole is given at the end of the Chapter. The average annual rainfall in the district is 577.7 mm. (22.74"). The rough triangular area of the district which includes the stations Kotkasim, Ramgarh and Thana Ghazi, in general, receives more rainfall than the surrounding parts of the district. The rainfall during the south-west monsoon season constitutes nearly 80% of the annual rainfall. The variation in the annual rainfall from year to year is very large. In the fifty year period 1901-1950, the highest annual rainfall which amounted to 211% of the normal occurred in 1917. The lowest annual rainfall in the same period, was only 35% of the normal and occurred in 1905. The rainfall was less than 80% of the normal in 16 years out of which two and three consecutive years of rainfall less than 80% of the normal, have occurred on four occasions. Even four or five consecutive years with rainfall less than 80% of the normal, have been recorded at Alwar, Kishangarh, Nimrana and Govindgarh. The periods 1901-3, 1920-21, 1928-29 and 1937-39 have been years of low rainfall for the district as a whole, although in varying degree in different parts of the district. It will be seen from table *Frequency of Annual Rainfall* that in 39 years out of fifty the annual rainfall in the district was between 300 and 800 mm. (11.81 and 31.50").

On an average there are 30 rainy days (days with rain of 2.5 mm. i.e., 10 cnt. or more) in a year. This number varies from 23 at Partabgarh to 36 at Alwar.

The highest rainfall in 24 hours at any station in the district during the period for which record is available, was 358.1 mm. (14.10") at Partapgarh on 9th September, 1924. As compared to other eastern districts of Rajasthan, Alwar receives lesser amount of rain. Bharatpur gets an annual average fall of 657.8 mm. in 34 rainy days and Sawaimadhopur even higher i.e. 685.8 mm in 35 days. Alwar however, compares favourably with the Rajasthan average of 536.3 mm.

Temperature

The only meteorological observatory in the district is at Alwar, and there too records are available only for a few years. The description which follows is based on the longer records of the observatories in the adjoining districts with the meagre data available for Alwar. The period from March to June is one of continuous rise in temperatures, May and June being the hottest part of the year. The mean daily maximum temperature in May is of the order of 48°C (106°F) while the mean daily minimum is about 28°C (82°F). In May and June the maximum temperature may sometimes go upto 48° or 49°C (119°F). The setting in of the south-west monsoon after the middle of June, lowers the temperature somewhat but the relief from heat is not marked because of the added discomfort from the increase in humidity, which is characteristic of monsoon air. After the withdrawal of the monsoon by mid-September, days become hotter and in October day temperatures are a little higher than in the previous month. The nights become progressively cooler. After mid November both day and night temperatures drop rapidly till January which is the coldest month. The mean daily maximum/minimum temperature in this month is about 23° C (73°F) and about 8°C (47°F) respectively. In association with cold waves which sometimes affect the district in the wake of western disturbances which pass across north India during the cold season, minimum temperature particularly in January and February may occasionally fall to a degree below the freezing point of water.

Humidity

During the brief south-west monsoon season the relative humidities are generally over 70%. During the rest of the year, the air is generally dry. In the summer season which is the driest part of the year, afternoon humidities may be as low as 20 to 25 per cent.

Cloudiness

During the south-west monsoon season skies are moderately to heavily clouded generally and over cast on some days. In the rest of the

year clear or lightly clouded skies prevail. But on a few days in the winter season, skies become cloudy when the district is affected by passing western disturbances.

Barometric Pressure

The barometric pressure is over the annual mean in the period from November to April. The month of least pressure is July. Then come August, September and October. The highest pressure is generally in the months of December and January.

Winds

Taking the year as a whole winds from south-west and north-west are most frequent. They are generally stronger over the western parts of the district than over the areas further east. Winds are strongest in June and lighter in November. During the cold weather period the winds are generally light and variable but north-west and northerly winds are more frequent than those from the other directions. In the hot season and during monsoon, winds are generally between south-west and west. Violent and dust raising winds are experienced more or less throughout the district during the summer. The rainfall is often associated with an easterly wind. After the withdrawal of the monsoon, winds die down considerably and in October and November are again very light and highly variable.

Thunder Storms

The district experiences very few thunder storms. It has on an average only about 20 thundry days, most of which occur in the period from May to September. Dust storms are, however, most frequent. The district has 18 days of dust storms. Maximum number of dust storms occur in June and more or less continue upto September.

Hail Storms

Hail storms are very rare in this district. On an average one hail storm is experienced in about three years. These storms generally occur in January, March and May and to a lesser extent in February. The worst hail storm in the district in recent years, occurred in March, 1956 which affected parts of Tijara and Kishangarh tahsils. The size of stones was unusually big. It damaged heavily the standing crops and killed large number of birds.

Earthquakes

Seismically Alwar district lies in a region where no earthquake of any significance has taken place in the past. However, a few shocks

of great intensity at their origin in the seismically active Himalayan Boundary fault Zone, the Hindukush and the Rann of Kutch have been felt on some occasions at Alwar.

The following is the list of these shocks which were of great intensity and were felt over an extensive area. Although actual reports of having been felt at Alwar, are not available, it is surmised that these shocks would have been felt because the district was well within the zone of perceptibility for each of these shocks.

S.No.	Date	Place of Origin	Remarks
1-	1720, July 15th	Near Delhi	A dreadful earthquake in which walls of fortress and many houses were destroyed. It was followed by 4/5 after shocks per day for 40 days.
2.	1803, Sept. 1st	Near Mathura	A very violent shock which was felt upto Calcutta. Caused extensive fissures in fields through which water rose with considerable violence near Mathura.
3.	1819, June 16th	Rann of Kutch	One of the most destructive and violent shocks on record in India felt over whole of Rajasthan.
4.	1897, June 12th	Assam	One of the great shocks that have occurred anywhere during historic times. It was felt slightly over eastern part of Rajasthan.
5.	1905, April 4th	Kangra	Severe shock, Kangra & neighbouring places completely ruined. Felt sharply at Alwar.

S. No.	Date	Place of Origin	Remarks
6.	1911, July 4th	Hindukush	The shocks originating from Hindukush were slightly felt over Northern Rajasthan.
7.	1916, August 28th	Near 30°N 81°E	The shock originating from Himalayas was felt slightly over North East Rajasthan.
8.	1929, February 1st	Hindukush	The shock originating from Hindukush was felt slightly over North East Rajasthan.
9.	1937, November 14th	Hindukush	Felt over north and eastern part of Rajasthan.
10.	1949, March 4th	Hindukush	The shock originating from Hindukush was extensively felt over Northern Rajasthan upto Jaipur.

Besides these above mentioned shocks the area also experiences small local earth tremors, which are caused due to local crustal readjustment below the alluvium of the earth. These are too small to cause any significant damage to engineering structures. Their area of perceptibility also remains very small.

APPENDIX A

**Alphabetical List of the Important Trees and Shrubs found
in Alwar Forests**

S.No.	Botanical Names	Hindi Names
1.	<i>Abrus precatorious</i> (climber)	Chirmethi
2.	<i>Acacia arabica</i> (tree)	Babul
3.	<i>Acacia catechu</i> (small tree)	Khair
4.	<i>Acacia senegal</i> (small tree)	Safed Khair
5.	<i>Acacia leucophloea</i> (tree)	Arunj
6.	<i>Adhatoda vasica</i> (shrub)	Arusa
7.	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (tree)	Bel
8.	<i>Albizzia lebbeck</i> (tree)	Kali Siras
9.	<i>Albizzia procera</i> (tree)	Safed Siras
10.	<i>Anogeissus latifolia</i> (tree)	Dhawra
11.	<i>Anogeissus pendula</i> (tree)	Dhok
12.	<i>Azadirachta indica</i> (big tree)	Neem
13.	<i>Bauhinia racemosa</i> (tree)	Senta, Jhinja
14.	<i>Boswellia serrata</i> (large tree)	Salar
15.	<i>Butea momosperma</i> (tree)	Cheela, Palas
16.	<i>Cassia fistuala</i> (tree)	Amaltas
17.	<i>Calotropis procera</i> (bush)	Aak
18.	<i>Cuscuta reflexa</i> (leafless parasite)	Amarbel
19.	<i>Carissa carandas</i> (small bushy shrub)	Keronda
20.	<i>Cordia dichotoma</i> (small tree)	Gonda
21.	<i>Cordia rothii</i> (shrub)	Gundi
22.	<i>Commiphora mukul</i> (tree)	Gugal
23.	<i>Capparis decidua</i> (scrubby bush)	Ker
24.	<i>Crataeva religiosa</i> (medium sized tree)	Barna
25.	<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i> (tree)	Shisham
26.	<i>Datura metel</i> (thorn apple)	Dhuneta (<i>Datura</i>)
27.	<i>Diospyros melanoxylon</i> (tree)	Tendu
28.	<i>Dandrocalthus strictus</i> (bamboo)	Bans
29.	<i>Emblica officinalis</i> (tree)	Ambla
30.	<i>Euphorbia neriifolia</i> (shrub)	Danda Thor
31.	<i>Ficus bengalensis</i> (large tree)	Bad
32.	<i>Ficus religiosa</i> (tree)	Pipal
33.	<i>Ficus lacor</i> (tree)	Pakar
34.	<i>Ficus glomerata</i> (tree)	Gular

S.No.	Botanical Names	Hindi Names
35.	<i>Ficus cordifolia</i> (tree)	Paras Pipal
36.	<i>Gmelina arborea</i> (a handsome tree)	Ghamuhr (Sewan or Hawan)
37.	<i>Grewia flavescens</i> (shrub)	Chaprar
38.	<i>Grewia tenax</i> (shrub)	Gangerun
39.	<i>Grewia tilliaefolia</i> (small tree)	Dhaman
40.	<i>Helicteres isora</i> (shrub)	Marod Phali
41.	<i>Holarrhena antidysentrica</i> (shrub)	Dudheli
42.	<i>Kydia calyciana</i> (tree)	Barong (Varan)
43.	<i>Lantana camara</i> (shrub)	Latena
44.	<i>Milusa velutina</i> (tree)	Kari, Om, Domsal
45.	<i>Mangifera indica</i> (tree)	Aam
46.	<i>Mimusops hexandra</i> (a green tree)	Khirni
47.	<i>Mucuna prurita</i> (creeper)	Kaunch (Kowees)
48.	<i>Nyctanthes arbortristis</i> (small tree)	Lod Sihali, Harsingar
49.	<i>Opuntia dillenti</i> (shrub)	Nagphali, Thor
50.	<i>Pandanus tectorius</i> (shrub)	Kewda
51.	<i>Phoenix sylvestris</i> (palm tree)	Khajur
52.	<i>Prosopis spicigera</i> (a thorny tree)	Khejra
53.	<i>Plumbago zeylanica</i> (shrub)	Chitrak (Sitrawal)
54.	<i>Rhus mysurensis</i> (shrub)	Dasan
55.	<i>Schrebera swietenioides</i> (tree)	Mokha
56.	<i>Soymida febrifuga</i> (tree)	Rabain
57.	<i>Saccharum munja</i> (grass)	Munj
58.	<i>Saccharum spontaneum</i> (grass)	Kans
59.	<i>Sterculia urens</i> (tree with white bark)	Katira, Kharaiyo
60.	<i>Syzygium cumini</i> (tree)	Jamun
61.	<i>Salmalia malabarica</i> (tree)	Samal
62.	<i>Salvadora Oleoides</i> (tree)	Pilu (Jal)
63.	<i>Terminalia belerica</i> (tree)	Bahera
64.	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i> (tree)	Arjun
65.	<i>Tamarindus indica</i> (large tree)	Imli
66.	<i>Tecomella undulata</i> (tree)	Roheda
67.	<i>Vetiveria zizanioides</i> (grass)	Khas
68.	<i>Woodfordia fruticosa</i> (large shrub)	Chhapran (Duri)
69.	<i>Wrightia tinctoria</i> (shrub)	Khirna
70.	<i>Wrightia tomentosa</i> (small tree)	Kala Kuda
71.	<i>Zizyphus mauritiana</i> (tree)	Ber

APPENDIX B

List of Birds found in Alwar District

S. No.	Common Birds	Biological Names
1.	Blue Rock Pigeon	Columba Livia Gmelin.
2.	Common Crow	Corvus splendens Vieillot.
3.	Common Babbler	Argya Caudata.
4.	Grey Shrike	Lanius exubitor Linn.
5.	Drongo	Dicrurus macrocerus Vieillot.
6.	White browed fantain fly catcher	Rhipidura aurcola lesson.
7.	Red vented bulbul	Pyenostus cafer Linn.
8.	Golden oriole	Oriolus oriolus Linn.
9.	Indian Robin	Saxicoloides fulicata Linn.
10.	Tailor bird	Orthotomus sutorious Pennent.
11.	Weaver bird	Lloceus phylippinus Linn.
12.	Purple sun bird	Neeta rinia asiatica Latham.
13.	House sparrow	Passer domesticus Linn.
14.	Green bee eater	Merops orientalis Latham.
15.	Indian roller	Coracias bengalensis Linn.
16.	Pied king fisher	Ceryle fudus Linn.
17.	Common king fisher	Alcedo atthis Linn.
18.	Breasted king fisher	Halyson smyrensis Linn.
19.	Hoopoe	Upupa epops Linn.
20.	House swift	Apus affinis Gray.
21.	Night Jar	Caprimulgus asiaticus Latham.
22.	Blossom headed parrakeet	Psittacula cyanocephala.
23.	Shikara	Accipiter badins Gm.
24.	White backed vultures	Gyps bengalensis Gm.
25.	Rufous turtle dove	Streptopelia orientalis Latham.
26.	Indian ring dove	Streptopelia decascto Frivaldszky.
27.	Red Wattled lapwing	Vanellus indicus Bodd.
28.	Black winged stilt	Himan topus himantopus Linn.
29.	Little cattle egret	Egretta gazetta Linn.
30.	Peacock	Pave cristatus Linn.
31.	Blue tailed bee-eater	Merops supercilioosus Linn.
32.	White eared bulbul	Pyenonotus Lewootis gould.
33.	Rufous backed shrike	Lanius schach Linn.
34.	White throated munia	Lonchura malabarica Linn.
35.	Rufous-tailed lark	Ammomanes phoenicuous Franklin.

S.No.	Common Brids	Biological Names
36.	Grey horn bill	<i>Tockus birostris scopoli.</i>
37.	Crow pheasant	<i>Centropus sinensis stephens.</i>
38.	Black backed yellow wood pecker	<i>Chrysocolaptes festivus Bodd.</i>
39.	Golden backed wood pecker	<i>Dnopium bengalensis Linn.</i>
40.	Yellow fronted poid wood pecker	<i>Dendro copes mahrattenis Latham.</i>
41.	Ashy wren warbler	<i>Prinia socialis sykes.</i>
42.	Faintain warbler	<i>Cisticola juncidis Raffin.</i>
43.	Common babbler	<i>Turdoides candata dumroit.</i>
44.	Jungle babbler	<i>Turdoides somervillei sykes.</i>
45.	Pied bush chats	<i>Saxicola caprats Linn.</i>
46.	Crested Lark	<i>Galerida cristata Linn.</i>
47.	Black bellied finchlark	<i>Eremopterix grisea Scopoli.</i>

(B) WATER BIRDS

1.	Open billed stork	<i>Anastomus oscitans Boddart.</i>
2.	Painted stork	<i>Ibis lencocephalus Pennant.</i>
3.	White ibis	<i>Threskiornis melanocephalus Latham.</i>
4.	Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax niger Vieillot</i>
5.	Darter	<i>Anhinga melanogaster Pennant.</i>
6.	Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta Linn.</i>
7.	Heron Night	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax Linn.</i>
8.	Gray heron	<i>Ardea cinerea Linn.</i>
9.	Spoon bill	<i>Platalea leucorodia Linn.</i>
10.	Common teal	<i>Anas crecca Linn.</i>
11.	Comb duck	<i>Sarkidiornis melanotes Pennent.</i>
12.	Coot	<i>Fulica atra Linn.</i>
13.	Pheasant tailed jacana	<i>Hydrophasianus chirurgus Scopoli.</i>
14.	Black necked stork	<i>Xenor hynchus asiaticans Latham.</i>
15.	White necked stork	<i>Ciconia episcopa Bodd.</i>
16.	Sarus Crane	<i>Grus antigone Linn.</i>

(C) MIGRATORY BIRDS

1.	Florican	<i>Eupodotis indica Miller.</i>
2.	Painted snipe	<i>Rostratula bengalensis Linn.</i>
3.	Common teal	<i>Anas crecca Linn.</i>

S.No.	Common Birds	Biological Names
4.	Whistling teal	<i>Dendrocygna javanica</i> Horsfield.
5.	Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i> Linn.
6.	Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i> Linn.
7.	Shoveller	<i>Anas clypeata ferina</i> Linn.
8.	Barheaded goose	<i>Anser indicus</i> Latham.
NON-WATER BIRDS WHICH MIGRATE		
1.	Pied bush chat	<i>Saxicola caprata</i> .
2.	White wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i> Linn.
3.	Kashmir red start	<i>Pheonicurus achrurus Pheonicuroides</i> H & M
(B) RARE BIRDS		
1.	Red Spur fowl	<i>Galloperdix Spadicea</i> Gm.
(E) RESIDENT GAME BIRDS		
1.	Gray partridge	<i>Francolinus pondicerainus</i> Gm.
2.	Bush quail	<i>Perdicula asiatica</i> Latham.
3.	Rain quail	<i>Coturnix coromandelica</i> Gm.
4.	Rock Bush quail	<i>Perolicula agroondah</i> Sykes.
5.	Black partridge	<i>Francolinus francolinus</i> Linn.
6.	Spur Fowl	<i>Galloperdix spadicea</i> Gm.

APPENDIX C

Normals and Extremes of Rainfall

Station	No. of years of data	Month												Annual rainfall as % of normal & year*	Highest annual rainfall as % of normal & year*	Lowest annual rainfall as % of normal & year*	Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours*		Date
		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December				amount (mm)	18	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Alwar	50 a	13.7	12.9	8.9	5.3	15.5	62.5	177.0	189.0	133.6	12.2	2.0	7.1	639.7	197 (1917)	31 (1918)	289.3	1904 Aug.	24
	b	1.2	1.3	0.9	0.7	1.5	3.7	9.5	10.3	5.3	0.7	0.2	0.7	36.0					
Kishangarh	50 a	13.5	12.5	11.4	6.3	13.5	53.3	180.1	173.5	120.4	30.7	1.8	6.3	606.3	209 (1917)	31 (1918)	201.2	1893 July	9
	b	1.2	1.2	0.9	0.6	1.2	3.1	9.1	8.7	4.8	0.8	0.2	0.6	32.4					
Mandawar	50 a	12.7	10.4	9.9	5.6	10.9	56.6	176.3	165.6	105.2	10.7	3.3	4.8	572.0	223 (1917)	18 (1905)	217.2	1911 Sep.	28
	b	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.5	1.0	3.0	8.2	8.3	4.3	0.6	0.2	0.4	29.7					
Lachhman-garh	50 a	10.2	8.6	6.6	3.6	9.9	47.5	183.6	169.2	106.2	15.5	0.8	8.4	570.1	209 (1942)	32 (1905)	314.2	1924 Sep.	9
	b	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	1.1	2.9	9.3	8.5	4.3	0.7	0.1	0.6	30.4					
Tijara	50 a	15.2	12.5	11.9	7.4	11.7	49.5	173.2	173.2	115.1	13.2	2.0	5.3	590.2	244 (1917)	38 (1929)	189.2	1893 July	9
	b	1.4	1.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	3.5	8.9	8.4	4.9	0.7	0.2	0.6	32.7					
Ramgarh	40 a	14.7	12.5	8.4	5.8	12.7	48.5	194.8	194.8	119.9	13.2	1.5	6.9	633.7	194 (1917)	31 (1905)	204.0	1919 Aug.	30
	b	1.3	1.4	0.9	0.6	1.1	3.2	9.7	9.2	5.1	0.5	0.1	0.6	33.7					
Nimrana	50 a	14.5	11.9	12.5	5.8	13.7	52.6	156.7	167.1	101.6	11.9	2.8	4.8	555.9	244 (1917)	44 (1939)	199.4	1911 Sep.	28
	b	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.6	1.2	2.7	7.8	8.3	4.2	0.8	0.3	0.4	29.7					

(Contd.)																		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
indgarh 41 a	15.7	10.7	9.4	6.3	7.6	46.7	188.7	171.2	107.4	17.0	1.3	4.6	586.6	218 (1917)	32 (1905)	201.9	1942 Sep. 4	
b	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.8	3.1	9.4	8.7	4.8	0.6	0.1	0.5	32.1					
tkasim 21 a	21.8	15.5	17.5	9.7	16.0	68.1	258.1	176.0	154.4	9.4	0.3	3.1	749.9	212 (1942)	30 (1938)	297.2	1911 Sep. 11	
b	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.8	0.9	3.4	9.7	8.1	4.7	0.4	0.0	0.4	32.3					
unaghazi 24 a	9.7	8.6	8.9	6.1	15.5	61.7	202.7	184.4	99.1	14.0	1.0	7.4	619.1	239 (1917)	16 (1905)	223.5	1895 Aug. 2	
b	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.6	1.2	3.4	8.8	9.3	4.9	0.7	0.1	0.4	32.1					
uror 24 a	15.0	10.2	8.1	5.3	12.2	38.3	154.7	154.2	85.3	14.7	2.3	5.6	505.9	218 (1917)	33 (1905)	279.4	1908 July 14	
b	1.3	0.9	0.7	0.6	1.3	2.6	7.0	7.7	4.2	0.7	0.3	0.5	27.8					
usur 24 a	12.9	10.7	8.6	7.6	19.1	49.3	172.5	173.2	89.01	5.6	2.3	6.6	557.5	222 (1917)	30 (1905)	167.1	1897 Aug. 17	
b	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.9	1.6	3.2	9.5	8.9	4.3	0.5	0.4	0.6	32.9					
ukra 28 a	12.2	13.2	9.7	5.6	10.7	44.2	151.6	148.6	90.2	13.2	3.8	7.1	510.1	272 (1917)	54 (1915)	170.9	1917 Sep. 21	
b	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.8	2.4	6.4	6.8	3.7	0.4	0.3	0.6	24.4					
humar 30 a	9.7	10.2	8.4	6.1	9.4	34.5	173.2	157.0	88.01	18.8	1.3	6.1	522.8	181 (1917)	28 (1905)	204.5	1910 Sep. 30	
b	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.5	1.1	2.7	8.6	8.0	4.1	0.9	0.2	0.6	29.1					
rainpur 28 a	9.9	9.4	6.3	4.3	15.7	47.2	180.3	170.9	90.0	11.9	3.1	7.1	557.0	209 (1917)	33 (1905)	164.3	1904 Aug. 24	
b	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.4	1.3	2.7	7.7	7.6	4.0	0.7	0.3	0.6	27.6					
la 21 a	7.6	7.4	5.8	5.6	8.6	50.8	193.8	182.9	94.5	12.7	1.5	6.3	577.5	227 (1917)	25 (1905)	152.4	1919 Aug. 30	
b	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.8	3.0	7.9	8.6	4.0	0.4	0.1	0.5	27.2					

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Malakhera 21 a																		
	8.1	9.7	6.9	5.1	8.6	37.9	165.3	184.4	84.3	12.7	1.0	5.6	529.6	202 (1917)	34 (1905)	216.4	1919 Aug. 30	
b																		
	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.5	1.0	2.9	8.7	8.7	4.3	0.5	0.1	0.5	29.6					
Pratabgarh 28 a																		
	9.4	6.1	5.3	3.6	10.4	41.9	185.9	180.6	88.7	15.0	10.9	6.1	563.9	197 (1917)	21 (1905)	358.1	1924 Sep. 9	
b																		
	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.8	1.9	7.0	6.5	3.1	0.6	0.1	0.5	22.6					
Mandhan 28 a																		
	11.4	13.5	10.2	3.8	17.0	40.4	150.4	166.1	97.0	9.9	3.3	9.0	530.9	190 (1917)	30 (1918)	180.6	1930 July 8	
b																		
	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.4	1.1	2.4	6.4	7.0	3.8	0.7	0.3	0.7	25.6					
Alwar (Distt.) a																		
	12.5	10.9	9.2	5.7	12.6	49.0	179.9	172.7	103.7	12.9	2.4	6.2	577.7	211 (1917)	35 (1905)			
b																		
	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	1.1	2.9	8.4	8.3	4.4	0.6	0.2	0.5	29.9					

(a) Normal rainfall in mm. (b) Average number of rainy days (days with rain of 2.5 mm. or more)

* Based on all available data upto 1955. ** Years given in brackets.

APPENDIX

**Frequency of Annual Rainfall in The District
(Data 1901-50)**

Range in mm	No. of years	Range in mm	No. of years
201—300	2	801—900	5
301—400	7	901—1000	2
401—500	7	1001—1100	1
501—600	13	1101—1200	—
601—700	9	1201—1300	1
701—800	3		



**Annual Rainfall in Alwar District
1954-63**

Year	Centimeters
1954	42.85
1955	74.26
1956	67.23
1957	67.62
1958	37.26
1959	58.27
1960	69.19
1961	78.38
1962	67.44
1963	67.76

SOURCE : *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan* Volumes for 1958 onwards.

APPENDIX E

Technical Details of the Sabi Scheme

1. Total catchment area	2,253 sq km.
2. Catchment area intercepted	585 sq. km.
3. Catchment area free	1,554 sq. km.
4. Average annual rainfall	21" or 53 cm.
5. Estimated normal yield at the dam site	1,975 mcft. (million cubic feet)
6. Proposed capacity of the tank at F.T.L. (Full tank level)	5,600 mcft.
7. Gross irrigation capacity	1,975 mcft.
8. Dead storage with sill R.L. (Reduced level) at 621.00	250 mcft.
9. Live storage for irrigation	1,725 mcft.
10. Expected flow of irrigation in normal year	13,800 acres
11. Expected average annual irrigation as worked out for 10 years from 1951 to 1960.	11,240 acres
12. Expected average annual bed cultivation (culturable area likely to be exposed in tank bed before Rabi sowing)	1,080 acres
13. Total length of the dam	21,850 ft.
14. Total length of main dam	21,626 ft.
15. Total length of waste weir	224 ft.
16. Total length of right flank	10,600 ft.
17. Designed flood lift	22 ft.
18. Maximum flood discharge	91,000 cusecs
19. Full tank level	R.L. 648 (reduced level)
20. Maximum water level	R.L. 648.00
21. Top Bund level	R.L. 655.00
22. Supply sluice sill level	R.L. 621.00
23. Free board	7 ft.
24. Total length of canal	675 chains (1 mile= 50 chains)

APPENDIX F

Peaks in Alwar District

Sl. No.	Name of Station	Latitude	Longitude	Height in feet		Height in Metres	
				Ground	Top	Ground	Top
1.	Bhangarh H.S.	27°06' 32".42	76°17' 22".84	2130	2136	649	651
2.	Kankwarhi H.S.	27°20' 28".26	76°23' 13".53	2220	—	677	—
3.	Sirawas	27°35' 29".8	76°27' 15".3	2137	—	651	—
4.	Alwar Fort (Highest building in fort)	27°34' 27".2	76°35' 18".4	—	1958	—	597
5.	Alwar (Bhurasid) H.S.	27°33' 14".64	76°34' 53".95	1926	—	587	—
6.	Bandraul H.S.	27°25' 29".18	76°14' 33".09	2310	—	704	—
7.	Bharaich	No information available					
8.	Birpur H.S.	27°10' 47".12	76°27' 05".26	2055	—	626	—
9.	Bilali H.S.	27°32' 05".24	76°21' 05".04	2544	2549	775	777

1. Source: Survey of India, Abu.

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CHAPTER II

HISTORY

ANCIENT PERIOD

Recent archaeological excavations at different places in the area, have given inkling of the presence of hand-axe culture in the district. At Bhangarh, on the Sanvan, an affluent of Chambal, 'a stratified deposit consisting of two gravel beds intercalated by silt and capped again by silt, have yielded pebble tools, hand-axes and Levallois type flakes.'¹ The discovery of four earthen vessels lying in a regular line and at the same level at Bairath below two large boulders and a layer of smaller ones immediately in front of an Asokan Rock Edict by Carlleyle, have been described as cinerary urns containing human bones.² At Kakera, seven miles from Bairath, there is a great mound of occupation debris of ancient times. At a similar mound just north-east of Deosa (Dausa), Carlleyle found, "roundish shaped earthen vessels with lids containing human bones." In the context of these recent explorations, Gordon suggests³, "until this general area of Bharatpur and Alwar is thoroughly explored and its remains properly investigated, these important cairns, megaliths and occupation sites, do little to help us with regard to the problems of the introduction to India either of iron or megaliths."

The close proximity of the district to Bairath, the old Virata, lends to the area an antiquity of epic age. Mention is found in the *Mahabharata* of the Pandavas who spent the thirteenth year of their exile incognito at Virata. There they helped the Matsya king, Virata, against the attack of the Kauravas who lifted away the cattle belonging to the Matsyas. It is also stated that Uttara, the daughter of Virata, was married to Abhimanyu, son of Arjuna. From this point of vantage i. e. Virata, the Pandavas collected their allies and marched against the Kurus through this territory (i. e. Alwar) to Kurukshetra. Among the supporters of the Pandavas to the Great War of Kurukshetra, the name of the Matsyas like Panchalas Chedis, Karusha, Western Magadha, Kasi and South-western Yadavas is also included. King Virata was killed on the fifteenth day by Guru Dronacharya during the war (C. 1400 B. C.).

1. Sankalia, H.D., *Prehistory and Protohistory in India and Pakistan*, p. 58.
2. Gordon, D.H., *The Prehistoric Background of Indian Culture*, p. 161.
3. *ibid.*

The Matsya also appear in connection with the Vasas (or Vatsas) in the *Kaushitaki Upanishad* and with the Salvass in the *Gopatha Brahmana*. Their king Dhvasan Dvaitavana, who performed the sacrifice at the lake Dvaitavana, is included in the list of the Ashvamedhins in the *Satapatha Brahmana*¹. Vasas and Ushinaras were of little importance when compared with the dominions of Matsyas. Dhvasan Dvaitavana is said to have performed the horse sacrifice (*Ashwamedh Yajna*) and probably ruled in or about Jaipur or Alwar, where late Dvaitavana must be placed².

According to the *Manusmriti*, the Matsyas were included in the Brahmarshidesha and 'they appear as one of the select few of the Aryan races who were noted for their devotion to Brahmanical ideals'.³ The country of the holys ages—Brahmarshidesha, of which Matsya formed a part, included, according to Rapson, the eastern half of the former State of Patiala and of the Delhi division of the Punjab, the Alwar State and adjacent territories in Rajputana, the region which lies between the Ganges and Jumna and the Mathura district in Uttar Pradesh⁴. Manu also recommends that the warriors for vanguard should be selected from among the Matsyas, Panchalas and those born in Surasena. The *Rigveda* tells us that Matsyas were attacked by Turvasa, a famous king of Rigvedic times⁵ with a view to acquire wealth required for a sacrifice. It follows that the Matsyas must have been wealthy people; their riches probably consisted of cows (*Go-Dhan*) which mainly formed the wealth in those days and which were in great demand for the performance of lengthy and elaborate sacrifices. This wealth, even in epic times, laid the Matsyas prone to predatory expeditions by Kurus and Trigarttas.

Mauryas

Between the earlier and later Nandas, there were at least ten dynasties which synchronized with their reigns. Among these were the Surasenas and Matsyas. Surasena claimed their descent from Yadu and their capital was Mathura. "To the west of Surasenas dwelt the Matsyas. The two peoples are constantly associated, and it is possible that at this

1. *The History and Culture of the Indian People—Vedic Age*, p. 254, Bhartiya Vidya Bhavan Publication, Bombay.
2. *Cambridge History of India* Vol. I. p. 108.
3. Chaudhari, S.B., *Settlements in Ancient India* Part I p. 31.
4. Rapson, *Ancient India*, pp. 50-51 quoted by B.C. Law in his *Ancient Mid-Indian Kshatriya Tribes* Vol. I p. 65.
5. Law B.C. *Ancient Mid-Indian Kshatriya Tribes* Vol. I p. 65.

time, they may have been united under one king. The Matsyas occupied the area of Alwar and possibly some parts of Jaipur and Bharatpur. Their capitals were Upaplavya, site of which is uncertain, and Vairata the city of king Virata, the modern Bairath in Jaipur.”¹

The excavations at Bairath have high-lighted certain points of historical significance. A small jar made of coarse clay containing thirty six ancient coins was discovered hidden in one of the walls. Perhaps it was concealed by a monk or a nun in disregard of the usual monastic rules which prohibit members of the Buddhist Order to keep valuable articles. “Eight of these (coins), which are punch-marked coins, were wrapped in a piece of cloth, the other 28, which were of Greek and Indo-Greek kings, lay loose in the jar”.² Of the Greek coins, one belongs to Heliokles (c. 140 B.C.) the second son of Eucratides and the last Greek king of Bactria; another to the Indo-Greek king, Apollodotos; sixteen coins belong to the reign of Menander having five varieties. one belongs to Antialcidas, two to Hermaios with his queen Kalliope (c. 20-45 A.D.) and four of the king alone. On the basis of this discovery, it can be safely surmised that Bairath and the country around it, formed part of the Greek dominions. It is remarkable that sixteen out of twenty-eight coins belonging to the Greek and Indo-Greek rulers, pertain to Menander alone. Furthermore, the remnants of a monastery confirms the presence of Buddhist establishment here.

The pottery found at Bairath excavations has been estimated belonging to the period between third century B. C. and first century A. D. (250 B.C.-50 A.D.). The pottery is wheel-made, plain and is uncoated with any kind of slip or wash. The only ornamentation appearing on these utensils are the scratchings in vertical or horizontal rows generally around the shoulder or on the body of the vessels. On some of the vessels, a few sacred Buddhist symbols e.g. the *triratna* upon the *dharmachakra*, the *svastika* and the lotus rosette are also found. “These vessels are all roughly made of coarse grey clay with a proportion of sand and mica and the commonest types distinguished among them are : large storage jars with round bases as distinguished from the pointed stems of similar jars on the Indus valley sites, dishes with broad flat bases which may have been used as jar covers or as

1. *Cambridge History of India* Vol. I p. 282.

2. Sahni Rai Bahadur Daya Ram, *Archaeological Remains & Excavations at Bairath*, p. 21.

eating dishes with nearly spherical bodies and similar to those illustrated in the base-reliefs on the stupa of Bharhut, another type of water-jar which, to judge from the numerous fragments found, was a vessel with a straight neck and projecting rim with the rest of the surface scored with vertical or horizontal scratchings, tumblers or beakers for drinking water with flat bases and straight sides, several varieties of jars resembling the modern *lota* of different shapes, spouted jars for pouring water of the type from which Anathapindaka pours out water in token of his gift of the Jetavana monastery to the Buddha, incense burners with handles, lamps of the usual simple shape and others with perforated tubular projections in the middle to receive a string or iron chain by which they were suspended from a peg or a ceiling, fragments of offering tanks with a tiny lamp or a bird perched on the rim, a small bowl with a rebater for the cover, another fragment which may have formed part of a casket, a flesh rubber with surface roughened with fine black gravel, the neck of goblet and pottery finials.¹ Fragments of alm bowls have also been found which appear to be ornamented or repaired with copper rivets and fillets. These finds amply allude to the standard of civilization extant in the area.

That the territory around Bairath was included in the Maurayan empire, is evidenced by the discovery of the Minor Rock Edict I and Bhabra Edict of Ashoka at this place. The Minor Rock Edict helps us in tracing the emperor's (Ashoka's) religious history and it is devoted to the inculcation of his favourite precept, "Let small and great exert themselves." As regards the Bhabra inscription, Rai Bahadur Daya Ram Sahni disagrees that this was found at Bhabra, 12 miles north of Bairath, for the simple reason that no other significant remains of this period, have been traced there. The edict is significant because it is inscribed on a stone slab (*shila-phalaka*) as distinguished from a stone pillar (*shila-thamba*)². This edict is an unambiguous proof of Ashoka's faith in Buddhist precepts. In this, he exhorts monks and nuns and laymen and lay-women to listen to and to study seven select passages from the Buddhist scriptures which are conducive to follow the Law of Piety as expounded by the Enlightened.

1. Sahni, Rai Bahadur Daya Ram, *Archaeological Remains & Excavations at Bairat*, pp. 36-37.
2. V.A. Smith, in his book *Asoka* writes : The peculiar Bhabra Edict, giving the list of Asoka's favourite passages of scriptures, was incised on a boulder within the precincts of Buddhist monastery on the top of another hill near the same town.

The disintegration of Mauryan empire was followed by the invasions of the foreigners and evolution of small principalities. The numismatic material excavated at Bairath, referred to above, is a clear indication that the Indo-Greek rule extended up to this area. One coin belonging to Heliokles, the second son of Eucratides, another to Apollodotus, 16 to the reign of Menander, one to Antialkidas and six to the reign of Hermaios go to prove that during the period of the Yavana rule, the territory was in one way or the other affected by their presence. The period of Menander's reign is unanimously placed by the scholars after Demetrius's death which took place about 165 B.C.; he may have, at best, been a later contemporary of Pushyamitra.¹ Hermaios reigned about 40 B.C. though the coins continued to be struck even after his death.

Tribal Republics

The tribal republic that emerged around this (Alwar district) area after the fall of Pushyamitra and end of Greek invasion about the closing years of the first century B. C., was that of Arjunayanas and Yaudheyas. Allan J. also thinks that the republican tribes of Yaudheyas and Arjunayanas occupied the lands lying within the triangle Delhi-Jaipur-Agra. The former trace their pedigree to Arjuna, the Pandava prince or from the Haihaya king of that name. "Both the Yaudheyas 'warriors' and the Arjunayanas, 'Descendants of Arjuna' are mentioned by Panini in the fourth century B. C., both issued coins as early as the first century B.C., and both appear among the peoples on the frontiers of the Gupta empire in the Allahabad inscription of Samudragupta C. 380 A.D."²

This avowedly suggests that they (Arjunayanas) were a tributary state under Samudragupta. Their coins bearing the legend *Arjunayanam jaya* assigned to the second century B. C. possibly signify that they achieved independence after a hard fight.³ Mallava was another neighbouring republic whose capital was Malavanagara, now a place in Uniyara in Tonk district. About the end of the first century B.C., the Arjunayanas were subdued by the Sakas. Maues' (C. 20 B.C.-A.D. 22) rule extended as far as Mathura to the east of his empire.

1. *The History and Culture of the Indian People-The Age of Imperial Unity* p. 113, Bhartiya Vidya Bhavan Publication, Bombay.
2. *Cambridge History of India* Vol. I p. 476.
3. Chattopadhyaya, Sudhakar, *Early History of North India* p. 21.

After the decline of Kushanas, the Arjunayanas recovered their independence. It is not unlikely that the Arjunayanas, Yaudheyas and Kunindas coalesced to throw the Kushana yoke and hence the words *dvi* (two) and *tri* (three) after the legend *Yaudheyaganasya jayah* on the Yaudheya coins. However, they (Arjunayanas) had to submit to the suzerainty of the Guptas about the middle of the fourth century. They were one of the nine tribal states¹ conquered or subjugated by Samudragupta "who paid taxes, obeyed orders and performed obeisance in person to the great power". In the sixth century, Varahamihira refers to the Arjunayanas as an important people of the northern or north-western division of India.²

Hunas

About the middle of the fifth century, the white Hunas advanced towards Persia and India from Oxus valley. Their advance was check-mated for a short time but at the end of fifth or the beginning of the sixth century, Toramana, one of their chiefs subjugated a large part of Western India. His coins testify to his sway over Uttar Pradesh, Rajputana, Punjab and Kashmir. However, whether this part (Alwar) was included in his dominions, is only a matter of conjecture.

Gurjara-Pratiharas

The Gurjaras who came into prominence about the second half of the sixth century A. D., took advantage of the tottering Gupta empire and established their hold in the heart of Rajputana, near Jodhpur. It is doubtful whether Harsha or his successors were able to subdue this rising power. Throughout the later period of Gurjara-Pratihara rule, there was a triangular contest between the Gurjaras, the Palas and Rashtrakutas for supremacy in Northern India. Nagabhata I, the Pratihara king in the second quarter of eighth century A. D., successfully resisted the Arab invasions and augmented his territories. Among his successors, Nagabhata II, stands out who "retrieved the fortunes of his family". The Gwalior Inscription of his grandson tells us that the rulers of Andhra, Saindhava, Vidarbha and Kalinga succumbed to him, that he defeated Chakrayudha and the lord of Vanga, and had forcibly seized hillforts of the kings of Anartta, Malava,

1. *The Vakataka-Gupta Age* edited by R.C. Majumdar & A.S. Altekar, p. 129.

2. *The History and Culture of the Indian People-The Age of Imperial Unity*, p. 163, Bhartiya Vidya Bhavan Publication, Bombay.

Kirata, Turushka, Vatsa and Matsya.¹ But his power was considerably impaired by Govinda III, the Rashtrakuta king. "On the whole, we may conclude that Nagbhata II continued to exercise his sway over the greater part, if not the whole, of Rajputana and Kathiawar Peninsula. In the east his sway extended upto Gwalior, and probably further east so as to include Kanauj and Kalanjara."²

Nagbhata II was succeeded by Ramabhadra and the later by Bhoja. Bhoja ruled for more than 46 years and consolidated a mighty empire in Northern India. He was succeeded by his son Mahendrapala I. In the absence of records it is not known who succeeded Mahendrapala but Mahipala seems to be one of the successors after the lapse of some period, about the beginning of tenth century. The struggle between Rashtrakutas and Pratiharas still continued and considerable chunks of territories passed out of the kingdom of Pratiharas. There is considerable confusion with regard to the names of the successors of Mahipala. An inscription dated 960 A. D. discovered at Rajorgarh (near modern Rajgarh, the principal town of the sub-division of the same name in Alwar district) records an order issued by the *Maharaja-dhiraja, Parameshvara*, the illustrious Mathanadeva of the Gurjara-Pratihara lineage residing at Rajyapura (i. e. Rajor), to his officials. This record leaves no doubt that although, like the Chandellas, he invoked the name of the Pratihara Emperor Vijayapaladeva as his suzerain, yet he ruled as a *de-facto* independent king.³

Mention is also found of Virata in the travels of Yuan Chwang. Cunningham points out on his (Yuan Chwang's) authority that in the seventh century A.D., the kingdom of Vairata was 3,000 *li* or 500 miles in circuit. It was famous for its sheep and oxen but produced few fruits or flowers. Its precise boundaries cannot be determined; but they may be fixed approximately as extending on the north from Jhunjhunu to Kotkasim, 70 miles; on the west from Jhunjhunu to Ajmer, 120 miles; on the south from Ajmer to the junction of the Banas and Chambal, 150 miles and on the east from the junction to Kotkasim, 150 miles; or altogether 490 miles.⁴

1. *The History and Culture of the Indian People—The Age of Imperial Kanauj* p. 24. Bhartiya Vidya Bhavan, Publication, Bombay.
2. *ibid*, p. 27.
3. *ibid*. pp. 37–38,
4. Cunningham, *Ancient Geography* p. 344–345 Quoted by B.C. Law in his *Ancient Mid-Indian Kshatriya Tribes*, p. 74.

During this period the Muslim invasions had started from the north. In 1009 A.D. Mahmud of Ghazni led an army against the king of Narayan, a place now identified by Cunningham as Narayanpur in the district. The king fought bravely in defence of his country but was defeated. The Sultan broke the idols and returned to Ghazni with the booty.

Meanwhile, Tomaras and Chauhans were the two rising powers to be reckoned with. Tomaras occupied the Dhillika or Delhi while Chauhans made Sakambhari as their stronghold. The ramifications of the latter extended as far as Sirohi in the west and later, to Delhi in the east. The areas covered by Rewari and Bhiwani tahsils and parts of Alwar district, were then, included in the Bhadanaka kingdom. According to Dr. Dasharatha Sharma¹, during the reigns of Vighraharaja IV and Prithviraja III of Sakambhari, the Bhadanakas were an important power. "The *Kharataragaehhapattavali* of Jinapala (died V. 1295) mentions the defeat of the Bhadanakas as the chief achievement of Prithviraja III upto the Vikram year 1239"². The general view to identify the Bhadanakas with the Tomaras of Delhi against whom Vighraharaja IV fought, has now been refuted when information from other sources is compared. The overthrow of the Bhadanakas by the Chauhans seems to have been decisive, for, we no more hear of them as a ruling power after their defeat. However, the Chauhan authority was impaired considerably after the second battle of Tarain in 1192 A. D. Govindraja, son of Prithviraja was installed as the ruler of Ajmer on payment of heavy tribute. Thereafter, the hold of the Chauhans over this area (Alwar) slackened and the territory was retained for quite some centuries by the Sultans of Delhi.

MEDIAEVAL PERIOD

According to the tradition, a Yadu dynasty throve in the area now comprising the Bharatpur and Mathura districts. In the eleventh century A. D. king Jaitapala of this dynasty, had been ruling whose successor was Vijayapala. The early Turks seem to have stretched their arms over this area, as the *Tajul-Maasir* records that in A. D. 1196 Muizuddin Muhammad Ghori defeated Kunwarpala, the *rai* of Thangarh (a fort about 14 miles south of Bayana). After this debacle, the lords of the Yaduvanshi Rajputs left that area and scattered in the Mewat region.

1. Sharma, Dr. Dasharatha, *Early Chauhan Dynasties*, p. 91.

2. *ibid.*

The descendants of Prithviraj of Ajmer had already settled in (about 1070 A. D.) the area known as *Rath* (north-west region of the Alwar district) and the *raja* of Nimrana claims to represent the family of that great Hindu king. 'The Jadon Bhattis established themselves at Kaman, Tijara and Sarhatta (northern Alwar)'¹.

Altamash

Shamsuddin Altamash, the Sultan of Delhi started his campaigns in Rajputana about 1226 and invaded Ranthambor. It was easily conquered and garrisoned. He also attained success in Bayana, Thangir and Mewat. After his death in 1236 A. D., a concerted effort was made by the dispossessed Chauhans to regain the lost territories under the leadership of Bhagawata. This effort seems to have materialized during Raziah's reign and the Chauhan supremacy seems to have prevailed even on Mewat². Thus, the weaklings on the throne of the Delhi Sultanate afforded ample opportunity to the turbulent Rajputs to regain their lost power and present a serious menace to the Delhi authority.

Balban

Balban marched in 1248 A.D. towards Ranthambor and Mewat to curb the growing power of the Chauhans but appears to have attained little success. The Jadon Bhatti Rajputs of Bayana who had settled in the *Kohpayah* of Mewat (in the northern part of Alwar) and who have been regarded as the progenitors of the Meos and the *Khanzadas*, coalesced with the Chauhans and other dynasties in the eastern Rajputana and commenced guerilla war against the Muslims. Prof. Habibullah remarks, "Early in the reign of Bahram, Balban was obliged to send punitive columns from his *iqta* of Riwari (in the Gurgaon district) against the 'Hindu rebels of *Kohpayah*.' The frequent mention of Ranthambhor in connection with operations in Mewat, connects the Mewati 'rebellion' with the Chauhans and makes it exceedingly probable that the alleged Mewati trouble was but an organised offensive against Delhi. The Rajputs even carried the offensive into the Delhi territory itself."³

In 1256 the Mewatis, under the leadership of Malka, raided Hans and carried away cattle which were distributed among the Rajputs. Districts of Haryana, Siwalik and Bayana were also plundered

1. Habibullah, A.B.M., *Foundation of Muslim Rule in India* p. 101.
2. *Ibid.* p. 152.
3. *ibid.* pp. 153-54.

and at one time they reached as far as Delhi. In 1258, during his two raids in Mewat, Balban was successful in slaying Malka and he plundered a few villages. After his ascendancy to the throne and consolidating his conquests, Balban paid serious attention to the raids and perilous activities of the Mewatis. "In the neighbourhood of Delhi dense forests sheltered marauders, while the Mewatis came and plundered the suburbs with impunity."¹ Balban therefore, cleared the forest in the vicinity of the capital and built a fortress which guarded the capital's south-western side against the incursion of the Mewatis. "It (fortress) was garrisoned with seasoned Afghan troops. Similar posts with Afghan garrisons were established in other corners of the Delhi province. The capital was thereby cordoned off and freed from the Mewati robbers, and for the first time in several years, the citizens breathed freely."² Throughout the 13th century, the whole of Mewat was held by Hindu Jadon Bhattis.

For a hundred years, we do not hear any significant trouble given by the Mewatis to the Sultans of Delhi and it may be surmised that the relations between the Sultan and the Mewatis were cordial. Recapitulation of the history of this region after the death of Sultan Firoz Shah Tughluq of Delhi, reveals Bahadur Nahar, a Rajput chief of Mewat but now an apostate, gaining prestige, power and favour at the Delhi court. His stronghold was Kotilh, in the Tijara hills.

Bahadur Nahar

After the death of Firoz Shah Tughluq in 1388 A.D., his grandson (son of Fath Khan) occupied the Delhi throne under the title of Ghiyasuddin Tughluq Shah II. Prince Mohammad who was the son of Firoz, and who had once acted as joint ruler with his father, resented this act of his nephew and started preparations at Sirmur to dethrone him. An army was despatched under the wazir and Bahadur Nahar against Prince Mohammad who fled to the mountains as the royal army approached. He was harassed from one place to another till he shut himself in the strong fort of Nagarkot (Kangra) and the royal army returned.

Ghiyasuddin Tughluq Shah II was put to death on February 18, 1389 and Abu Bakr succeeded him. Prince Muhammad again started,

1. Habibullah, A.B.M., *Foundation of Muslim Rule in India* p. 167.

2. *ibid.* p. 168.

preparations to occupy the throne and there were several factions in the Delhi Court. Bahadur Nahar kept his loyalty to Abu Bakr and with his help, Abu Bakr was able to inflict a terrible defeat upon Muhammad. Muhammad now made Jalesar as his headquarters and invited all the dissatisfied nobles to rally round him and with a reinforced army, again made an attempt for the throne but was repulsed. In spite of this debacle, his authority was acknowledged in many districts north and west of Delhi including Hissar, Hansi, Multan and Lahore. Humayun, son of Muhammad indulged in plundering the villages in the vicinity of Delhi. Abu Bakr decided to take the offensive position now and marched against Muhammad to Jalesar. However, a court intrigue which was hatched in collusion with Muhammad, compelled Abu Bakr to retrace his steps to Delhi. The conspiracy alarmed him exceedingly and he left Delhi immediately and took refuge with Bahadur Nahar at Kotila or Kotal in the Tijara hills. Taking advantage of this, Muhammad occupied the throne of Delhi in August 1390. The Sultan (Muhammad) now recruited a fresh army and sent it against Abu Bakr. After a struggle, Abu Bakr and Bahadur Nahar surrendered. Abu Bakr was placed in confinement for life in the fort of Meerut where he died, but Bahadur Nahar received a robe and was allowed to depart. In 1393 A.D. when the Sultan fell ill at Jalesar, Bahadur Nahar plundered the country up to the gates of Delhi. "Though the Sultan was still suffering from fever, he hastened to Mewar, attacked Bahadur Nahar at Kotila and totally defeated him."¹ Bahadur Nahar fled to Jhirka. The Sultan died at Jalesar in January, 1394 and was succeeded by his son, Humayun, who also died within six weeks of his accession.

After the death of Humayun, the Sultanate diseased almost beyond cure. At one time, there were two Sultans in Delhi—Nusrat Shah and Mohmud Shah. The various factions supported one or the other candidate according to the vested interests and circumstances. Bahadur Nahar and Mallu Iqbal Khan who was later appointed as the Minister of Sultan Mahmud Shah collected a strong force, occupied the fort of Siri and for three years continuously, held the two factions in balance. In the year 1398-99 A.D., the invasion of Timur-i-lang over India began and from December 17 to January 1, 1399 he sacked Delhi. "Several historians, including the great conqueror himself, make prominent mention of the conduct of Bahadur Nahar during the invasion

1. *The History and Culture of the Indian People—The Delhi Sultanate* p. 112. Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan Publication, Bombay.

of Timurlang in A.D. 1398. Timur states that he sent an embassy to Bahadur Nahar at Kotila to which a humble reply was received. Bahadur Nahar sent as a present two white parrots which had belonged to the late Emperor. Timur remarked that these parrots were much prized by him. Subsequently, Bahadur Nahar and his son, together with others who had taken refuge in Mewat, came to do homage to Timur. Amongst these was Khizar Khan, who so ingratiated himself with the Mughal that, after the departure of the latter, he, calling himself Timur's viceroy, became virtually emperor of Hindustan, and mention is made of his besieging Bahadur Nahar in Kotila, which he destroyed and compelled the Mewattis to take refuge in the mountains, A.D. 1421."¹

This perhaps is the last mention of Bahadur Nahar. According to the Persian records, he is said to be the progenitor of the *Khanzadas*, though the family traditions of *Khanzadas* in the district give a different version. According to these traditions, one Adhan Pal, fourth in descent from Tamanpal, Jadu chief of Bayana, established himself on the hills separating Tijara and Firozpur (Gurgaon) at a place called Durala. From there he was driven to Saretha, a few miles to the north in the same hills and his grandson Lakhan Pal became, in the time of Firoz Shah, a Musalman and established himself at Kotila. About the origin of the word *Khanzada*, it is said that it was probably derived from *Khanazada* meaning slave, for, Bahadur Nahar associated himself with the turbulent slaves of Firoz Shah after the death of the latter and so he was contemptuously called *Khanazad* or slave by his brethren. The *Khanzadas* themselves, indignantly repudiate this derivation and say the word is *Khan Jadu* (or Lord Jadu) and was intended to render still nobler the name of the princely race from which they came.²

In 1411-12 A.D. Khizar Khan ravaged Narnaul which was under Iqlim Khan, son of Bahadur Nahar. He then proceeded to Mewat and sacked Tijara. Early in the year 1421 A.D., Khizar Khan marched again, towards Mewat where trouble was brewing. Kotila was taken in the first assault and was thoroughly sacked. Some recalcitrant Mewatis escaped into the mountains while others made their submission.³

1. Powlett, P.W., *Gazetteer of Ulwar*, p. 4.

2. *ibid*, pp. 40-41.

3. Lal, Kishori Saran, *Twilight of the Sultanate* pp.81-82.

Mubarak Shah

After the death of Khizar Khan in 1421, his son Mubarak Shah occupied the throne at Delhi. He had to face the enemies on many sides—in north and west-Khokhars, Turkbachchas, and Mughals and on south-east, the kings of Malwa and Jaunpur. The Khokhars lived in the Punjab, mostly in the valleys of the Jhelum and the Chenab, the Turkbachchas held areas of Sarsuti, Amroha, several parganas in Doab and the fort of Tabarhindah, whereas Kabul was held by Mughal governor. In the vicinity of Delhi, the Mewatis also raised insurrections under the leadership of the grandsons of Bahadur Nahar, Jalal Khan and Qadr Khan (contemptuously known as Jallu and Qaddu).

In the winter of A.D. 1424, Mubarak Shah marched towards Katehar, plundered the country as far as the foot of the Kumaon hills and compelled Rai Har Singh to pay revenue and tribute which had fallen in arrears. He then retraced his steps to the Doab and from there to Mewat where the Mewatis were up in arms. He could not accomplish much there, for the Mewatis, after harassing the Sultan, fled to the mountains of Tijara. Consequently, the Sultan returned to Delhi in June, 1425.

Jallu and Qaddu

Next year the Sultan again marched into Mewat. Jalal Khar and Qadr Khan resorted to their old tactics of laying waste their country and retired into the hill fortress of Indur, a place about 10 miles east of Tijara. There they were besieged but were able to escape to Alwar. The Sultan chased and again besieged them at Alwar. Being unable to combat a superior force, Jallu and Qaddu sued for peace. They were pardoned but Qadr Khan, being suspected of double dealing, was made a captive, though Ferishta mentions that both Qaddu and Jallu were imprisoned while attempting an escape. Mubarak Shah returned to Delhi in July 1426. By the end of the year, ravaging Mewat on the way, he stormed the fortress of Bayana (now in Bharatpur district of Rajasthan) whereupon Muhammad Khan Auhadi, the successor of Amirkhan Auhadi, ruler of Bayana, shut himself in the fort. However, some of Muhammad Khan's deserters disclosed to the Sultan a secret passage to the fortress. The Sultan entered it on Friday, 31 January, 1427 and made Muhammad Khan a prisoner. He returned to Delhi in April, 1427. However, soon after the episode, Muhammad Khan Auhadi effected his escape. His old followers in Mewat rallied round him, attacked Bayana and occupied the fort. But he was made to abandon it in May 1428 A. D. by Mubarak Shah. Thereupon, he retired to

Mewat. Two months later, the Sultan sent an expedition to Mewat. Finding that Qadr Khan (Qaddu) was in collusion with Ibrahim Sharqi of Jaunpur, an arch-enemy of the Sultan, he ordered Qadr Khan's execution. This act enraged his brother Jalal Khan (Jallu) and other Mewati leaders, who rose up in arms. Sarwarul Mulk was despatched to suppress them, who laid siege to the fort of Indur. The Mewatis could not put up stout resistance for long and had to purchase the peace by giving revenue, tribute and hostages.¹

In 1432 the Sultan again marched against Mewat, for, Jalal Khan Mewati was again in revolt. Jalal Khan shut himself in the fortress of Indur when he heard the arrival of the Sultan at Jaoru (in Gurgaon district). The Sultan marched up to Tijara and made it his headquarters and sacked the greater part of Mewat. Realising that the resistance was useless, Jalal Khan made his submission on the usual terms of a present payment and promise of good behaviour. The Sultan returned to the capital in January, 1433.

In February, 1434, the Sultan was murdered and was succeeded by Muhammad Shah (1434–45 A.D.). After overcoming the initial difficulties, he indulged himself in pleasure and abandoned his duties, which encouraged the intriguing elements to hatch a conspiracy. Jalal Khan Mewati and his followers in collusion with the nobles of the Delhi Court, invited Sultan Khalji of Malwa who had been encamping at Talpat, to occupy the throne. But Muhammad Shah took timely action, called Bahlol Lodi, the chief of Sirhind, for succour, and concluded peace with the enemy. After his death in 1445, the prestige of the Sultanate declined rapidly.

Bahlol Lodi

In April 1451, Bahlol Lodi ascended the throne of Delhi. After inflicting a defeat on Mahmud Shah of Jaunpur, Bahlol marched against Ahmad Khan Mewati, and he received without a battle, the submission of Ahmad Khan² who surrendered seven *parganah* to him and agreed to hold the remainder of his territory as a fief of Delhi.

He (Ahmad Khan Mewati) also appointed his uncle Mubarak Khan to be perpetually in attendance at court as his representative but in fact, he was kept as a hostage for good behaviour. The relations did not remain cordial for long and the Sultan again marched into

1. Lal, Kishori Saran, *Twilight of the Sultanate* p. 108.

2. *Cambridge History of India*, Vol. III, p. 229.

Mewat to chastise Ahmad Khan who had been an ally of Husain Shah of Jaunpur in his recent expedition against Delhi. However, Ahmad Khan fled to Jaunpur, leaving Mewat subdued to the Sultan. But Babar tells us that Mewat was not included in the kingdom of Bahlol Lodi, who never really subjected it.¹ Sometimes before his expedition in March 1502 A.D. against Binayak Deo, the *raja* of Dholpur, Sikandar Lodi appointed Alam Khan, a Mewati or Khanzada, as the Imperial Governor with his seat at Tijara and to whom orders were given to assist the Sultan in his campaign against Dholpur. After the death of Sikandar Lodi, there prevailed anarchy and a sort of civil war, followed by dissensions in various factions of the Delhi Court. It was during this juncture that Hasan Khan Mewati entertained Bahadur Shah, son of Muzaffar II of Gujarat who was advancing to Delhi to succour Ibrahim Lodi against the Mughal army in the beginning of 1526.

Babar

After the victory at Panipat, Babar had settled himself at Agra, though not yet fully relieved of the trouble. He records in his Memoirs (p. 523-525) : "Delhi and Agra excepted, not a fortified town but strengthened its defences and neither was in obedience nor submitted. Qasim Sambhal was in Sambhal; Nizam Khan was in Biana; in Mewat was Hasan Khan Mewati himself—impious mannikin ! who was the sole leader of the trouble and mischief." Hasan Khan joined the powerful confederacy with 12,000 horses, which was organised by Rana Sanga against Babar. The forces marched to Khanwa and Hasan Khan was among those who were slain in the battle that ensued (1527). After his victory over Rana Sanga, Babar marched towards Mewat to reduce it and entered Alwar on April 7, 1527. As Powlett puts, "Babar advanced four marches from Fatehpur Sikri and after the fifth encamped six kos from the Fort of Ulwur, on the banks of the River Manisni (Ruparel). A messenger from Hasan Khan's son, Nahar Khan, arrived begging for pardon and on receiving an assurance of safety, Nahar Khan came to Babar, who bestowed on him a 'pargana' of several lacs (of dams, of which forty go to the rupee), for his support."

He bestowed the city of Tijara on Chin Timur Sultan who had fought in the battle of Khanwa on the right flank of Babar's army. Fardi Khan, his another follower, was given the charge of the Alwar fort. Babar himself visited and examined the fort, where he spent a night, and the treasure which he bestowed on his son Humayun.

1. Powlett, P.W., *Gazetteer of Ulwur* p. 5.

From this time onwards, the part played by the *Khanzadas* in the Delhi politics was insignificant. The Mughal government appointed regular governors for Mewat and fort guards at Tijara and Alwar. When Mewat was reduced to subjection, it yielded 1,69,81,000 *tankas* (presumably *Sikandari tankas* equivalent to Rs. 8,49,050) to Babar.

After the death of Shershah, his son Jalal Khan was enthroned under the title of Islam Shah on May 26, 1545. His brother Adil Shah hatched a plot in collusion with Khavas Khan to capture the throne himself but the attempt proved abortive; Adil Shah fled towards Patna and Khavas Khan retired to Mewat in whose pursuit an army was despatched by Islam Shah. He (Khavas Khan) defeated the royal army at Firozpur Jhirka and himself retired to Sirhind.

Hemu

It will be pertinent here to throw some light on the career of Hemu who was responsible to enthrone Adil Shah at Delhi after the death of Islam Shah in 1552. He was a native of Machheri in Alwar district and is said to have belonged to *bania* caste, known as *Dhusar*. However, *Dhusar* is also a sub-caste (modern Bhargava) among Gaur Brahmins and the modern researchers are prone to associate Hemu with Brahmins. Originally a hawker of salt petre in the streets of Rewari now in Gurgaon district of Punjab, he rose to the status of prime-minister of Muhammad Shah Adil Sur (1554-1557) by his intelligence, loyalty and great qualities of leadership. He fought and won twenty-two battles against his master's rivals viz. Ibrahim Sur, Sikandar Sur, and Muhammad Shah Sur and their partisans.¹ Gradually he became the *de facto* ruler of Sur kingdom and his master Adil Shah Sur (nicknamed Adali) sank into sloth and obscurity.² He fought successfully a battle after the death of Humayun, against Tardi Beg Khan, the Mughal Governor of Delhi on 7th October, 1556, and occupied the city. His master, Adali, was at Chunar and he thought himself powerful enough to proclaim himself as an independent ruler, as V. A. Smith puts : "Hemu, who had won Delhi and Agra in the name of his master Adali, now began to reflect that his sovereign was a long way off, that he himself was in possession of the army and elephants, and that it might be better to gain a kingdom for his own benefit rather than for that of his absent employer. Accordingly, he distributed the spoil, excepting the elephants, among the Afghans who accompanied him and thus won

1. Srivastava, A.L., *Akbar the Great*, Vol. I pp. 24-31.

2. *ibid.*

them over to his side. With their concurrence he entered Delhi, raised the imperial canopy over his own head and exercised the most cherished privilege of sovereignty by striking coin in his own name.¹ He assumed the style of Raja Bikramjit or Vikramaditya, which had been borne by several of the most renowned Hindu monarchs in ancient times and so entered the field as a competitor for the throne of Hindustan against both Akbar and Sikandar Sur."² He would have succeeded in fulfilling his cherished desire, had not an arrow accidentally struck his eye and pierced his brain in the battle of Panipat (1556). He lay unconscious and was brought before the young emperor Akbar. Bairam Khan endeavoured to induce Akbar to earn the title of Ghazi by slaying the captive. Abul Fazl says that Akbar declined to slay a dying man, though Arif Qandhari, a contemporary in Bairam Khan's service, who was probably in the field, has recorded that Akbar complied with the request and gave a blow of sword to Hemu, and Bairam Khan finished him off. Hemu's head was sent to Kabul and his trunk to Delhi to be placed on a gibbet.³

Soon after, a force was sent into Mewat to take possession of Hemu's wealth, which was there, and also to reduce Hajikhan, a slave of the late emperor Sher Shah, but a brave and able general. He was setting up pretensions to rule in Alwar, but he did not venture to resist Akbar's troops which were sent under Pir Muhammad Shirwani and fled to Ajmer. Pir Muhammad then marched towards the strongly defended forts of Deoti and Machheri (now in Rajgarh sub division of Alwar district) where Hemu's wife and his father had taken shelter with their precious goods and treasures. After some resistance, Hemu's father was captured and his conversion to Islam attempted. But he declined and said to Pir Muhammad, "For eighty years I have worshipped my God according to this (Hindu) religion why should I change it at this time, and why should I merely from fear of my life, and without understanding it, come into way of your worship."⁴ At this, he was put to death. Hemu's widow, however, escaped with elephants and treasures to the jungles and hills near Bajwara, two miles south-east of Hoshiarpur in the Punjab. She was pursued and a part of treasure was recovered from her.⁵ The Mewat, which was the *jagir* of Tardi Beg (who was

1. No coin struck by Hemu is known.

2. Smith, V.A., *Akbar the Great Mogul* pp. 28-29.

3. Srivastava, A.L., *Akbar the Great* Vol. I. p. 29.

4. *ibid* p. 30.

5. *ibid*.

beheaded on the orders of Bairam Khan when Akbar was away on hunting), was now conferred on Pir Mohammad, a confidential servant of Bairam Khan.

It appears that the *Khanzadas* of Mewat reconciled with the Delhi rulers by matrimonial alliances. Humayun married the elder daughter of Jamal Khan, nephew of Hasan Khan Mewati, while the younger daughter was married to Bairam Khan. Mirza Hindal, Humayun's brother, was placed in charge of Mewat after Babar's death and while contending with Humayun, he retired to the fortress of Alwar for safety. After Humayun's reinstatement on the throne of Hindustan, Bairam, when offended, once left the court and went to Alwar whence he was induced to return. The *Khanzadas* became distinguished soldiers in the Imperial army.

Akbar

During the reign of Akbar, Mewat was divided into two *Sarkars* or districts—Tijara and Alwar. Both these districts were included in the province or *suba* of Agra (though sometimes these were placed with the *suba* of Delhi). The *Sarkar* of Alwar was further sub-divided¹ into 43 *Mahals* having 1,612 villages with an area of 2,457,410 bighas (1,535,881 acres) and yielded a revenue of 5,924,232 *dams* or Rs. 1,48,105. The *Sarkar* of Tijara² contained 18 *Mahals* and 253 villages, with an area of 2,00,976 bighas or 1,25,600 acres. It yielded a revenue of 3,22,92,880 *dams* or Rs. 8,07,322.

Akbar while on his way to Fatehpur Sikri in 1579 visited Alwar and local traditions attribute to him the butchering of Malliks (probably Hindu converts) at Mungana (a few miles south of Alwar town on National Highway No. 8 towards Jaipur) and renaming this village as Akbarpur. During the Mughal period, Alwar formed a very important base for the launching of attacks by the Mughals on the fort of Ranthambor. It was also an important halting station between Agra and Ajmer. But the turbulent people of Mewat continued their plunderings of the imperial government and even a strong ruler like Akbar could not completely subdue them.³

1. Powlett, P.W., *Gazetteer of Ulwar*, p. 9.

2. *ibid.* p. 10. However, in *Ain-i-Akbari* translated by H. S. Jarrett and edited by Jadunath Sarkar (Vol. II), the area of Alwar *Sarkar* is given as 16,62,012 bighas with a revenue of 3,98,32,204 *dams*. Similarly, the area of Tijara *Sarkar* is 7,40,001 bighas 5½ *Biswas* and revenue 1,77,00,460 *dams* (pp. 202-203).

3. Srivastava, A.L., *Akbar the Great* Vol. I p. 381.

A brief narration of the other petty chieftains in the region at this time will not be out of place. An inscription dating Samvat 1426 and 1439 found at Machheri attests that Rajgarh, Machheri and Devati (Deoti) villages were the possessions of the Badgujars who were bound by matrimonial alliances with the rulers of Amber. Ashokmal or Ishwar-mal who was the son of Raja Kumbh, refused to send *dola* to Akbar and also had quarrels with Raja Man Singh of Amber. Thereupon, a combined force of Raja Man Singh and the Delhi emperor, was despatched against him and he was dispossessed of Devati and Rajorgarh.

Kyaranagari in Thanaghazi was the capital of Mewal Meenas whose ruler was Mokalsi at the time of Akbar's reign. The imperial forces plundered Kyara and in its place founded Mohamadabad. Almost at the same time, Akbar conferred the title of Rao on the notorious robber Bara Meena of Narhat to maintain law and order in the region.

About the Samvat 1656 (1599 A. D.) Madho Singh, the second son of Maharaja Bhagwandas of Amber, established a chiefship at Bhangarh and made it his capital. He was succeeded one after another, by Shatrushal, Ajab Singh, Hathi Singh, Kabuli Singh and Jaswant Singh. In Samvat 1777 (1720 A.D.), Sawai Man Singh of Jaipur attacked Bhangarh, and incorporated the territory in his kingdom.

Nimrana Chiefship

Mention has already been made of Nimrana chiefship. Their ancestor Madan Singh, commonly known as Rao Made, had founded the village Madanpur now known as Mandawar. In course of time, Barrod was also acquired by his descendents. Firoz Shah had forced Rao Jhama (son of Rao Hasa) to embrace Islam but the latter preferred death to conversion. However, Rao Chaand, son of Rao Jhama is said to have embraced Islam in Samvat 1499 (1442 A.D.). Thereupon, as a protest, Rajdeo who was the uncle of Chaand, abandoned Mandawar and chose Nimrana as the capital of his chiefship. The descendants of Rao Chaand extended their hold upto Bansur. But they were expelled in Samvat 1560 (1503 A.D.) from Bansur by the Shekhawats of whom Rao Shekhaji, Rao Sujaji and Rao Jagmal were most significant. Rao Sujaji made Basai as his capital whereas Jagmal established himself at Hazipur. After the death of Sujaji in Samvat 1594, (1537 A.D.) his sons Lunkaran, Raimal, Chaand and Bheruji extended their hold upto Khetri, Sikar, Khandela and Shahpura.

Recapitulating the Mughal influence, it has been noted that matrimonial alliances had been made between the Delhi rulers and the *Khanzadas* of Alwar. Akbar bestowed the jagir of Mewat on his brother-in-law Sharffuddin Hussain. Sensing his rebellious attitude, Jahangir appointed Nawab Mubarij Khan as governor of Mewat. In 1661 A.D. (1058 A.H.), Alwar was bestowed as a jagir on Khalilulla Khan and some time later, Aurangzeb gave this tract to Mirza Jai Singh of Amber. However, looking to the growing influence of Mirza and the strategic position of the fort, Aurangzeb took the fort back and bestowed it on Abdul Rahim in 1077 A.H.

Bhakti Movement

The area produced some of the renowned saints whose influence is still visible over some sections of the society. Among these, the name of Lal Das is the foremost. He is said to have been born of Meo parents in Samvat 1597 (1540 A.D.) and though nominally a Musalman, followed the tenets of Hindu religion. He lived at Dhaoli Dhub (a village in Alwar tahsil) for many years and used to collect firewood from Alwar hills by selling of which he earned his living. Then he began to show miracles. An excited elephant is said to have stopped and saluted him and Chishti Gadan of Tijara, a Musalman saint, found him standing in mid air in meditation. Later, Lal Das shifted to Bandoli village which is 16 miles north-east of Alwar and lived on the top of a hill, went through great austerities in the hottest weather, was considered safe from wild animals and reptiles and cured the sick. Disciples gradually flocked round him there. He was carried off with his disciples to Bahadurpur by the Musalman *faujdar* of that place who wanted to persecute them all because Lal Das had caused death of a Mughal who had laid hands on another man's wife. But due to his miraculous powers the *faujdar* could not hurt Lal Das. Some time after he migrated to Todi village (now in Punjab, district Gurgaon). Later he continued moving from one place to another.

Once he was sent for by Sahib Hukm, the Mughal Governor of Tijara because he was told that Lal Das, though a Musalman, did not pray as a Musalman, nor did he perform ablutions, nor call on the prophet and he taught Hindus and the Musalmans the same doctrine. The Governor offered him meat to eat. Thereupon Lal Das replied "Love God. God is one and separate from all. There is one path for Hindus and Turk, by which they come and go. Whoever kills another cuts his own throat, for, the murdered is avenged by God's casting the

murderer into hell. Let me be shown how to escape before the judgement seat where God himself will do justice. The good keep in mind the fear of that day".¹ Lal Das then took the food and the meat turned into fine rice by miracle. He also cured the daughter of the Governor.

According to the popular belief, Lal Das died at the age of 108 in Samvat 1705 (1648 A.D.) at Nagla, a village in Bharatpur. His son Pahara and daughter Sarupa both are said also to have possessed miraculous powers.

His sayings which are in simple and familiar verse have been preserved by his disciples in the form of *gutka*. He appears to have followed the *Kabirpanthi marg*. He condemns begging vehemently. His followers are called Lal Dasi Sadhs. Many consider him a *Pir*.

Another *Kabirpanthi* saint was Charan Das who was born in Samvat 1760 (1703 A.D.) at Dehra near Alwar. When very young, he was taken to Delhi and does not seem to have returned to his native place nor does he appear to have preached in its neighbourhood. His followers have also preserved his sayings in Charan Dass *gutka*, in which Sanskrit words are very frequently used. He condemns family life. A true *Sadh*, he says, should abandon all worldly pleasures. He assigns a high place to the *guru*, the teacher, because it is the *guru* who shows the way to Govind (God). He is said to have died in Samvat 1839 (1782 A.D.)

सत्यमेव जयते

After the death of Aurangzeb, internal dissensions encouraged the petty chieftains to acquire power. Maharaja Surajmal of Bharatpur conquered the Alwar fort and the adjacent territory excepting Rajgarh, Lachhmangarh and Thanā Ghazi. But his son Jawahar Singh, being on uncordial terms with the Jaipur ruler, was defeated by the latter at the battle of Manwada Mandoli and lost the territory gained by his father. Marathas occupied Tijara and Kishangarh. On *Margshirsh Shukla 2*, Samvat 1832 (1775 A. D.) Pratap Singh of Naruka family acquired Alwar fort and founded the State of Alwar.

Narukas

Naruka is a sub clan of the Kushwaha Kshatriyas who are said to have derived their name from Kush, the eldest son of Rama of Ayodhya. From Ayodhya the Kushwahas are said to have migrated and settled at Amber in Jaipur State. Rao Udai Karan, one of the

1. Powlett P.W., *Gazetteer of Ulwar* p. 55.

Kushwaha rulers of Amber (1367 A. D.), had eight sons from Rani Uttamde who was the daughter of Devraja, raja of Maroth. Nar Singh was the son from another queen. Bar Singh who is said to be his eldest son¹, gave up his right of succession in favour of his brother Nar Singh. Bar Singh received the estates of Jhak and Mauzabad towns, a few miles south-west of Jaipur. His grandson was Naru who founded the Naru sub clan. Rao Lal (ancestor of the Lalawats) was the eldest son of Naru. He was a loyal subject of Bharat Mal, the ruler of Amber and received from him the grant of a banner and the title of Rao and his son, Udai Singh,² usually led the *harawal* or van of battle. His (Udai Singh's) son was Lar Singh on whom Akbar, the emperor is said to have conferred the title of Khan while the former was serving under Maharaja Man Singh. Fateh Singh succeeded his father Lar Singh. He had four sons—Rao Kalyan Singh, Karan Singh, Akhay Singh and Ranchhoddas, of whom Rao Kalyan Singh was the eldest. He lost his ancestral estate for his loyalty to his chief, Jai Singh and received in lieu of it, Machheri in Samvat 1696 (1639 A. D.) which had been taken from Badgujars. Kalyan Singh had five sons—Agar Singh, Amar Singh (founded the Khara family), Shyam Singh (who got the jagir of Para), Isri Singh (of Palwa) and Jodh Singh (who received the jagir of Pali)³. Agar Singh was succeeded at Machheri by Hathi Singh, Mokund Singh, Tej Singh, Zorawar Singh, Muhabbat Singh and Rao Pratap Singh, the first chief of Alwar. The family remained undivided since the time of Kalyan Singh to Rao Pratap Singh except in the time of Zorawar Singh, when a portion was given to his younger brother, Zalim Singh whose descendants are the Thakurs of Bijwar.

Maharao Raja Pratap Singh (1740--1791)

Pratap Singh was the son of Muhabbat Singh of Machheri. He was born on *Jyestha Badi 3*, Samvat 1797⁴ (1740 A. D.) and held a high

1. The Jaipur annalists contend that Nar Singh was the eldest son. A story runs that proposals for the marriage of Bar Singh were received and his father Udai Karan, passed some remarks which offended Bar Singh. Bar Singh refused to marry the girl, upon which his father married her. Nar Singh was an offspring of this lady. A promise was extorted from Bar Singh that the off spring from this lady will be the heir to the throne. However, the story lacks authenticity.
2. Hendley, T.H., *Ulwar and its Art Treasures*, Chap. IV.
3. *Chiefs and Leading families in Rajputana*, fourth edition, p. 78.
4. File No. 197 L.N. 78 Alwar (819-823) from Rajasthan Archives. Bikaner.

place in Jaipur State. He considered himself on par with the head of the house of Chomu, the premier noble at the court. When still young, he was sent to relieve the famous fort of Ranthambor in 1759 A. D. which was besieged by the Marathas under the leadership of Gangadhar Tantia. He showed great bravery and ability in the battle that ensued at Kankod village. The Marathas fled away.

Once an astrologer at the Jaipur court predicted that the Rao would attain kingly dignity. Fearing his rise, court intrigues were hatched against him. A shot was fired at him when he had been out for a game with Maharaj Madho Singh in 1765 A. D. Sensing a danger to his life, he left Jaipur immediately reached Rajgarh (now in Alwar district) and narrated the episode to his clansmen and followers. but at the same time, requested them to be loyal to the lord (ruler of Jaipur).

From Rajgarh, he went to Jawahar Singh of Bharatpur who welcomed him and bestowed on him the jagir of Dehra village. In 1768, Jawahar Singh insulted the Jaipur Chief by marching without intimation of his motive, through his State, to visit the holy lake of Pushkar near Ajmer. On his return journey, he was attacked by the Rajputs of the State he had insulted and defeated at Maonda-Mandholi in the Turawati hills, 60 miles north of Jaipur. "The victory was, in a great measure, due to the transfer by Pratap Singh of his supporters to the side of his liege-lord on the eve of the battle. He was moved to this either by the insult to his country, which a Rajput could ill bear, or being tired of 'eating the bitter bread of banishment', by his desire to become reconciled with his own sovereign."² As a result of his loyalty, Pratap was restored to his fief of Machheri and was also allowed to build a fort at Rajgarh. It was his first stronghold of some importance.

Madho Singh of Jaipur had died only four days after the battle of Maonda-Mandholi and Pratap Singh II, a minor succeeded him under

1. However, Tod says, ".....for some fault he was banished from the country by Madho Singh, and fled to Jawahar Singh, from whom he obtained *saran* (sanctuary), and lands for his maintenance" *Annals & Antiquities of Rajasthan* Vol. III p. 1360.
2. Hendley, T.H., *Ulwar and its Art Treasures* Ch. II. However, Tod writes, "whether the chief saw in this juncture an opening for reconciliation with his liege lord, or that a pure spirit of patriotism alone influenced him, he abandoned the place of refuge and ranged himself at his old post, under the standard of Amber, on the eve of the battle, to the gaining of which he contributed not a little." *Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan*, Vol. III p. 1361.

the guardianship of the mother of his younger brother. Firoz her paramour¹, was appointed as the Prime Minister of the State and Khushali Ram Bohra, who was Pratap Singh's chief agent and sharer of his exile, was also included in the council. Through his connivance, Pratap Singh gained great influence at the court. The policy of Khushali Ram was to work entirely for the interest of his former patron (Pratap Singh) and also to oust Firoz. He hoped to effect this by promoting general confusion, of which Pratap Singh fully availed himself.

At this time Najaf Khan, the imperial commander aided by Marathas, proceeded to expel Jats from Agra and then attacked Bharatpur. Pratap Singh aligned himself with Najaf Khan and aided him in defeating the Jats. This timely succour and his subsequent aid in defeating the Jats, obtained for him the title of Rao Raja and a *Sanad* for Machheri, to hold direct of the crown². His status as an independent sovereign dates from this period, as also the cessation of even the last vestige of his vassalage to the court of Jaipur. Pratap Singh found an opportunity for reducing the fortress of Alwar which belonged to the Jat princes of Bharatpur and seizing it availed himself of their weakness³. He entered⁴ the fort of Alwar in November 1775.

The followers of Pratap Singh began to own him as their feudal lord as soon as the Alwar fort was taken. One of his relations, Sarup Singh of Ramgarh and Lachhmangarh, when brought as a prisoner at Alwar in consequence of a clan quarrel, refused to own allegiance to Pratap Singh and therefore, was put to death by binding a strip of wetted buffalo's hide round his head, a device so common in mediæval times. His estates were escheated to the new State. Lands were also snatched from the possessions of Jats who were in a very depressed condition. He increased his wealth by relieving a rich man at Thana Ghazi of some of his possessions and by plundering Baswa, a town belonging to Jaipur State. This act resulted in a raid by the Jaipur ruler in person, upon Rajgarh fort. The Maharaja failed to take the place and to defeat his former vassal, on account of the alliance he had formed with the Marathas. Moreover, as Pratap Singh adroitly availed himself at one time, of the aid of General Perron, Scindia's commander and at another, that of Najafkhan, the Imperialist chief, it was not difficult for him to retain his

1. Tod, James, *Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan* Vol. III, p. 1361.

2. *ibid.* p. 1363.

3. Mehta, M.N., *The Hind Rajasthan*, p. 396.

4. Hendley, T.H., *Ulwar and its Art Treasures*, Ch. II.

independence'. He died on September 26, 1791 A. D. (*Magh Badi 3*, Samvat 1848).

Maharao Raja Sawai Bakhtawar Singh (1791–1815)

Pratap Singh left no sons to succeed him. He had adopted a curious method to select his successor. He invited all his relations and nobles with their sons at his palace. Then he called together all the boys whose relationship to himself and ordinary considerations would place them in the list of claimants and asked them to pick up the toys of their choice which were placed in the room. He then chose the one who selected a sword and shield, as the most worthy. This child was Bakhtawar Singh of Thana, younger son of Dhir Singh, a descendant of Shyam Singh of Para who was a younger son of Rao Kalyan Singh. Thana is a small place, two miles north-west of Rajgarh.

Bakhtawar Singh is said to have been only twelve years of age when he succeeded Rao Pratap Singh. In Samvat 1850 (1793 A.D.), he married the daughter of Thakur Suryamal of Kuchaman (Marwar). Puran Singh, the fief-holder of Kansali opposed this alliance. As a result Bakhtawar Singh raided Kansali on his return from Kuchaman, defeated him and bestowed the fief on Rao Raja Laxman Singh of Sikar. Some time after, when Bakhtawar Singh was at Jaipur, the chief of Jaipur seized him and did not release him until he had given up five of fertile districts. Bakhtawar Singh soon recouped himself for his losses by occupying lands of other chiefs and strengthened his position by allying himself with the British Government. To checkmate the menacing power of the Marathas, he coalesced his troops with those of British Commander-in-Chief, Lord Lake in the battle that was fought on November 1, 1803 at Laswari, a small village eight miles south-east of Ramgarh, in the district. A brief account of the events is given below.

After storming Aligarh on 4th September 1803, General Lake advanced to Delhi where the Marathas under Perron and Bourquien were again defeated. At the end of September, Lake left² Delhi and marched on to Agra. He took the fort at Agra by storm. However, there still remained fifteen regular battalions,³ which Sindhia had sent from the

1. Hendley, T.H., *Ulwar and its Art Treasures*, Ch. II.

2. Hutchinson, Lester., *European Freebooters in Moghul India* p. 181.

3. However, Jadunath Sarkar mentions, "Thirteen choice battalions of the original brigades trained by De Boigne had been sent by Daulat Rao Sindhia to Hindustan to maintain Maratha supremacy there" *Fall of the Mughal Empire* Vol. IV p. 295.

Deccan under the command of Chevalier Dudrenec and though the latter surrendered himself to the British force at Mathura, his battalions remained intact and were, indeed, augmented by two others, which had escaped from Delhi. This powerful force made no attempt to prevent the capture of Agra by Lord Lake, its object being to recover Delhi, the recapture of which was regarded by Sindhia as the first importance to his prestige.

General Lake marched westward from Agra on October 27, 1803, against this force, which was known to be near Kathumar, a place 27 miles (about 43 Km.) north-west of Bharatpur. When he reached here on 31st October in the evening, he learnt that the enemy had left the place that very morning and retreated northwards. Lake was joined on 29th October by Ahmad Bakhsh Khan, the *Vakil* of the Alwar ruler, with a body of troops and contingent of Meos who gave useful help in providing supplies and furnishing information about the movement of the Marathas.

The Marathas after bombarding Kathumar in the afternoon of 29th October, stayed there till they heard of the advance of Lake. They marched northwards with the intention of entrenching themselves in the strong fort of Kishangarh but were overtaken on 1st November by Lake at Laswari, twenty miles (32 Km.) east of the city of Alwar, on the banks of Ruparel. A well manoeuvred attack coupled with Lake's presence of mind and his son's extraordinary gallantry, brought the Marathas on the brink of complete annihilation. The casualty on the side of the vanquished was heavy—700 men killed and 2000 prisoners. British loss was about 800.

Maharaja Bakhtawar Singh of Alwar concluded a defensive and offensive treaty with the British on 14th November 1803. The treaty also stipulated that the foreign relations of Alwar were to be regulated by the British government but the government was engaged not to "interfere with the country of Maharao Raja". The British demanded no tribute.² This victory established British supremacy in Northern India. Prior to the battle, the parganas of Kathumar and Kishangarh along with Rewari (in Gurgaon) and Gokal and Sahar in Mathura had been granted to Bharatpur Chief who was also confirmed in possession of Tijara and Tapukara and subsequent to it by a *Sanad*, dated 28th Novem-

1. Sarkar, Jadunath, *Fall of the Mughal Empire*, Vol. IV p. 297.

2. Banerjee, A.C., *The Rajput States And The East India Company* p. 411.

ber, 1803, the Alwar chief was rewarded with the grant of Parganas of Ismailpur and Mandawar together with the taluks of Darbarpura, Ratai (Karnikot), Mandhan, Gilot, Sarai, Bijwar, Nimrana (which was subsequently restored to the raja as a feudatory of Alwar), Dadri, Loharu and Budwana.

The vakeel, Ahmad Baksh Khan received as reward the districts of Ferozpur (from British Government) and Loharu (285 sq. miles) from the Alwar ruler under the title of Nawab. Bakhtawar Singh once attempted to recover some of the villages which were seized by Jaipur but which it was a breach of treaty to retake. It was only after a force had been despatched against him that he gave way and disbanded his followers. In addition to the insult, he had to pay three lakhs of rupees to the enemy on account of the expenses incurred on the expedition. He is said to have become deranged in the evening of his reign and showed his insanity principally by his cruelty to Mohammadans. The mosques were razed to the ground; the tombs of Ghalib Shahid at Alwar and that of Sayyad Jalaluddin at Bahadurpur were dug out and the dwelling of Kamal Chisti (nephew of Salim Chisti) at Alwar, was destroyed. Observing of *namaz* and offering the sacrifices were forbidden. Major Powlett states that he gave fakirs the option of their noses cut off or of performing miracles and that on one occasion, he sent a pot full of noses and ears to his old vakeel at Loharu. These actions of the Rao provoked the Musalmans at Delhi, who were prevented from invading Alwar by the British Resident, who endeavoured to restrain the Rao. It is said that the British forces invaded the State on a request from the emperor at Delhi and when the forces reached Bahadurpur, the country was saved from destruction by offering several lakhs of rupees by Nawab Ahmad Baksh Khan. Others contend that the forces were sent not on the request from the emperor to retaliate the harm done to the Mohammadans at Alwar but because the Rao committed a breach of the treaty with the British by acquiring Dubbi and Sikrai.

The Rao died on *Magh Shukla 2*, Samvat 1872 (1815 A.D.). One of his Ranis, Musi by name, became Sati. A magnificent *chhatra* or cenotaph was erected as a memorial at the side of the tank in the rear of the Alwar Palace. In the treaty with Lord Lake he was styled as Maharaja Sawai Bakhtawar Singh. There does not seem to have been any direct grant by the Moghul or British power of either of the title just mentioned, though the former, no doubt, was assumed as soon as the State became

independent and the latter was adopted in imitation of Jaipur or perhaps in direct rivalry with it.¹

The treaty of "Offensive and Defensive Alliance" concluded in 1803 A.D. and the subsequent ones, are given in the appendix.

BRITISH PERIOD

Maharao Raja Sawai Viney Singh (1815-57 A.D.)

Bakhtawar Singh had desired to adopt his nephew Viney Singh (erroneously spelt as Banni Singh by some writers), son of his brother Salah Singh of Thana, but the Rao died before the formal ceremonies were completed. The court factions conspired against Viney Singh and enthroned Balwant Singh, an illegitimate son of the late ruler. The pretender was only six years old. His most important supporter was the Nawab of Loharu and by his influence, the claims were to certain extent, acknowledged by the British authorities. After a time, Viney Singh's party got the upper hand and the imposter was made a prisoner. In 1826, at the advance of the British force the Maharaja yielded to give concession to Balwant Singh. The claimant who resided at Tijara, died in 1845 and being childless, his possessions were escheated to the State.

Major Powlett assigns this potentate (Viney Singh) a high place and remarks that he was a paragon of a good native chief of the old school, though at times, he was cruel. His subjects were turbulent but they were subdued. "The Government of the State had previously been carried on without system but with the assistance of Ammujan and his two brothers, able Musalman gentlemen of Delhi whom the Chief took into his service and made Diwans about 1838; great changes were made. The land revenue had prior to that year, been levied in kind, the State often claiming half the gross produce, plus a thirteenth of the remainder on account of the expenses of collection. Payments in coin were substituted and civil and criminal courts were established, but all the reforms which were introduced brought more into the pockets of the Diwans rather than into the State exchequer. About A.D. 1851, enormous peculations were brought to the light. The Diwans were imprisoned, but released on payment of seven lakhs and it was not long before they regained their former power. The accounts of 1850 show that the large

1. Hendley, T.H., *Ulwar and its Art Treasures* Ch. II.

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sum of eleven lakhs was realised in that one year by fines imposed upon the officials.

“Greatly as the ryots were oppressed during his reign of forty-two years, Banni Singh’s name is cherished with the greatest reverence by the Rajputs. Even now when they have any occasions for rejoicing, they exclaim, ‘The days of Banni Singh have returned.’

“Although by no means a well-educated man himself, he was a great patron of arts and letters, and attracted painters and skilled artisans from various parts of India to his service. He expended large sums of money on the collection of a fine library. For one book alone, a beautifully illuminated copy of the ‘Gulistan’, he paid Rs. 50,000.”

“No tomb was erected by his son to his memory, but he has left many splendid monuments to his name, such as a grand extensive palace in the city, and a smaller but more beautiful one called the ‘Moti Dungri’ or ‘Banni Bilas’¹ situated at a short distance from the town.

“But his great work was the large ‘bandh’ or dam, built at Siliserh, ten miles from Ulwur, which forms a fine lake. Its water, brought into Ulwur by a masonry aqueduct, has changed the barren lands which previously surrounded the town into a mass of luxuriant gardens.

“Jealous of power, fond of state and ceremony, anxious to be just without sacrificing what he considered his interest at the shrine of justice; at times generous to excess, at others, niggardly; kindly dispositioned, but occasionally cruel, he was, on the whole, an excellent type of a good Native Chief of the past generation. His good deeds are remembered and his bad ones forgotten by the people, though some of the bad were bad enough.

“During the last five years of his life he suffered from paralysis and was unable to exert the same control over affairs as previously and the Diwans, in consequence, exercised almost uncontrolled power in the State.

“Before his death, he had an opportunity of proving his loyalty to the British Government. Bed ridden as he was, he selected the flower

1. This was later pulled down by Maharaja Jey Singh in quest of hidden treasure. Now a small building has been constructed by the present ruler, at the site.

of his army and despatched a force consisting of about 800 infantry, 400 cavalry and four guns, to the assistance of the beleaguered garrison at Agra. The cavalry, among whom was the '*Khas Chauki*' or Chief's personal guard, were all Rajputs—the remainder principally Mahomedans.

"The Nimach and Nasirabad brigade of mutineers came upon them at Achnera, on the road between Bharatpur and Agra. Deserted by their leader and the Mahomedan portion of the force, including the artillery, the Rajputs suffered a severe defeat, leaving on the field fifty-five men, among whom were ten Sardars of note, whose heirs subsequently received *Khillats* from Government. The old chief was on the point of death when tidings of disaster reached Ulwur; but his reason had fled and he was spared the sorrowful news. The last order he is said to have given in writing—he having lost the use of his tongue—was that a lakh of rupees should be sent down from the fort and sent out to his small force."¹ Raja Bahadur Chimman Singh, grandson of Samrat Singh Kalianot, who was connected by matrimonial alliance with some of the mutineers, proved a traitor. Viney Singh died in August 1857.

Maharao Raja Sewai Sheodan Singh (1857–1874)

Viney Singh was succeeded by his only surviving son, Sheodan Singh, who was twelve years of age at the time. The actual administration passed on to his Dewan, Munshi Aminuddin Khan (contemptuously known as Ammujaan) who had come from Delhi. The Dewan had a domineering influence over the young ruler, so much so that the latter adopted Mohammadan style of dress and speech. The Dewan had an old enmity with Mirza Asfand Yar Beg and now being in power, thought of retaliation. He imprisoned his followers—Ram Lal Kayastha, Bhudhar Kalal and Goverdhan Singh Sahalwal on the pretext of inciting the soldiery. He then ordered the Mirza to vacate the house immediately belonging to Thakur Akhshya Singh Bankawat in which the Mirza had been residing. The Mirza fomented the Rajputs who were already simmering due to prepondering influence of Ammujaan, to raise the standard of revolt. On the night of *Shrawan Krishna* 13, Samvat 1914, the Rajputs, under the leadership of Lakhdhir Singh, the Thakur of Bijwad, raided the dwelling of Ammujaan. Ammujaan however, smel-

1. P.W. Powlett, *Gazetteer of Ulwur* pp. 22–23.

ling the danger, fled away¹ along with his brothers Faizulla Khan and Inamulla Khan. In the skirmishes that followed, the insurgents killed Muhammad Nasir (son of Faizulla Khan), Aarif Ali (a personal servant of Ammujan) and Badriuddin (a guard). Khet Singh, the Thakur of Lava acting as mediator, reconciled the two parties. When Captain Nixon, Political Agent of Bharatpur was informed of the incident, he proceeded to Alwar and found the Chief in an anguish of rage, with his brethren Rajputs, whose action was held to have been the consequence of great provocation. A council of Administration was appointed by Nixon under the presidentship of Thakur Lakhdhir Singh.

“Captain Impey was appointed Political Agent of Ulwur in November 1858. The Delhi Diwans, notwithstanding their reputation as administrator, had failed—at least latterly—to maintain order and Captain Impey found every department in utter confusion and all his energy and persistency were necessary for the arrangement of affairs. He had numerous difficulties to encounter in accomplishing this task and the young chief, inspite of his youth, thwarted him to the utmost.

“The Council of Regency, formed by Captain Nixon immediately after the expulsion of the Musalmans, did not work well and was abolished by Captain Impey, who after the crisis² in 1859, managed for a short time without a Council. A new Council consisting of five Thakurs was constituted; but in 1860, to borrow Captain Impey’s words, ‘its corruption had reached such a pitch as to frustrate every hope for even a decent administration.’ Another Council was, therefore formed consisting of Thakur Lakhdhir Singh as president and Thakur Nandji and Pundit Rup Narain as members. This Council carried on its duties in a most satisfactory manner until the Maharao Raja was invested³ with power

1. However, in *Mirat-ul Mumlakat*, it is mentioned that the insurgents overpowered and arrested Ammujan, Faizulla Khan and Inamulla Khan but at the entreaty of the Maharao, they were allowed to retire to Delhi. See File No. 824/F(198) L.N. 40, Alwar, in the Rajasthan Archives. Bikaner.
2. Divested of his power, the Maharao in collusion with the Dewans at Delhi, conspired to kill Thakur Lakhdhir Singh. However, the plans proved abortive and were foiled.....File No 824/F (198) L.N. 40, Alwar, in the Rajasthan Archives, Bikaner.
3. However, *Hind Rajasthan* by M. N. Mehta mentions “Though the Rao Raja attained his majority, he was not entrusted with the sole administration till 1866 owing to the displeasure of the Government at the turbulence of his character which gave rise to serious disputes and grave disturbances in the State,” p. 399.

on the 14th September, 1863'. Captain Impey left Ulwur about that time and the Political Agency was shortly after removed. Subsequently and until 1869, the Governor General's agent for Rajputana himself conducted the political business of the British Government with the Ulwur Darbar."¹

A protracted tussel had been going between the Alwar ruler and the Raja of Nimrana. The former considered the latter as a mere jagirdar of the Alwar State whereas the latter claimed a complete independence. The dispute came to an end in 1868 when the Raja of Nimrana was allowed to enjoy the civil and criminal powers within his estate subject to the rules the British Government might promulgate from time to time. He was to pay an annual tribute to the Alwar State, equal to 1/8th of his land revenue and Rs. 500/- as *Nazarana* on the occasion of succession to the Alwar chiefship. On the occasion of succession to Nimrana, the rules applied to British feudatories, were agreed upon. Nimrana was to maintain a vakeel at Alwar and another with the Governor General's Agent. Trade in Nimrana was to be entirely free and the ruler of Alwar had no special customs tariff for goods going to or coming from Nimrana. Nimrana was made a feudatory of Alwar. From 1868 to 1898 A.D. Nimrana was to pay a fixed tribute of Rs. 3,000 per annum.

When the Maharao attained full powers, he deprived Lakhdar Singh of one of his villages,² whereupon, the latter left the State and resided at Jaipur and Ajmer. In 1866 he invaded Alwar but met with little success. The Government of India took strong note of his conduct but in consideration of the provocation he had met with and of his previous services which had been very considerable, an income was secured to him.

As soon as the Maharao acquired the reins of his State, he renewed his contacts with the expelled Dewan Ammujan who was permitted to reside at Delhi by the Government of India on the explicit condition that he shall not interfere in the administration of the Alwar State. But Ammujan continued to exercise his influence through his agents at Alwar court. The Musalman ministers escheated the jagirs of *charans*, *Brahamans* and *Rajputs*. This resulted in a general unrest and the

1. Powlett P. W., *Gazetteer of Ulwur*, p. 24.

2. Village Baangroli-File No. 824/F(189) L. N. 40 Alwar; Rajasthan Archives, Bikaner.

Rajput Jagirdars of Thana, Toda, Binjari, Rajpur, Kachawa, Bhadkol, Palwa, Jamalpur, Pai, Garhi; the Chauhans of Nimhora and Krishnapur, the Kachhawahas of Kherli and Dhigawara and the Gaur Rajputs of Rajgarh organised a faction named *Ramdai*, under Mahtab Singh (Jagirdar of Khohara), Hathi Singh Shekhawat and Hanumant Singh Naruka. They conveyed their grievances to the Maharao and prayed that the orders of the escheat be withdrawn. But the Maharao ignored it and thereupon Rajputs of the disgruntled faction, assembled at Khohara with their troops and resolved to expel the Mohamadans bag and baggage from the State. However, Captain James Blaire, the Political Agent for East Rajputana took timely action and secured permission from the Governor General at Calcutta to enquire into the episode. He heard the members of the faction individually and assured the restoration of their jagirs. But the Maharao was adamant and refused to budge an inch. Thereupon the faction resorted to arms and besieged Hamirpur. The Maharao also sent his troops to protect the village but these were routed. Meanwhile, Captain Blaire had died (in March 1870) and Dr. Harvey was sent to bring about amity between the two factions. The affair was later referred to Major Cadell who was Agent at Bharatpur. Cadell, who reached Alwar on *Jyeshtha Shukla* 13, Samvat 1927, (1870 A.D.) tried to bring about a reconciliation but when convinced of the efforts being foisted, he sought permission of the British Government to interfere in the administration of the State. He dismissed the unscrupulous and inefficient officers. The refractory jagirdars who had stopped paying the revenue, were punished. A plot to kill Major T. Cadell was unearthed timely which had been hatched at the connivance of the Maharao.

The financial bankruptcy of the State was inevitable. "Captain Impey had left more than twenty lakhs in the treasury, but this was soon squandered; and to raise money, salaries were greatly reduced, and grants of various kinds, long enjoyed by their holders, were resumed,"¹ Cadell set the affairs right; he borrowed a huge sum from the Government of India and paid up the State debt and the salaries of the State employees. The Government of India appointed a Council under the presidency of the Political Agent (December 1870). The State was separated from the Eastern Agency of Rajputana. The ruler had a seat in the Council but was divested of the powers of voting its

1. Powlett, P.W., *Gazetteer of Ulwar* p. 25.

decisions or interfering with the executive. The Council was composed of four Naruka Thakurs, namely; Thakur Lakhdir Singh of Bijwad, Thakur Mahtab Singh of Khohara (Khora), Thakur Hardeo Singh of Thana, Thakur Mangal Singh of Garhi and a Brahman-Pandit Rup Narain. A fixed allowance and an establishment was granted to the Maharao. Reforms in the road system were effected, Post and Telegraph lines were laid and systematic survey of the land was made. The disputes between the Jaipur and Alwar States pertaining to the twelve villages which were under the joint ownership of the two States, were settled. On April 3, 1870 A.D., Major Cadell proceeded on leave for one year and eight months and Major Powlett officiated him till December 1875.

The Maharao, being divested of all powers, led a miserable life. His plight was increased by the successive demise of his three queens—Jhali Rani, Salkatcrewali Rani and Maharani Rathodji. He fell ill. For a while, he was treated by Hakim Mubarak Ali of Agra and then by the local *vaidyas*. He however soon passed away.

Maharaj Sawai Mangal Singh (1874-1892 A. D.)

The ruler left no heir to the throne and the families of the *Barah Kothri* were not unanimous in his selection. One party wished to be guided by the family precedent established by Pratap Singh namely selection of the best candidate, another advocated a candidate from Thana and a third party desired that nearness of kin should outweigh all other considerations. The only surviving widow of the late ruler was a minor and his mother betrayed a wavering mind. At last, the Government of India put up the two candidates—Lakhdir Singh of Bijwad and Mangal Singh of Thana—before the *Barah Kothri*. Mangal Singh was supported by a majority and consequently, the Viceroy confirmed him as the ruler of Alwar. He ascended the throne on December 14, 1874. He was fifteen years and a month old at the time.

1. Sir Alfred Lyall, the then Governor General's Agent in Rajputana, in view of his policy of least interference in the internal affairs of the State, had shown a preference for Thakur Lakhdir Singh, aged 55 and a man of ripe experience. His contention was that Mangal Singh was a minor and a minority administration was more conducive for British interference. But Lyall had his own views concerning the administration of the native States. He opined that the 'government should be careful to avoid even the suspicion of being actuated by a desire to interfere in the internal affairs of the State for a day longer than might be necessary, in the interest of the people'. Sir Alfred Lyall's Administrative ideas regarding the Alwar State in *Indian Historical Records Commission*, Vol. XXXV Part II—February, 1960, pp. 89-90.

“The officials and the great majority of the *jagirdars* cordially accepted the new Chief; but Lakhdar Singh and his supporters of the ‘Barah Kotri’, together with one *jagirdar* of position, would not tender their allegiance; and after every effort had been made to induce them to give way and to present the customary ‘*nazar*’, their *jagirs* were on the 25th February, 1875, taken under management by the Darbar and a portion of them sequestered. Lakhdar Singh was ordered to proceed to Ajmer and there to reside. The other recusant Thakurs accompanied him contrary to orders, but were not permitted to remain at Ajmir.”¹ Thakur Lakhdar Singh died in September 1875 at Jaipur.

The young ruler joined the Mayo College, Ajmer on October 22, 1875. On February, 1877, he married the second daughter of Maharaj Prithvisingh, ruler of Kishangarh.² Being a man of progressive views, he refused to observe the tradition of *nyota* system, according to which the entire expenditure incurred on the marriage of the ruler was recovered from the Government employees and the public. His second wife was from Ratlam whom he married in 1878.

He attended the Imperial Assemblage of Delhi in 1877 and was given a stately reception befitting his position. Several extradition treaties³ for the mutual surrender and pursuit of criminals were concluded between Alwar and the border States namely; Jaipur, Bharatpur, Patiala and Nabha. In 1879, he concluded an agreement with the British Government for the suppression of salt manufacture and the abolition of all transit duties except upon opium, spirits and other intoxicating drugs. He was created an Honorary Lieutenant Colonel in the British army in 1885 and the following year, was enrolled as a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. He received the dignified title of Maharaja as a hereditary distinction in 1889 A.D.

He died at the age of 34 years, on May 22, 1892 A.D. at Nainital, owing to excess doze of liquor. His body was brought to Alwar by a special train and was cremated.

1. Powlett, P.W., *Gazetteer of Ulwar* p. 26.
2. According to the customs, he sucked the breast of Maji Sahiba Rathodji just before the marriage party left the town. His sister-in-law, *Bhabhi*, (wife of Thakur Sultan Singh of Thana), pencilled his eyes. Source : File No 86 L. No. 21 Alwar, kept in the Rajasthan Archives, Bikaner.
3. See Appendix.

Sawai Maharaja Sir Jey Singh (1892–1937 A.D.)

Maharaja Mangal Singh was succeeded by his minor son, Jey Singh, who was an offspring from the second queen (sister of Maharaja of Ratlam). A remission of about ten lakhs of rupees was given to the cultivators and jagirdars on his birth (June 14, 1882 A.D.). He was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer and was invested with ruling powers on December 10, 1903 by Lord Curzon, the then Viceroy of India.

As soon as he acquired the reins of the Government, he realised that certain administrative reforms were expedient. The services of an experienced officer from Punjab were borrowed and the police department of the State was reorganised, a detailed account of which is narrated in chapter on Law, Order and Justice. In the same year he attended the Delhi Darbar held on the occasion of coronation of Emperor Edward VII and met the Emperor the next year, on December 15, 1905 when he visited this country. In 1907–08 the official language was changed from Urdu to Hindi. On April 27, 1907 the Maharaja sailed for England for an operation of the throat. The British Government conferred the title of K.C.S.I. on him in 1909.

The Alwar State liberally supported the war effort of the British Government during the World War I. The Mangal Lancers and Jey Paltan fought on various fronts—Suez Canal, Egypt, Sinai, Ghaza and Rapha. The Maharaja was appointed Honorary Lieutenant Colonel in the British army on January 1, 1915 and an Honorary Colonel on 1st January, 1921. At the end of the war, the title of G.C.I.E. was conferred on him on January 1, 1919 and that of G.C.S.I., on June 3, 1924. He attended the Imperial Conference held in London in 1923 as a representative of India and was a prominent figure in the Chamber of Princess and at the First Round Table Conference.

Maharaja Jey Singh was an able administrator and reorganised the administrative machinery on modern lines. He was a fine Polo and Racquet player, a scholar of Hindu philosophy and an orator of higher order. He was an outstanding personality in many ways and participated in many National and International conferences. While always professing friendship and loyalty to the British, he frequently and fearlessly gave vent to his ideas of nationalism. He always spoke eloquently of the fine cultural heritage and greatness of India as a whole. He had equal command over English and Hindi and also knew Sanskrit. He encouraged and patronised scholars. Wherever he went, he lost no time

in making his presence felt. Once while in Simla, the late Pt. Moti Lal Nehru is reported to have observed that it was unfortunate that Maharaja Jey Singh was born a prince because thereby the people had been deprived of a very able leader.

He was, however, strong headed and extravagant and sometimes, gave the impression of being whimsical. He spent recklessly and lent the State into heavy debts. The high British officers in India were already unhappy with him because he would never acknowledge their superiority or submit to them. It is stated that once while camping in Simla, the then vicereine of India, called at his residence. She was, however, accompanied by her pet dog. The Maharaja would not allow the dog in and, therefore, the vicereine turned away without meeting him. Bad finances of the State coupled with Meo agitation and the Neemuchana trouble, gave the British authorities opportunity to interfere in his administration and he was in 1933, ultimately asked to leave the State. He died in Paris on 19th May, 1937 leaving no lineal or adopted son.

Maharaja Tej Singh

Maharaja Jey Singh made no secret of his desire that Raghuvir Singh son of Thakur Kalyan Singh of Bijwar should succeed him to the throne of Alwar. Thakur Kalyan Singh was married to the sister of the senior Maharani by whom Raghuvir Singh had been born. His Highness had also made a will to that effect. However, by custom only male lineal descendant of the Thana House had come to the throne of the State. The second son of Raja Gangasingh of Thikana Srichandpura had gone into adoption to the Thana House. Accordingly this adopted son Tejsingh was to succeed the Maharaja. The Maharaja however, developed intense hatred against the family and therefore, did not want Tejsingh to succeed him. It is said that late in the night one day while the Maharaja together with his Thakur brethren were drunk, there was some broil between the Maharaja and Raja Gangasingh who in that drunken state, retorted that the Maharaja would not have any issue and that therefore, his own son will become the ruler of the State. This the Maharaja and his advisors took to the heart. After sometime jagirs of Srichandpura, and Thana were both resumed and their property confiscated and the father and the son were banished from the State. They stayed on in Jaipur where Maharaja Madhosingh gave them shelter. After Maharaja Jey Singh's leaving the State, the jagir and property of Thana and Srichandpura were restored and scholarship

was awarded to Tejsingh for his studies. The Government of India installed Tejsingh as the ruler of the State.

Sawai Maharaja Sir Tej Singh born on March 19 1911, was installed on the throne on July 22, 1937. He was educated privately and was married to the daughter of Maharaj Akhey Singh of Jodhpur. The Government of India created him KCSI on June 2, 1943. Education made strides during his reign. The only Intermediate College was upgraded to Degree and law and Post Graduate College. A number of schools were opened and upgraded. Various communities also started hostels with State aid which provided facilities to students. Sanskrit College was also opened. The area where Hope Circus now stands was reclaimed and made into a beautiful marketing centre. But for these, his reign was uneventful. The growing momentum for independence in the country, manifested itself within the State in the demand for responsible government. The Maharaja's government like many other State governments, attempted some half hearted measures to meet the requirements of the situation but was always overtaken by fast moving events. The closing period of the Maharaja's rule was marred by communal frenzy in which several hundred lives were lost and many more, migrated from the State. After attainment of independence and in the process of integration of States launched by late Sardar Patel, the ruler signed the instrument of accession which made the State a component part of the United States of Matsya.

It would be of interest to give a short account of the services rendered by the State to the British Government during the First and Second World Wars. The account given in the Appendix has been extracted from 'The Alwar State Administration Report 1945-46', p. 20-22.

Political and Communal Uprisings

During the twenties of the present century, the State witnessed a medley of political agitations and communal frenzy. The latter became more critical during the years immediately following the achievement of independence though the seeds of these lay far back. It would be worthwhile to give in some details the account of these sporadic episodes strewn together.

An organisation known as Anjuman-i-Khadimul-Islam, was set up in the State in 1923 by some leading Muslims. It aimed at encouraging education among the Muslim children. Its base was

heocratic as much as it strove to instil in them, a sense to follow the tenets of Islam, faithfully. But soon after, it began to engage itself in political activities and got in touch with and received inspiration from the Anjumani-Ahrar of Bombay and Delhi, Jamait-ul-Ulema Tabligh-ul-Islam of Ambala, Jamait-ul-Ulema Islam of Badaun, Rajputana Muslim League, Ajmer, the All India Muslim Conference and other Islamic organisations in the then British India. As a result of the communal activities of the followers of this organisation, a number of clashes occurred at various places in the State. At Tijara, on the occasion of *Jaljhulni Ekadshi* on the 29th August, 1925 when some *dolas* of Shri Thakurji Maharaj were taken in a procession, the beating of drums and music were stopped by the Mohammedans near the Jama Masjid on the plea that it was prayer time. After the prayers were over, the procession resumed its march with the former gaiety. When it was just in front of the mosque, the Muslims attacked the procession, seized drums, couches and *ghadiyals*. A police official was knocked down. Brick bats and stones were hurled at the procession from the mosque, thereby causing hurt to some persons and police sergeants. The *dolas* of Shri Thakurji Maharaj remained in one of the nearby temples till the passage was cleared by the Munsif next day.

Another dispute arose in respect of a *Neem* tree which belonged to a *mali* who had dedicated it to his deity Shri Bhairunji and placed at its base an idol of that deity (in village Harsana tahsil Lachhmanagarh). The tree was on the route through which procession of *Tazias* used to pass. Upto 1927 the *Tazias* were so built as to pass from under the tree without obstruction. In 1928 the height of the *Tazias* was increased but the trouble was averted by inducing the Muslims to detach the upper portion of the *Tazias*. The Meos, however, demanded that the obstructing branch be cut before the next Moharrum. When the owner of the tree came to know of the demand and the decision of the Meos to construct a big *Tazia* next year (1929), he applied to the authorities at Alwar for protection. The Inspector General of Police, with other officers visited the village and decided in favour of the owner of the tree. The Meos were given three alternatives : (a) to have the *Tazias* of the size which would pass under the tree without obstruction; (b) to detach the upper portion of the *Tazias* when passing under the tree and (c) to lower the level of the section. Ignoring these suggestions, the *Tazias* of a big size were built. On the 17th June, 1929 in a Panchayat it was demanded from the Hindus to cut off the

obstructing branch but the latter refused. Thousands of Meos from outer villages entered Harsana village and the branch of the tree was cut and the idol removed from the place. The Nazim and Munsif reached the spot and the crowd melted away. A senior Inspector was deputed to investigate the case. The case was heard by the Sessions Judge who ordered conviction of a number of persons.

Another incident occurred at Bahadarpur, where about 40,000 Meos had assembled to attend the Moharram procession on May 17, 1932. On this occasion, an iron sheet of a varandah of a shop was forcibly pulled down and the residence of the owner of the shop was stoned and damaged. About 24 other *Chhappars* belonging to the Hindus were damaged and a riot broke out. Exaggerated and alarming news were published in the Muslim papers specially of Delhi and Lahore which caused a terror among the Muslim public in British India. Thereupon, the All India States Information Bureau deputed its Secretary to pay a visit to Alwar and make confidential enquiries. The Bureau issued a communique advising Anjumanists of Alwar in particular and the Muslim public of British India in general, to desist from mischievous propaganda.

A riot broke out at Alwar on the evening of the 29th May, 1932 when the *Chaddar* procession¹ was taken out by the Muslims without the prior permission of the Government. The quarrel started between a Muslim in the procession and a Hindu who ran a betel shop. It was alleged that a Muslim purchased a betel and after chewing only half,

1. A telegram was sent on 1st June, 1932 by the Secretary of Anjuman Khadamul Islam, Alwar to the President of the Anjuman Khadamul Islam at Chomu which read, "Chadar procession was passing through Bazar yesterday that Hindus headed by Thakur Bhawani Singh and Sultan Singh Naharpurawala, being already ready, made successive attacks on procession with stones at Tripolia gate, confusion taking place but Anjuman worker hardly moved procession and peacefully reached out Malakhara gate where Jay-Paltan Hindu force came for arrangement but instead of making peace fires were exercised on Muslim crowds where there was not a single Hindu and where the procession moving peacefully disturbance was at that time. The result was above. All State high officials were Hindu Congress men and State supporting them. Such oppression and tyranny on peaceful Muslims. Take necessary steps, appeal Government of India to appoint inquiry Commission as no hope of justice from State. Better come here if possible". Page 2 and 3 of the file No. 192/32 Disturbances Communal at Alwar, list No. 2 of the Rajputana Residency Jaipur—National Archives of India.

threw it in the shop. This led to an exchange of hot words and soon developed into a Hindu-Muslim riot. Assaults were made on innocent wayfarers by the *goondas* of both communities resulting in injuries to 31 Hindus and 15 Muslims. Army had to be summoned which had to resort to firing. Thereafter, the mob dispersed and the situation was brought under control. The Muslim leaders proceeded to Delhi to seek support for the redress of their grievances. When the disquieting news reached the Maharaja who was at Mount Abu, he immediately made an appeal through a *Shahi Farman* (a royal order) to revive the old cordial relations between the two communities. The appeal was responded to by the loyal citizens of both the communities who formed a joint union and presented an address to the Maharaja on return from Mt. Abu on the *Rakshabandhan* Day. The Maharaja tied five coloured threads (Rakhi) round the hands of one representative of Hindus and one representative of Muslims, thus assuring the protection to both the communities.

The Anjuman-i-Khadimul-Islam soon changed its activities from communal to political. It organised two demonstrations in March and April of 1932. It held a meeting in the Jama Masjid at Alwar on 22nd April, 1932 and put up 18 demands. In another meeting held on 29th April, 1932, the organisation exhorted its volunteers to be prepared at all times.

At Kishangarh a meeting of Muslim *Lumberdars* was convened and they resolved to refuse to furnish security bonds if and when called upon to do so in connection with the activity of the Anjuman. In the meeting held at Ramgarh, *Satyagrah* against payment of customs duty was preached by a prominent supporter of Anjuman. At Nuh (Gurgaon District) the Meos were advised to pay no interest on loans to the Hindu *Sahukars*. Dissatisfaction prevailed among the cultivators as well.

The Maharaja, in order to find out the genuine cause of their grievances, appointed a Commission consisting of Rao Bahadur Raja Durjan Singh who was the Jagirdar of Jaoli, as the President and Raja Ghazanfar Ali, Revenue Minister and Lala Ganeshi Lal, as Members. The field of enquiry of the Commission was extended not only to three Nizamats that were largely inhabited by Meos and where attempt had been made by outside agencies to foment a movement for civil disobedience but to all the 10 Nizamats of the State.

The Commission made a tour of eight out of 10 Nizamats in order to hear the grievances of the people. The gathering at each Nizamat headquarters was in thousands but those at Kishangarh and Tijara were conspicuous by the absence of the Meos. The Meos did not appear before the Commission because they were advised against it by the resolutions passed at the Anjuman Conference held at Ferozepur Jhirka under the presidentship of a retired Sessions Judge. This Conference had passed a resolution expressing non-confidence in the Commission. A few days before the Commission visited Tijara, a panchayat of Meos was convened at Phula Bas under the presidentship of a British Army pensioner, at which sharp differences of opinion were expressed on the subject of appearing before the Commission and it was ultimately decided that the president should go to Gurgaon and consult the leaders there on the subject. The result was that the Meos did not appear before the Commission.

The Commission, held that the agitation in the Mewat Nizamats was purely a result of the activities of the outside agitators and was carried on by the members of the defunct Anjuman-Khadimul-Islam of Alwar. The Commission also found that a large number of retired officers of the British Army were taking a leading part in organising the Meos in a military fashion with the aim to provoke the State authorities to such an extent that shooting of a few dozens of them became absolutely unavoidable and inevitable. The Commission, therefore, in submitting their recommendations in regard to the genuine agrarian economic question, pointed out that unless the cultivators in Gurgaon and the Alwar State worked in cooperation and harmony, the situation might get out of control as the British territory would provide easily accessible shelter to the culprits from the State.

As a result of the Commission's findings, the Maharaja moved the Government of India to check the instigators working at the border places but it seems that no effective action to check these activities was taken. The Maharaja held a public Durbar on 12th December, 1932 at which Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana was also present. The Maharaja made the following announcements':-(a) Those

1. In his speech delivered on the occasion, the Maharaja described the communal situation, thus : "It has been stated by means of this propaganda that I have been actually attempting anti-Muslim tendencies in my administration. I want to take this opportunity of publicly refuting this. I have never throughout my administration of thirty years which will be completed on the 12th

(Cont. on p. 81)

Muslims who had left the State for any reasons, need not be afraid of returning to their homes unless any one of them was involved in a criminal offence and against whom warrants were issued. In such cases, the offenders must submit written apologies within a period of 10 days, (b) All the Shias who were imprisoned during the riot at Bahadurpur on the last Moharrum, had already been released as per wishes of His Highness, the Nawab of Rampur. Some of the prisoners were liberated on Diwali' (c) A remission of 50 percent of land revenue for the current harvest was also granted for the people residing at Bahadurpur.

He also clarified the position as regards the land revenue and customs revenue. It was contended by the people that the incidence of land revenue in the State, was very high. The Maharaja pointed out that all the Settlements in the State were conducted by the Officers of

December, prevented any religious education being given to any one of my people. The joy of the legend lies in the fact that none of my people have constitutionally put forward before me any of these wonderful grievances that the world has advertised in the newspapers. That will indeed seem strange to many, but it is the absolute fact. The question thus now remains whether I am to look to my people and vice versa; whether I am to look to the British Government and they to me, in the fulfilment of our respective Treaties, or whether I am to enter on a new phase in order to placate them, so that they may not publish articles and carry out propaganda that may be detrimental to my State and to my interests. I have no doubt about the answer to this question. I have never forbidden any body from coming to see me or my Ministers or officials. I have certainly forbidden so-called deputations that have pretended of coming to Alwar in order to make enquiries on their own behalf, for, if that were the object that my people aimed at, I think the administration of an individual State would cease to exist; then the relationship with the Crown would similarly, cease to exist. But I have no such misapprehensions in my own mind. I can only say in the end that some of my people who have been misguided by external agitators for their own purposes-I am not altogether unaware of them-have sought one course, but when I hear others amongst my own people telling me, as they have done publicly in Darbars and on other occasions, that when a child misbehaves himself, it is the mother who, with her affections, always regards the baby with the same affection, I cannot conceive that when these traditional relations exist between the State and my own people, any one can really misunderstand the situation; for although the child, when young, may kick the mother, surely the latter does not extinguish the child or destroy it because of its childish idiosyncrasies and so from that point of view I do not think I need be much concerned with regard to the facts that will come out in the end be that whenever it may."

the British Government. The 16 years Settlement by Col. Powlett, the second Settlement by Sir Michael O'Dwyer and the third Settlement was done by Rai Bahadur Pt. Nand Lal Tikku whose services had been borrowed from the Government of Punjab on the recommendations of British Offices. It was, therefore, clear that the assessment was fixed by the Officers of the British Government and that Maharaja's Government had not raised the Government revenue so assessed, by a single pie. On the contrary, remissions and suspensions were frequently granted according to the need of the time.

As for customs revenue, it was pointed out that the right of imposing customs duty was restored to the State after a lapse of 50 years as a result of the modification of Salt Treaty with the British Government and that the rates of duties in force, were arrived at after careful comparison with the scales of customs duties prevalent in the adjoining territories of Bharatpur and Jaipur. The Alwar State imposed a lighter burden of taxation on the people of Alwar than caused by similar rates in force in the adjoining territories. However, the Maharaja pointed out that the agrarian situation was almost the same all over the world due to universal trade depression. Nevertheless, to relieve the people, a remission of rupees three lakh and ten thousand was granted.

The Meo cultivators were, however, not yet satisfied and eventually, the movement of non-payment of land revenue and raising subscription by force, assumed threatening proportions. They threatened to ran-sack the towns and villages in the area and disrupted the communications between Tijara and Kishangarh. They had actually plundered a few villages and were realising forced levies in others. The Meos were in a defiant mood and had made preparations to wage war against the Government.

This was an alarming situation indeed. The Agent to the Governor General who was Political Advisor to the State, was invited to Alwar. The Military Advisor in Rajputana had also come. Some Army troops were despatched to patrol the area with a view to restore confidence in the general population. On the second day of their patrol, however, they received alarming reports from Govindgarh. The troops arrested about 25 Meos. The roads were, however, blocked and they were prevented from proceeding to Alwar along with the arrested persons. The troops therefore, went back to Govindgarh where Meos from all over the area, estimated to be about 30,000, collected and

surrounded the Nizamats building where the troops were lodged and demanded the release of the arrested persons. Exchange of fire ensued and it was with great difficulty that the troops returned to Alwar along with the arrested persons.

The Government of India when apprised of this unfortunate episode at Govindgarh, on their own, sent their troops which took control of the four Meo Nizamats of Ramgarh, Lachhmangarh, Tijara and Kishangarh under a special Commissioner and Martial Law was declared. The District Magistrate, whose services were also obtained from the U.P. Government, was appointed to try the criminal cases which arose due to unlawful activities in the disturbed area.

It may be recalled here that the Hindu-Muslim agitation started in this State in the militant form only after the Maharaja's return from the First Round Table Conference held at London in November, 1930. The Maharaja played a leading part at that Conference and made a strong appeal for grant of Dominion Status for India.

Despite the clarification made by the Maharaja at the durbar held on 20th November, 1932 and the public expression of his views regarding Hindu-Muslim unity at the unity conference held at Allahabad called by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Pt. Madan Mohan Malviya in December, 1932, the agitation continued and the Maharaja had to take on loan, the services of a British Officer for one year. He was appointed the Prime Minister and Revenue Minister in February, 1933. Soon however, serious difference developed between him and the Maharaja and only after a few months, the Maharaja was asked by the British Government to leave the State within 48 hours and not to return till normal conditions had been restored. The Maharaja left the State in May, 1933.

The British troops remained in the disturbed areas till 15th August, 1933. Four British civilians and one Army Officer held the charge as Prime Minister of the State from February, 1933 to June, 1937. A post of Advisory Minister was created and Rao Bahadur Thakur Durjan Singh of Jaoli was appointed as such and the department of Police and Punnya & Muafiat were placed under him. On being relieved of the special charge of the Disturbed Area, A. W. Ibbotson took over as the Revenue Minister.

Under the orders of the Government of India, the Resident held a Durbar on the 24th September, 1935 and made the following announcements : (a) That the people should remain loyal to the present Administration and abstain from making rumours that the Maharaja was to return shortly; (b) That it was an object of the Government of India to repair the damages caused by past misrule and to set up a solid form of administration in the interest of the State and its subjects; (c) That the Government had undertaken full responsibility for the State administration until the finances were rehabilitated, the administrative machinery re-organised and the population restored to a measure of prosperity. The scheme for relieving the State of its indebtedness would necessitate the continuance of Government control for at least 15 years and there were no prospects of Maharaja's return during that period.

Praja Mandal

As far back as 1921, when non-co-operation and foreign products boycott movements were in swing in other parts of the country. Brij Narain Acharya, a school teacher at Alwar, encouraged the students of his school to burn the foreign caps and put on *khaddar* caps (known as Gandhi Caps). The Maharaja took a serious note of this and forbade the use of caps and introduced *pagris* (turbans) as a compulsory headgear for all the students throughout the State. About the year 1928, an Association named Praja Mandal, was organised for advocating reforms in the State and land administration. The organisation was, however, poor and attracted no followers. About 1931, a few enthusiastic men joined the association. In their speeches, they endeavoured to exhort the people to demand their legitimate rights from the State Government. Particularly, they wanted the restoration of *Biswedari* rights in Jagir and *Muafi* villages, and reduction in the rates of assessment. The association gathered support in the following years and about the year 1940, a regular Praja Mandal office was established. Soon a number of branches of the organisation were established. A nominal fee of four annas was charged from the members. A large number of college and school boys also enrolled themselves as members of the organisation and in 1942, they went on strike, cut off electric wires and burnt postal boxes. As a result of these activities, the prominent leaders of the students were arrested and sent to the jail.

The Praja Mandal organised various meetings¹ to advocate the cause of the *Kisans*. In addition to the formation of a responsible Government, the main demands of the Praja Mandal were : (1) Regular settlement and assessment of lands in the Jagir and *Muafi* villages be conducted. They argued that the Jagirdars who had been enjoying proprietary rights over the land in the Jagir and *Muafi* villages, charged exorbitant rents and realised them with tyrannical means which had a very adverse effect on the economic condition of the peasantry; (b) To stop the ejectment of tenants from the lands which was in their possession; (c) To confer proprietary rights on the villagers of the Zamindari Forest areas, and to pay suitable compensation for the Zamindari Forest area which had been sold by the State; (d) To allow the Praja Mandal to have its own newspaper; (e) To open fair price shops of grain for the public; (f) To evolve suitable scheme for sale of sugar, kerosene oil and cloth so that it is easily available to the rural as well as urban population; (g) To root out corruption which was rampant especially in Civil Supply & Customs Departments; (h) To raise the salaries of the low paid clerks and teachers.

The Praja Mandal arranged a mass meeting² of *Kisans* in the Jagir village of Khera Mangal Singh on 2nd February, 1946. In a swoop the previous night, nearly all the important leaders were arrested.³

The arrest of the leaders however, did not deter the people. The meeting at Khera Mangal Singh was held and was attended by about 7,000 persons. The arrest of the leaders created resentment among the

1. File No. 37 L/P/46 of the Central Records office of the Matsya Secretariat- (i) Report of Naib Nazim about the meeting at Tapookara, submitted vide No. 460 dated 29.1.1946; (ii) Report of Collector, Alwar regarding the meeting at Bambora vide No. 131 D.M. dated 28.2.1946; (iii) Report of Ramchandra Patwari of Bahrar vide letter of Collector of Alwar, No. 143/DM/9-3-1946; (iv) Notice issued by the Praja Mandal regarding meeting to be held at Barkhera on 15th March, 1946; (v) Report of Naib Nazim of Jaswantgarh regarding meeting at Jaswantgarh on 11.3.1946 vide endorsement No. 15/DM/14.3.1946 of Collector at Alwar; (vi) Report of Nazim, Lachhmangarh, No. 597/ 30.3.1946 regarding meeting at Lachhmangarh (vii) Report of Collector, Rajgarh regarding meeting at Pratapgarh, vide No. 142/11.4.46; (viii) Report of Nazim at Thana Ghazi, No. 206/27.2.1946; (ix) Report of Inspector General of Police regarding meeting at Garhi, vide No. 297/C/6.8.1946.
2. Vide leaflet at page 56 of File No. 34-L/P-46 of the Central Records of Matsya Secretariat.
3. *ibid.* p. 47 of the file.

public at large. Several processions in protest, were taken out in the Alwar city and other important towns on February 2 and 3. The strike in the Alwar city was nearly complete. All educational institutions remained closed. The Muslims, however, did not co-operate and kept their shops open. The Alwar Bar Association passed a resolution urging the Government to release the leaders.

According to Press Reports,¹ 43 persons were arrested. Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru condemned the action of the Alwar Government which was against the declaration made in the Chamber of Princes on January 19, 1946. The declaration had guaranteed the civil liberties and political and administrative reforms in the State. Pandit Nehru also asked Jai Narain Vyas who was General Secretary of States People Conference, to report to him the details regarding the arrest of the leaders.

The Chamber of Princes also demanded the reasons for the arrest of the leaders. The eighth of February² (1946) was observed as "Anti-Repression Day" throughout the State. All schools, colleges, and factories remained closed. It was almost a complete strike. People in large numbers came from the various parts of the State to the capital. A procession,³ headed by women and followed by college and school students and Praja Mandal workers, was taken out from Purana Katra and it received Shri Hira Lal Shastri who arrived by train on the same day to discuss the situation with the Prime Minister of Alwar. The procession then reached the Prime Minister's bungalow and staged demonstration there for about an hour. The Prime Minister charged⁴ the Praja Mandal with inciting the people to resort to strike and for being responsible for the strike observed by the clerks on 25th and 26th January demanding increase in pay and allowance. He complained that they shouted unauthorised slogans against the Maharaja and that they were carrying on "NO RENT CAMPAIGN" and that it was on account of the subversive activities of the Praja Mandal leaders that the State was compelled to take action against them. All these charges were denied, except that they were responsible for the sweepers' strike on the 8th February.

1. File No. 34-L/P-46 of the Central Records of Matsya Secretariat, a cutting of Hindustan Times of 8th February, 1946.
2. *ibid.* a leaflet signed by Shri Maya Ram, Pradhan Mantry of Alwar Rajya Vidyarthi Congress.
3. *ibid.* p. 179—Report of the Kotwali.
4. File No. 52-L/P-46, page 115-119, Central Records of the Matsya Secretariat.

The discussions between Shri Hira Lal Shastri and the Prime Minister resulted in the release of the detenus on the 10th February. The leaders were taken in a procession amidst great jubilation and purses worth Rs. 9,000/- were presented to them. The procession terminated at Purana Katra where a public meeting was held.

After their release, the Praja Mandal leaders met¹ the Prime Minister, Sir S. M. Bapna, on the 6th March, 16th May and 5th June, 1946 and advocated the establishment of a responsible Government. When convinced that the Prime Minister's assurances were false, Shri Shobha Ram, the President of the Alwar Rajya Praja Mandal, addressed a letter² to the Maharaja in July, 1946 seeking an interview so that he could put forth the view point of the Praja Mandal before him pertaining to the establishment of responsible Government in the State on democratic lines. However, his request for the interview was turned down. The Praja Mandal then advised the people to launch a movement—"IRRESPONSIBLE MINISTERS QUIT CHAIR" from 9th of August. It was also decided that college and school boys should join the procession which was being organised as the starting signal.

The students at Rajgarh High School also decided to participate in the strike. The Headmaster alleged that on the 9th August, 1946 some members of Praja Mandal entered³ the school premises and drove the boys out to join the procession. There was a small incident in which it was alleged that the State flag atop the Nizamat building, had been pulled down and burnt. The District Magistrate reached the spot with reinforcements. The Praja Mandal leaders reached Rajgarh on the 17th and held a public meeting.

The Praja Mandal had already decided in its meeting⁴ on the 9th August, 1946 that the Government should appoint ministers elected by the public as had been done in Bharatpur, Jaipur, Bikaner and Udaipur States and that failing which they would start Satyagrah. They had fixed 22nd August for such action but the Rajgarh episode afforded them an opportunity to start it ahead of the schedule. On the 19th, the

1. File No. 44 L/P/46 of Law & Justice Department, Central Records of the Matsya Secretariat, page 1-8.
2. *ibid.* p. 9; letter dated 23rd July, 1946 from Shri Shobha Ram to His Highness.
3. Letter No. 1465 dated 9-8-1946 from the Headmaster, page 1 of the file No. 33-L/P-46, Central Records of the Matsya Secretariat.
4. Report of Kotwal, dated 9-8-1946 vide Inspector General of Police endorsement No. 308/C/ 11.8.1946, page 123 of File No. 37-L/P/46 of Law Deptt., Central Records of Matsya Secretariat.

Praja Mandal workers announced¹ that : (a) 21st August (1946) would be observed as “Rajgarh Day” and the students and State employees should abstain from attending to their work; (b) Raja Mahendra Pratap scheduled to visit Alwar on the 22nd, would be received at the railway station in procession; (c) There would be a public meeting in the evening of the 22nd in which the outlines of the proposed Satyagrah campaign would be disclosed.

On 22nd August 1946, the students took out a procession which started from the Raj Rishi College and terminated at Purana Katra since renamed Subhash Chowk. A large number of students—both boys and girls joined the procession carrying tricolour flags and shouting slogans “Irresponsible Ministers, quit chairs.” Raja Mahendra Pratap was received at the railway station and brought in a procession in the city amidst a huge crowd shouting slogan “GHAIR ZIMMEDAR MINISTERO KURSI CHHORO.” In the evening, a public meeting was held which was attended by thousands of people, Raja Mahendra Pratap alongwith others, addressed the meeting.

It was announced at the public meeting that the proposed Satyagraha would consist of (a) general strike throughout the State on the 24th August, 1946 (b) taking out effigies of the ‘Irresponsible Government’ (c) starting Satyagraha from the 26th August by sending batches to the offices of the ministers and asking them to quit chairs and obstructing ministers and officers from attending to their work. It was also announced that the same programme would be repeated at the Nizamat headquarters. A ‘Do or Die’ call was given out and quite a few prominent people who had hitherto been Government supporters, joined the movement. One of them renounced his title of ‘Deshopkarak’. The portrait of Subhash Chandra Bose was also auctioned and sold for Rs. 600/- at the public meeting.

In view of the situation, the State Government strengthened the police force and deputed² some troops at Police lines. The District Magistrate promulgated an order under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code with effect from the 24th August, 1946. On 24th

1. Page 15 of file No. 13 of Law Deptt.—a leaflet issued by the Prachar Mantry of Alwar Rajya Praja Mandal, Central Records of Matsya Secretariat. Also see the report of Nazim Alwar at page 18 of this file addressed to the Collector.
2. File No. 43-L/P-46 of the Central Records of Matsya Secretariat, p. 4, sanction given by His Highness on 23.8.46.

August (1946), the college and schools students¹ went on strike and took out processions in defiance of Section 144 of Criminal Procedure Code. A procession was also taken out with the effigy of the Government which was dispersed by the police. The Praja Mandal leaders and leaders of the students were arrested after a lathi charge by the police in front of the city Kotwali. Strikes were also observed at Yashwantgarh (Malakhera), Ramgarh, Kishangarh, Mandhan and other parts of the State.

The *Satyagrah* was started at the southern gate of the Secretariat from the 26th August, 1946 and continued till the 31st August, 1946. The *Satyagrahis* used to come in batches.² As soon as one batch was dispersed by the police after lathi charge, another used to come in. A large number of *Satyagrahis* were arrested and sent to jail while others including women, were removed bodily and deported in lorries, to distant places.

It has been observed above that the clerks and other State employees went on strike in January, 1946 in order to press their demands for increase in emoluments. It was called off on the Maharaja's assurance to meet their demands. The Alwar State Association of the non-gazetted employees sent a number of representatives to the Maharaja and also met the Prime Minister but nothing came out of it. On the 13th July, 1946, the Prime Minister gave a flat refusal to the representatives of the Association. On July 21st, 1946 the Association decided to go on strike indefinitely and set up a Council of Action. According to the decision, the clerks went on strike³ from 27th August. Patwaris, teachers, compounders and *nakedars*, followed suit in most parts of the State. The strike continued till the 3rd September.

The public showed great resentment against the continuous strike for six days in the city and inhuman treatment accorded to the *Satyagrahis* who were arrested. A number of representations were made to

1. Confidential report of Police Superintendent Alwar, dated 24-8-1946 (6) forenoon, p. 25 & 26 of the file No. (13) Law Deptt., Central Records of Matsya Secretariat.
2. Report of Inspector General of Police vide his letter No. 279 of 27.8.1946 and also report of Police Superintendent Alwar vide his letter No. 351/C/27.8.46 in the File No. (13) Law Department, Central Records of Matsya Secretariat.
3. File (13)/Law Department, Central Records of Matsya Secretariat page 56-58 and also File No. 82-Gen/P/46 of the Prime Minister's Branch.

the Maharaja¹ and the Political Agent² by various public associations of the State.

Shri Jai Narain Vyas, General Secretary of All India States People's Conference sought interview with the Maharaja and the Prime Minister of the State, in order to ascertain the truth or otherwise of all the allegations of inhuman tortures to some *Satyagrahis* in the Alwar Jail.

Similarly Shri Hira Lal Shastri complained³ to the Prime Minister of Alwar against the brutal and inhuman repression and advised him to personally intervene and handle the situation with foresightedness.

Shri Hira Lal Shastri arrived at Alwar on 1st September, 1946 and after meeting the arrested persons, had an interview with the Prime Minister and had long discussions as a result of which, the arrested persons were released⁴ on the 2nd September.

Muslim League

Meanwhile, the activities of the Muslim League were becoming aggressive and August 16th, 1946 was observed in Alwar⁵ as 'Pakistan Day'. The Muslim shopkeepers observed strike and a procession of about 1,000 Muslims was taken from Malakhera Gate to Lal Shahi mosque where a meeting was held which condemned the statement of Cabinet Mission made on May 16, 1946. It was alleged that the Muslims had been deprived of Pakistan against the assurances given to the Muslim League by the British Government. The local Muslim Conference was reorganised. Prominent members⁶ toured the areas where Muslim and Meo population was dense, took out processions having green flags and shouting slogans "PAKISTAN HAMARA HAI, Le Ke RAHENGE PAKISTAN, BAT KE RAHEGA HINDUSTAN, AND PAKISTAN ZINDABAD". Branches of the Muslim league were set

1. Telegram of 28th August, 1946 from the Secretary Arya Samaj. See file No. 52-L/P-46 & also from (i) Natha Singh Contractor, (ii) Rampatmal Chaudhary for Bazaza (iii) General Secretary of Agarwal Mahasabha and (iv) Secretary, Bar Association. See file No. (13)/Law Deptt. page 79, Central Records, Matsya Secretariat.
2. Page 97 of file No. 52-L/P-46 of Central Records, Matsya Secretariat.
3. *ibid.* p. 48.
4. Orders of His Highness, dated 2.9.1946 at page 1031 of file No. 52-L/P-46 Central Records of Matsya Secretariat.
5. Page 19 of File No. (13)/Law Department Central Records of Matsya Secretariat weekly report of Nazim of Alwar.
6. District Magistrate's Diary for 14-9-1946, page 13 of File No. (13)/Law Department, Central Records of Matsya Secretariat.

up at almost every Nizamats head-quarters and especially, in those areas which were predominantly Muslim or Meo. well-organised propaganda was carried out against the unequitable distribution of controlled articles and by criticising the scanty employment opportunities given to the Muslims on the basis of 1941 Census. They invited Syed Ghulam Bhikh Nairang, the leader of 1932 communal disturbances in the State, to Alwar on the 24th September, 1946.

A number of prominent Muslims and League leaders from the neighbouring areas also came. A public meeting was held.¹ The Indian National Congress was criticised and the aims and objects of the Muslim League explained. A Rajputana State Muslim League was established. They resolved that the Rajputana State Muslim League would function on the directions of the All India Muslim League. They held² that the Rajputana Muslims had no concern with the Rajputana States People's Conference, Praja Mandal or Praja Parishad or any other, working on the lines of the Indian National Congress. It was also stressed that the rulers of States should safeguard the interests of the Muslims.

The disturbances created by the Meos in the early thirties have already been narrated. They had set up the Alwar State Meo Panchayat on the 30th June, 1935 with the following aims and objects³ : (a) To promote education among the Meo boys; (b) To improve the economic conditions of the Meos by curtailing unnecessary expenditures; (c) To seek redress to the grievances of the Meo Community in a constitutional way. On March 26th, 1946, a Meo Panchayat was held at Govindgarh. A number of the members of the Muslim League also attended the meeting and endeavoured to establish that the aims and objects of the Meo Conference and the Muslim League, Alwar were identical and they could meet on a common platform.

Meanwhile, a Maulvi from Poonch (Kashmir) came to Kishan-garh Nizamats and tried to instigate the villagers not to pay the arrears of Tobacco Excise Duty. After some time his arrest and prosecution

1. Confidential Report of Superintendent of Police (Intelligence Branch) of 24.9.1946, File No. 36-L/P-46, Page 52. Also see confidential Report No. 74 from the District Magistrate dated 27.9.1946, File No. (13)/Law Department 46, Central Records of the Matsya Secretariat.
2. Vide letter No. 568 of 1.11.1946 in the File No. 36-L/P-46 of the Central Records of Matsya Secretariat.
3. Page 10 of File No. 54-L/P-46, Central Records of the Matsya Secretariat.

was ordered. There was considerable commotion among the Meos and a breach of peace was apprehended. Some troops were sent with the District Magistrate to the area. The Maulvi was arrested on 31st March, 1946 and a loaded revolver with some ammunition was seized from him while he attempted to use it. Five more persons were taken into custody. This enraged the Meos. Armed with guns, lathis and other weapons they marched from Rata Khurd, Basi Kalan and other adjoining villages and assembled on the hillock near Rata Kalan.¹

On 2nd April, 1946 about 300 Meos armed with guns and swords assembled in the *nullah* which was in the north-east of the place where the District Magistrate and his party were camping. They shouted "*Maro Maro*" (kill, kill). The District Magistrate ordered them to disperse but they refused to do so. The police and military had to open fire as a result of which the mob dispersed. One man was killed and six were injured. Eight persons including the injured, were arrested and some country made guns, ammunition and other weapons were seized. On the 3rd April, the arrears of Tobacco Excise Duty were paid up by the defaulters and the police and military forces were withdrawn.

The Maulvi and others who were arrested in the agitation, were prosecuted. The Maulvi was sentenced to three years rigorous imprisonment. A deputation of the Meo Military pensioners, with other Meos, waited upon the Prime Minister and submitted an application from the accused confessing their guilt on all counts and praying for pardon. The convicted persons, with the exception of the Maulvi, were released and their prosecution withdrawn.

Another episode² occurred on 24th September, 1946 when about 15 Laldasi Hindus went to Dholidhup—a village in Nizammat (now Tahsil) Alwar to perform the *Shradh* ceremony at the Laldasi Shrine. The Meos also went there to offer their prayers. The first *Namaz* passed off peacefully and some Meos were entertained at the feast given by the Hindu Laldasis. Meanwhile, a few Meos went out and returned with about 200 Meos and suddenly attacked the Hindu Laldasis and also

1. Communique of Alwar Government published in Alwar State Extraordinary Gazette dated 4th April 1946. Also file No. 40 L/P-46 of Law Department, Central Records of Matsya Secretariat.
2. Report of Sub-Inspector, Police, Sadar dated 24.9.46. Also note of Inspector General of Police to Prime Minister of Alwar State, dated 25/9/1946; Report of District Magistrate No. A/25.9.1946-File No. 39-L/P-46, Central Records of Matsya Secretariat.

the police, which had been sent there for watching the situation. As a result, a Hindu Laldasi and five constables received serious injuries. Two Meos were arrested on the spot.

In its issue of 1st May, 1947, *The Hindustan Times* published a report that a number of prominent Congress leaders from Gurgaon and Rohtak districts, had arrived at Mathura with certain documents published by the Meo community residing in these districts as well as in Mathura and the States of Bharatpur, Alwar and Jaipur. These documents envisaged a scheme of forming an independent Meo State comprising Meo residents of those parts.¹ According to a further Press Report, the Indian Communist Party was behind the scheme of organising Mewat to demand a separate Meo Province and as it was going to be a predominantly Mohammedan area. the movement had the sympathies of all the Indian Muslims. The Meos under the leadership of Mohammad Yasin Khan of Gurgaon started collecting subscription to purchase fire-arms and ammunition. The minority communities in Meo villages, were also forced to pay huge amounts by way of subscription. This was followed by moving in small armed groups, raiding Hindu houses and plundering property by the Meos.

Communal disturbances in the Gurgaon district became serious and the wave spread towards the State borders. The Meos burnt a number of Hindu villages in Tapukara Sub-Nizamat. Accordingly, military and police troops were sent there on the 1st April, 1947 with the District Magistrate and Superintendent of Police. On their arrival they found that six villages, (3 Meos, 2 Hindus and 1 mixed) had been burnt by the rioters during the last 3 days of the disturbances. The military and police forces spotted a huge crowd, armed with fire arms, swords, *pharsis* on the hillock near village Gondhan. They were ordered to disperse. The mob instead of complying, fired at the troops. Consequently, they had to open fire to disperse them. This resulted in a number of casualties.²

At the annual Mata Fair at Dholagarh, some bamboo-sellers set up their shops to sell lathis. On the 14th April, 1947, Meenas, Gujars and Jats began to snatch the lathis saying, "Let us loot these lathis from the Muslims". A quarrel ensued between the parties and

1. Report of I.G.P., No. 325/S.P./46 dated 28th Jan., 1947. File No. 54-P-46.
2. Alwar Government Communique published in Alwar State Extraordinary Gazette dated 6.4.1947. Also Extraordinary Gazette of 14.4.1947.

the mob of Hindu Meenas, Gujars and Jats beat the Muslim shopkeepers who had to take shelter with the police. The unruly mob pursued the shopkeepers, pelted stones at them as well as the police. The police tried to persuade them to disperse. They also fired in the air. This did not work and they ultimately, opened fire which killed three men.

The executive Council of the State held a meeting to consider the situation at which the Inspector General of Police and the District Collector were also present.¹ It was felt that the situation had become very grave and it called for a firm and tactful handling. A number of measures were ordered to be taken with the sanction of the Maharaja²

The important measures for meeting the situation included promulgation of the Public Safety Act, 1947; arranging meeting of the leaders and pensioners among Meos, the officers and loyal Muslim Rajputs with the Maharaja, with a view to enlisting their cooperation with the Government; posting of troops in some of the disturbed villages of Tijara and Tapukara; posting punitive police in disturbed areas and imposing collective fines. Other measures were to patrol the disturbed areas, impose collective fines and to set up a Samant Infantry consisting of only Jagirdars and Rajputs for guard duties and to serve in emergencies.

The situation grew more serious³ in the Gurgaon district where the British Indian Forces had to open fire on an armed mob which was dispersed from the Gondhan hills in village Sunari. This created panic in villages of Alwar State adjoining the Gurgaon district. As a result, the residents of Harchandpur, Laheri, Mundasa and Sarrod evacuated the villages. The villages of Banbirpur, Shahpur, Singhpur and Kalcka were set on fire. The Prime Minister visited the area and met the Governor of the Punjab who was touring the Gurgaon Nizamat.

Similar activities were going on in Bharatpur State where Meo rioters played havoc. A large number of Meos were reported to have

1. Pages 23, 27 and 31 of File No. 65-L/P/47-Law Deptt., Central Records of Matsya Secretariat.
2. Press note published in Alwar State Extraordinary Gazette dated 6th April 1947. The reference is also available in File No. 65-L/P-47, Central Records of Matsya Secretariat.
3. Extraordinary gazette of the Alwar State, dated 12th, 14th, 20th and 26th August, 1947.

infiltrated from the adjoining territory into the villages of the Alwar State and started plundering them. The Hindus retaliated ; villages were burnt and cattle lifted. The Meos soon organised themselves in large groups (ranging from a group of ten to 15,000) and were well equipped with arms. Villages after villages were vacated on hearing the news of their march. At Tijara, the Khanzadas massacred the Hindus and looted their property. The village Prithipura and Tijara were also pillaged.

Day after day, the situation grew worse. On 11th August, 1947, the rioters burnt¹ and looted the village Jindoli and Nizamat Mandawar. The villages of Mubarakpur in Nizamat Ramgarh and Nimli in Nizamat Kishangarh were also plundered and set on fire. Village Bhadarpur in Alwar Nizamat was attacked and looted on 13th August, 1947. About 10,000 Khanzadas, who had fled from Tijara, assembled in village Hasanpur and after an encounter with the State forces there, fled leaving behind them guns, ammunition and huge quantity of gun powder. The town of Nowgaon on the border of Gurgaon district, was also attacked by a horde (15,000 to 20,000 persons) but the attacks were repulsed by the State forces.

The situation deteriorated further. The Meo residents of village Dhongra acting as ring leaders, looted Bhambora village on 17th August, 1947. The Alwar-Kishangarh Road near Bhambora was blocked and the Meos took position on the hilly surface of the locality. The military had an encounter with the mob in village Dhongra where the rioters opened fire on the patrolling party. The military replied by fire causing many casualties. In the evening another military patrol proceeding towards Khairthal, had an encounter with the armed gang and plunderers assembled in the nullah, near village Jindoli and Siwana. Fifteen rounds were fired during the encounter, the hooligans fled leaving behind some arms, lead shots and gun caps and gun power.

Now the swing was on the other side. The Hindus, in a fit of retaliation, against what the Meos and Muslims in the State had done and were doing in the territory forming Pakistan, organised groups, *dhars* and roamed in the Meo villages, set them on fire and plundered their property. The entire Meo and Muslim population migrated to Delhi where they encamped around Jama Masjid and some of it was later escorted to Pakistan in batches. It is believed that about two

1. Extraordinary Gazette of the Alwar State, dated 15th and 20th August, 1947.

lakhs of Meos left the area after disposing of their movable property. A large number of them went by train to Rewari from where they arranged trucks for Delhi.

The Hindus, who had deserted the villages due to the atrocities committed by the Meos and Muslims, returned to their homes after the turbulent persons had left the villages.

A Board of Custodians under the Unprotected Properties Ordinance 1947 was formed to manage the properties left by the Muslim evacuees. The villages deserted by the Meos, were inhabited by the population migrating from Pakistan.

Re-capitulating the political history, important constitutional changes came about in India. Looking to the new emerging factors, the Maharaja on 1st July, 1947, decided to join the Constituent Assembly of the Indian Union. Dr. N. B. Khare, the then Prime Minister of Alwar State, was appointed to represent the State in the Constituent Assembly. This action caused resentment in the Praja Mandal because they thought that the representative should have been a person elected by the public.

At the Darbar, held on October 22, 1947, the Maharaja announced¹ to include three popular Ministers in the Executive Council. Of these, one was to be from among the Jagirdars and two from other organisations.

By yet another announcement published in Extraordinary Gazette dated the 19th November, 1947, the Maharaja decided to carry out the State administration with the help of the popular Ministry but retained Privy Purses and External Affairs as his prerogatives.

On the occasion of the Convocation held in the Raj Rishi College, Alwar on the 17th December, 1947, the Maharaja announced the establishment of full Responsible Government in the State within two years and ordered for the preparation of the list of voters on the basis of adult franchise. It was declared that there would be Territorial Constituencies in the State and every twenty thousand people would elect one member to the Constituent Assembly which would frame the constitution of the Alwar State. Till the Constitution was framed and promulgated, the Constituent Assembly was to function as the Legislative

1. Extraordinary Gazette of the Alwar State Dated 16th October, 1947.

Assembly. During the interim period, an Interim Ministry was to be formed of which at least half the members were to be popular Ministers.¹ As the formation of the Constituent Assembly was to take some time, the Maharaja on the 17th January, 1948 further announced the formation of a Consultative Council consisting of 25 members, excluding the members of the Executive Council. This, however, could not be implemented.

The communal situation in the State had become very tense and there were all kinds of reports against the administration of the State alleging extermination of the Meos and Muslims from the State. Since Dr. Khare was an ex-President of the Hindu Mahasabha and in view of his pronounced pro-Hindu bias, the allegations against the administration gained some credence. It was also alleged that the State had been an important training and propaganda centre for the Rastriya Swayam Sevak Sangh. About this time, Mahatma Gandhi was assassinated and it was alleged that the Alwar Government had complicity in the act and that some of the conspirators had been sheltered by them. Dr. N.B. Khare's services had been terminated and he was asked to stay at Delhi pending inquiry. Both the Maharaja and Dr. Khare were however, exonerated of the allegation, after the inquiry.²

Shri K.B.L. Seth I.C.S., was appointed Administrator of the State under order of the Government of India and was deputed to make investigations into the allegations. The Indian troops took charge of the Government offices and the Military ammunition on 6th February 1948. Shri Seth completed his inquiry within a week and reported to the Government of India. He was succeeded by Shri K. B. Lall, on February 16, 1948. In view of the circumstances, the existence of the Executive Council was not considered conducive to good administration and accordingly the Executive Council was dissolved at once. Three advisers to the Administrator were appointed with effect from the 25th February, 1948. Two other persons were appointed as Secretaries to the Administrator to assist him in the disposal of the Government work; one of them was invested with powers of the Minister in Jagir and *Muafi* cases.

1. As early as 1940, C.W.L. Harvey had written a D. O. letter (on 25.2.1940) to Mr. C.L. Corfield, Resident at Jaipur in which he pointed out that there is no demand for constitutional reforms in the State, either in urban or in rural areas. Nevertheless, he drew up a tentative programme for reforms in case these are demanded, Page 263-64 of File No. C-20-1-II of Rajputana Agency P. Branch, National Archives of India.
2. Menon V.P.—*The Story of the Integration of the Indian States*—Formation of the Matsya Union. pp. 240-41.

The rulers of Alwar, Bharatpur, Dholpur and Karauli, on the advice of the State Ministry, decided to integrate their territories into one State with a common executive, legislature and judiciary. Accordingly, they entered into a Covenant with the Government of India and formed a Union called the United State of Matsya¹ with its capital at Alwar and the Maharaja Rana of Dholpur as the *Rajpramukh*² and His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar as *Up-Rajpramukh*. The United State of Matsya was inaugurated at Bharatpur on the 17th March, 1948.³

The area comprising the United State of Matsya, was divided into three districts, eight sub-divisions, 23 tahsils and 12 sub-tahsils. Alwar district consisted of three sub-divisions, eight tahsils and six sub-tahsils.

In April, 1949 the Government of Rajasthan with its headquarters at Jaipur was formed and it was decided to merge the United State of Matsya as a whole, with Rajasthan with effect from the 15th May, 1949.

On this merger of Matsya, the Kot Kasim tahsil of Jaipur was merged in the district. Later, Shahjahanpur, Bawari, Chobara, Sansedi and Fauladpur villages of the Gurgaon district were transferred to the district in the process of exchange of enclaves after the Reorganisation of States.

The States Reorganisation Commission set up in 1953 to examine the question of the reorganisation of the States of Indian Union, and which submitted its report in 1955, had to consider the question of the inclusion of Bharatpur and Alwar either in Greater Delhi or Brij Pradesh on linguistic grounds. The Commission did not recommend the formation of Greater Delhi or Brij Pradesh because it was held that there had not been any appreciable change in the state of opinion since the Shankar Rao Dev Committee went into the question in 1949 which might justify the disturbance of *status quo*.⁴

1. Extraordinary Gazette of United State of Matsya dated 17th March, 1948.
2. Rajpramukh and Up-Rajpramukh means Head of the State and Vice Head respectively.
3. Those who were chosen as Ministers were : Shri Shobharam (Alwar) as Chief Minister, Shri Jugalkisohre (Bharatpur) as Dy. Chief Minister and Education Minister, Shri Bhola Nath (Alwar) as Public Works Minister, Shri Gopilal Yadav (Bharatpur) as Revenue Minister, Shri Mangal Singh (Dholpur) as Health Minister and Shri Chiranji Lal (Karauli) as Development Minister. (Extraordinary Gazette of United State of Matsya dated 21.3.1948).
4. *Report of the States Reorganisation Commission 1955*, pp. 138-39.

APPENDIX A

Treaties¹

1. ARTICLES OF A TREATY agreed upon between His Excellency GENERAL GERARD LAKE, Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in India, in virtue of authority granted for that purpose by His Excellency the Most Noble the MARQUIS WELLESLEY, Governor General, & c., and MAHARAO RAJAH SEWAEE BAKHTAWAR SINGH BAHADER

ARTICLE FIRST

A permanent friendship is established between the Honourable the English East India Company and Maharao Raja Sewaee Bakhtawar Singh Bahader and between their heirs and successors.

ARTICLE SECOND

The friend and enemies of the Honourable Company shall be considered the friends and enemies of the Maharao Raja. and the friends and enemies of Maharao Raja shall be the friends and enemies of the Honourable Company.

ARTICLE THIRD

The Honourable Company shall not interfere with the country of Maharao Raja, nor shall demand any tribute from him.

ARTICLE FOURTH

In the event of any enemy evincing a disposition to attack the countries now in the possession of the Honourable Company or of their allies in Hindustan, Maharao Raja agrees to send the whole of his force to their assistance and to exert himself to the utmost of his power to repel the enemy, and to omit no opportunity of proving his friendship and attachment.

ARTICLE FIFTH

As, from the friendship established by the second article of the present treaty, the Honourable Company become guarantee to Maharao Raja for the security of his country against external enemies, Maharao Raja hereby agrees, that if any misunderstanding should arise between him and the Circar of any chieftain, Maharao Raja will, in the first instance, submit the cause of dispute to the Company's Government, that the Government may endeavour to settle it amicably. If, from the obstinacy of the opposite party, no amicable terms can be settled, then Maharao Raja may demand aid from the Company's Government.

1. Powlett, P.W. *Gazetteer of Ulwur* pp. 171-174. Also see Aitchison, C. U. *A Collection of Treaties, Engagements and Sanads* Vol. III 1932.

In the event above stated in this article, it will be granted and Maharao Raja agrees to take upon himself the charge of the expense of such aid at the same rate as has been settled with the other chieftains of Hindustan.

The above treaty, comprised in five articles, has been duly exchanged under the seal and signature of His Excellency General Gerard Lake, and under the seal and signature of Maharao Raja Bakhtawar Singh Bahadur, at Puhessur, on the 14th day of November, 1803, of the Christian era, agreeing with the 26th of Rujib, 1218 Hegira and the 15th of Aghun, 1860 Sambat. When a treaty containing the above five Articles shall be delivered to Maharao Raja, under the seal and signature of His Excellency the Most Noble the Marquis Wellesley, Governor General, & c., the present treaty, under the seal and signature of His Excellency General Lake, shall be returned.

The Raja's Seal

(Signed) G. LAKE

L. S.

Company's Seal

(Signed) WELLESLEY

This treaty was ratified by the Governor General in Council the 19th December, 1803.

2. TRANSLATION OF A SANAD FROM GENERAL LORD LAKE TO RAJA SIWAAE BAKHTAWAR SINGH OF ULWUR.

To all Mootsaddies, present and future, as well as to Amils, Choudhrees, Kanoongoes, Zamindars and Cultivators of Parganas, Ismaelpoorah, and Moodawar with the Talookas of Darbarpore, Rutae, Nimrana, Mandan, Ghelote, Beejwar, Suraie, Dadree, Loharoo, Boodwanah and Bhoochalnahur, under the Soobah of Shahjehanabad: Let it be known that between the Honourable the East Indian Company of England and Maharao Raja Sewaee Bakhtawar Singh the friendship which existed has been strengthened; therefore, with a view of proving and making this fact public to every one, General Lord Lake directs that the above-mentioned districts be made over to the Maharao Raja for his expenses, subject to the concurrence of the Most Noble the Governor General, Lord Wellesley.

On the permission of the Governor-General being received, another Sanad will be given in place of the present one, which will be recalled.

Until another Sanad arrives, this one will remain in possession of the Maharao Raja.

Parganas Ismaelpore and Moodawar, with The Talookas of Darbarpore, Rutae, Nimrana, Mandan, Beejwar and Ghelote and Suraie, Dadree and Laharoo, Boodwanah and Bhoodchalnahur.

Dated 28th November, A.D. 1803, corresponding with the 12th of the Shaban, 1218 Hijree or Aghun Sood Pooranmassee, Sambat, 1860.

(Signed) G. LAKE

3. TRANSLATION OF AN ENGAGEMENT ENTERED INTO BY THE WAKIL OF THE RAO RAJA.

I, Aihmad Buksh Khan, having full powers from Maharao Raja Sewaee Bakhtawar Singh, engage, on behalf of myself and the Maharao Raja aforesaid, that one lakh of rupees shall be paid to the British Government on account of the grant of the fort of Kishengarh, together with its dependencies and the stores contained in the fort and the parganas of Tijara, Tapokra and Katumbar, received in exchange of Dadree, Budwanor and Bhawna Kerjah, shall be given under the seal and signature of the Maharao Raja, also that the "Bund" of the Laswaree Naddi shall always be open, in as much as is necessary for the benefit of the country of the Bhartpore Raja. The Maharao Raja will strictly adhere to this agreement.

Whenever an engagement ratified by the Maharao Raja shall be received, this paper shall be returned.

This paper is to be considered as a formal engagement. 21st Rijile 1220 Hijree.

Seal of Aihmad Baksh Khan

(A true translation)
Signed C.T. METCALFE,
A.G.G.
L.S.

4. ENGAGEMENT ON THE PART OF MAHARAO RAJA BAKHTAWAR SINGH, RAJA OF MACHERRY, DATED 16th JULY, 1811.

Whereas the strictest unity of interests is firmly established between the British Government and Maharao Raja Sewaee Bakhtawar Singh, and whereas it is expedient that this should be universally known and understood, the Maharao Raja hereby engages, for himself and his heirs and successors, that he will never enter into any engagement or negotiations whatever with any state or chief without the knowledge or consent of the British Government; with this view the present engagement is written on the part of Maharao Raja Sewaee Bakhtawar Singh

this 16th day of July, 1811 of the Christian era, corresponding with the 24th Jamadool sanee 1246 Hijera, it being understood that the treaty formerly concluded between the two states in by no means annulled by the present engagement, but, on the contrary, is hereby confirmed and strengthened.

Seal of Maharaja
Rao Bakhtawar Singh

Signature of Maharao
Raja Bakhtawar Singh.

5. ENGAGEMENT ON THE PART OF MAHARAO RAJA SEWAE BANE SINGH

Whereas certain districts, Tijara, Tupookra Butaee, Moondawar, & c., were granted to the late Rao Raja Bakhtawar Singh by the British Government through the mediation of General Lord Lake, I cede an equivalent for those districts, half in territory and half in money, to my dear brother Raja Balwant Singh and his heirs in perpetuity, according to the desire of the British Government. The said Raja shall be absolute master of the ceded territory and pecuniary stipend. If he or any of his descendants die childless, and no heirs of his body remain, then the territory settled shall revert to the principality of Ulwur. If the said Raja or any of his descendants adopt any son other than the issue of his own loins, the territory and pecuniary stipend shall not go to the adopted child. The territory to be settled on the Raja shall be compact and adjoining to the frontier of the British dominion and shall be under the protection of the British Government. Brotherly relation shall continue between me and the said Raja. The British Government shall be guarantee of this engagement both for me and for the said Raja.

Magh Soodi Jeth Sambat 1822, 14th Rujib 1241, Hegira, 21st February 1826.

(A true translation)
Signed C.T. METCALFE,
President.
L.S.

Confirmed by the Governor-General in Council on 14th April 1826.

6. EXTRADITION TREATY between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and His Highness SEWAE SHEODAN SINGH MAHARAO, Raja of Ulwur, his heirs and successors, executed on the one part by Colonel WILLIAM FREDERICK EDEN Agent to the Governor-General for the States of Rajpootana,

in virtue of the fullpowers vested in him by His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir JOHN LAIRD MAIR LAWRENCE Baronet, G.C.B., and G.C.L.I., Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and on the other part by LALLA OOMAPERSHAD, in virtue of the full powers conferred on him by MAHARAO RAJA SEWAE SHEODAN SINGH, aforesaid :—

ARTICLE FIRST

That any person, whether a British or a Foreign subject, committing a heinous offence in British territory, and seeking shelter within the limits of the Ulwur State, shall be apprehended and delivered up by the latter Government to the former on requisition in the usual manner.

ARTICLE SECOND

That any person, being a subject of Ulwur, committing a heinous offence within the limits of the Ulwur State, and seeking asylum in British territory, will be apprehended and delivered up by the latter Government to the former on requisition in the usual manner.

ARTICLE THIRD

That any person, other than an Ulwur subject, committing a heinous offence within the limits of the Ulwur State, and seeking asylum in British territory, will be apprehended and the case investigated by such as the British Government may direct. As a general rule, such cases will be tried by the Court of the Political Officer, in whom the political supervision of Ulwur may at the time be vested.

ARTICLE FOURTH

That in no case shall either Government be bound to surrender any person accused of a heinous offence, except upon requisition duly made by or by the authority of the Government within whose territories the offence shall be charged to have been committed; and also upon such evidence of criminality as, according to the law of the country in which the person accused shall be found, would justify his apprehension, and sustain the charge if the offence had been there committed.

ARTICLE FIFTH

That the following offences be deemed as coming within the category of heinous offences :

1. Murder,
2. Attempt to murder,
3. Culpable homicide under aggravating circumstances,
4. ~~Thuggee~~

5. Poisoning,
6. Rape,
7. Causing grievous hurt,
8. Child-stealing,
9. Selling females,
10. Dacoitee,
11. Robbery,
12. Burglary,
13. Cattle-theft,
14. Arson,
15. Forgery,
16. Counterfeiting coin or uttering base coin,
17. Criminal breach of trust,
18. Criminal misappropriation of property,
19. Abetting the above offences.

ARTICLE SIXTH

The expenses of any apprehension, detention or surrender made in virtue of the foregoing stipulations, shall be borne and defrayed by the Government making the requisition.

ARTICLE SEVENTH

The above treaty shall continue in force until either of the high contracting parties shall give notice to the other of its wish to terminate it.

ARTICLE EIGHTH

Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect any Treaty now existing between the high contracting parties except so far as any Treaty may be repugnant thereto.

Done at Mount Aboo this 12th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1867.

(Signed) W. F. EDEN,
Agent Governor-General.

(In Persian)

Signature of Oomapershad.

Vakeel of Ulwur.

Ratify this Treaty.

(Signed) JOHN LAWRENCE,

This Treaty was ratified by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India at Simla on the 29th day of October, 1867.

(Signed) W. MUIR
Foreign Secretary

APPENDIX B

**List of various treaties and agreements concluded by the State
between 1803-1940 A.D.**

No.	Year	Form	Subject
1.	1803	Sanad	Territorial grant by the East India Company.
2.	1805	Engagement	Grant and exchange of territories.
3.	1821	-do-	Political relations with other States.
4.	1867	Treaty	Extradition.
5.	1877	Agreement	Coinage and minting.
6.	1879	-do-	Manufacture of salt.
7.	1889	Sanad	Title of "Maharaja".
8.	1898	Agreement	Imperial Service Troops.
9.	1904	-do-	Railway Jurisdiction.
10.	1930	-do-	New "Salt and Drugs" agreement in supersession of item (6)

APPENDIX C

Extradition agreements between Alwar and various other States

Name of the State	Year	Name of the State	Year
Baroda	1918	Bikaner	1929
Benaras	1933	Dhar	1933
Bharatpur	1882, 1898 and 1934	Dhrangadhra	1929
Dungarpur	1929	Kishangarh	1934
Faridkot	1933	Kotah	1926
Gwalior	1909 and 1923	Loharu	1932
Hyderabad	1914	Nabha	1879
Indore	1937	Patiala	1926
Jaipur	1889, 1898 and 1926	Rampur	1933
Jhalawar	1931	Shahpura	1933
Jindh	1924	Sirohi	1933
Jodhpur	1926	Udaipur	1937
Karoli	1933		

APPENDIX D

“From 1888 the inauguration year of Imperial Service Troops to the year 1929 the State has spent over 2 Crores (20 Millions) on the maintenance of these troops. Leaving aside one or two States, no other State in India has spent the same proportion of its revenue on Imperial Service Troops as Alwar has done.

“The Alwar Troops have been on active service in nearly every important campaign—France, Egypt, Pelastine, China etc., etc.

“Reviewing the present Century, in August 1900 a detachment of Infantry was sent overseas to the China War. On the outbreak of the Great War in 1914, the Alwar Imperial Service Infantry—Jey Paltan and one Squadron of Mangal Lancers proceeded on active service. When hostilities with Afghanistan broke out in May 1919, the Alwar State Forces proceeded to the North West Frontier.

“And, immediately after the commencement of the present World War in 1939, His Highness with the characteristic tradition of loyalty of his Dynasty and his House placed the resources of his State, his personal services and the State Forces entirely at the disposal of His Majesty the King Emperor and the British Government. A full and up-to-date Infantry Battalion—the Alwar Jey Paltan with adequate arrangements for reinforcement, was sent to serve the cause of the Allies. The battalion returned to the State on 1st March, 1946 after a distinguished service of about six years under the crown.

“The State also provided personnel for one section complete with 30 vehicles at a cost of Rs. 1,78,990 to the 59 Rajputana G.P.T. Compay which was raised in Alwar along with R.I.A.S.C. as an Indian Army Unit. The 52 Alwar Garrison Coy. of 241 strong was raised and organised by the State. The 73 G.P.T. Coy., R.I.A.S.C. was also raised and trained in Alwar Mangal Lancers lines till it left for service in the far East. A contingent of 150 men of Labour Corps was despatched to Assam to work on the Burma Road.

“In the matter of recruitment the State since the outbreak of the war, supplied over 14,000 recruits to the different units of the Indian Army in addition to 2,000 men for its own State Forces and thus has reached a mark over 16,000 recruits. Alwar supplied over 12,000 recruits and stood first in recruiting in Rajputana during the Great War of

1914-1918. Over 4,500 men from Alwar State have been serving over-seas and some 400 of them were taken prisoners of War. The State presented two Fighter Air Crafts named Alwar I and II to His Majesty's Air Forces at the cost of Rs. 1,40,000/-

"The Central War Purposes Committee collected an amount of Rs. 6,68,000/- for the Alwar State War Purposes Fund out of which contribution were made from time to time for various purposes to H.E. the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund. The State has invested nearly 60 lakhs in Defence and Government loans during the War period

"The State also contributed Rs. 15,000/- to the Lord Mayor of London's Air Relief Fund, Rs.10,000/- to St. Dunstan's Fund for those blinded and earmarked Rs. 40,000/- for disabled Indian Soldiers. Rs. 30,000/- for relief for the dependents of those killed in action and Rs. 30,000/- for Indian Forces Medical Ambulance Fund. Several other donations and contributions have also been made."



CHAPTER III

PEOPLE

Population

According to the Census of 1961 the district has a population of 1,090,026 persons (576,234 males and 513,792 females). The distribution of this population in sub-divisions and tahsils is shown in the table below :

Sub-division	Tahsil	Population	
		Males	Females
Alwar		121,075	107,042
	Alwar	121,075	107,042
Behror		110,713	100,631
	Bansur	41,606	36,086
	Behror	69,107	64,545
Rajgarh ¹		202,133	180,375
	Lachhmangarh	97,882	86,336
	Rajgarh	67,010	60,448
	Thana Ghazi	37,241	33,591
Tijara ²		142,313	125,744
	Kishangarh	54,662	47,913
	Mandawar	45,775	41,036
	Tijara	41,876	36,795

Variation in population

The population in the district has increased by 27.78 per cent in the present century, as compared to an increase of 95.8 percent for the whole state of Rajasthan and about 84 per cent for the country over the same period. The district has thus shown a very low per cent increase in population during this century. Looking to the decade 1951-61, however, it is seen that population in the district increased by an unprecedented 26.45 per cent as compared to 26.20 per cent in Rajasthan and

1. Headquarters at Alwar.
2. Headquarters at Kishangarh.

21.50 in India. This rate was surpassed by only ten other districts of the State..

Tracing variations in population in the district since the Census of 1901, it will be seen that for the first two decades, there was actually a fall in population, 4.64¹ per cent in the period 1901-11 and 11.39 per cent in 1911-21. Since then there has been a continuous rise in population, though the Census of 1951 revealed an increase of only 1.96 per cent over that of 1941, a rate which was lowest in Rajasthan and far below the average increase of 15.20 for the whole State.

The variation in population at each enumeration² since 1901, is shown in the table below :

Census Year	Alwar District		Per cent variation	
	Persons ³	Per cent variation	Rajasthan ⁵	India ⁶
1901	853,044			
1911	813,456	— 4.64	+ 6.70	+ 5.73
1921	720,770	— 11.39	— 6.29	— 0.31
1931	770,215	+ 6.86	+ 14.14	+ 11.01
1941	845,391	+ 9.76	+ 18.01	+ 14.22
1951	861,993	+ 1.96	+ 15.20	+ 13.31
1961	1,090,026	+ 26.45	+ 26.20	+ 21.50

Among the reasons contributing to the fall in population during the first two decades of the present century, mention may be made of the epidemics of plague, influenza, cholera and small pox. Then, there was the China War in 1900 and the First World War (1914-19) in both of

1. 4.65 per cent according to *Statistical Abstract*, Rajasthan, 1962, p. 18.
2. The first Census in the erstwhile Alwar State was taken on April 10, 1872. The total population was returned as 778,596, giving an average of 260 to a square mile. (Powlett, *Gazetteer of Ulwar*, p. 37).
3. C.S. Gupta, Superintendent, Census Operations, Rajasthan, *Census of India*, 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part II-A, General Population Tables, (Publications Division, Government of India, Delhi, 1964), p. 95.
4. *ibid.*
5. *ibid.*
6. *Census of India, 1961 Census*, Paper No. 1 of 1962, Final Population Totals, (Publications Division, Government of India, Delhi, 1962), p. 9.

which the State alongwith other States of Rajputana sent its units. Besides, recruits were also provided for the British (Indian) army. The loss of population in war can be said to be one of the factors responsible for meagre increase in population during the decade 1941-51 also.

Density

According to the 1961 Census the district had 143¹ persons per square kilometre which is the highest in the districts of Rajasthan. The density in the district is more than double the State average of 60² and only five short of the country's average of 148.³ It would be interesting to note that the density of population in the district is more than 35 times that of Jaisalmer, the desert district which has the lowest density of population in whole Rajasthan (four per square kilometre).⁴

The population per square mile in rural areas (305) is lower than the district average (329). The highest concentration of rural population is in Behror tahsil (474 persons per square mile). Urban density per square mile is 4,493, the figures for individual towns being Alwar (4,208), Rajgarh (5,452) and Kherli (44,814).

The following table shows the density of population per square mile for each tahsil and town of the district according to the 1961 Census⁵ :

TAHSIL/TOWN	Density		
	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
Behror	474	474	
Mandawar	392	392	
Kishangarh	355	355	
Tijara	298	298	
Bansur	303	303	
Alwar	319	223	4,208
ALWAR TOWN			4,208

1. *Statistical Abstract*, Rajasthan, Special Number, 1963, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan, Jaipur, p. 6.
2. *ibid.*
3. *Population Statistics* (Provisional), 1961, Rajasthan, Office of the Superintendent, Census Operations, Rajasthan, (Jaipur, 1961), p. 60.
4. *Statistical Abstract*, Special Number, *op. cit.*, p. 6.
5. C.S. Gupta, *op. cit.*, p. 23.

1	2	3	4
Thana Ghazi	204	204	
Rajgarh	263	239	5,452
RAJGARH TOWN			5,452
Lachhmangarh	408	401	44,819
KHERLI TOWN			44,819
Alwar District	329	305	4,493
Rajasthan State	153	130	1,548
India ¹	373		

At the time of the Census of 1951, the district had a density of 266. Still another decade ago, in 1941, it (then a State) had 260 people per square mile and stood second in this respect among the States of Rajputana, in both these years².

Sex Ratio

According to 1961 Census the district has 892 females per 1,000 males. The ratio in rural areas is 895 per 1,000 males and in urban areas 857. This is in consonance with the general deficiency of females throughout the State which has 908 females per 1,000 males on the average (913 in rural areas and 882 in urban areas). The following table shows sex-ratio (Females per 1,000 males), in the district for every Census year since 1901³ :

Year	Total	Rural	Urban
1901	922	919	946
1911	914	915	904
1921	889	879	923
1931	891	891	894
1941	890	889	902
1951	896	898	884
1961	892	895	857

1. *Census of India*, Paper I of 1962, op. cit., p. 5.
2. *Census, 1951, Rajasthan and Ajmer, District Census Handbook, Alwar*, 1954, p. 6.
3. C.S. Gupta, op. cit., p. 90.

The following table shows the number of females per 1,000 males in the towns of the district in 1961¹ :

Alwar	859 (i)
Rajgarh	879 (ii)
Kherli	733 (iii)

Age Groups

According to the Census of 1961 the largest number of people (both, males and females) were in the age group 0-4 years. In fact, those under nine years of age account for about 44 per cent of the total population. There were five centenarians, three males and two females. Of the males, two were 102 and one 105 years old. Both the females were 103. The various age groups in the population of the district are shown below :

Age group	Persons	Males	Females
0-4	180,306	90,019	89,387
5-9	167,959	88,013	79,946
10-14	128,517	69,694	58,823
15-19	85,055	46,391	31,664
20-24	84,140	41,042	43,098
25-29	84,165	42,486	41,679
30-34	73,285	38,005	35,280
35-44	113,909	61,059	52,850
45-59	108,267	61,139	47,128
60	63,774	37,174	26,600
Age not stated	649	312	337

It would be observed that there are more females than males in the age group 20-24. In all the other groups males predominate. The age-groupwise details of population for livelihood categories and rural and urban areas, as also the distribution of the population by means of single year age returns is given in appendices I to IV to this chapter.

Age and Civil Condition

According to a sample survey at the time of 1951 census, early marriages were still prevalent in the district. In rural areas 1,043 females

1. *Census of India, Paper I of 1962, op. cit.*, (i) p. 231 (ii) p. 233 (iii) p. 235.

out of a sample population of nine thousand and 1,594 of 9,822 males in the age group of 5-14, were married. To this can be added 15 males and 13 females who were widowed or divorced. In the urban areas also 91 out of 905 females and 16 males out of 1,151 in the same age-group, were married. There were no widowed or divorced persons in urban areas in this age-group. The age-groupwise civil condition of the sample population (for the district as a whole) is shown below¹ :

Age-group	Sample population		Unmarried		Married		Divorced or widowed	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
5-14	10,973	9,905	9,348	8,758	1,610	1,134	15	13
15-24	7,464	4,863	2,645	728	4,693	4,014	146	121
25-34	6,206	5,399	1,235	274	4,734	4,713	237	412
35-44	4,705	4,637	531	64	3,677	3,578	497	995
45-54	3,043	3,558	100	26	3,252	2,426	491	1,106
55-64	2,627	2,960	66	18	1,848	1,752	713	1,190
65-74	1,604	750	25	—	1,140	301	439	449
75 and over	582	228	7	—	154	65	421	163
Age not stated	26	7	4	1	18	6	4	
Total	42,804	38,072	18,735	15,634	21,126	17,989	2,943	4,449

The figures of married persons below 14, according to the 1961 Census, are not available. However, it can be assumed that child marriage are now not as frequent as before. The largest number of widowed males (5,660) and females (8,503) was in the age group of 60-64 among the rural population. The largest number of divorced or separated males (39) was again, in the rural areas and was in the age group 25-29. and the highest number of separated or divorced females was in the age-group 10-14. Details about age and marital status according to 1961 Census are given in appendix V to this chapter.

Rural and Urban Population

According to 1961 Census, 1,002,134 persons (528,911 males and 473,223 females) live in rural areas and 87,892 (47,323 males and 40,569 females) in the urban areas.² An overwhelming majority of 91.99 per cent of the population of the district, is rural and only 8.06

1. 1951 Census, District Handbook, Alwar, *op. cit.*, pp. 80-81.

2. C.S. Gupta, *op. cit.*, p. 23.

per cent urban¹. In 1951, the rural population constituted 88.5 per cent of the total population while urban areas accounted for the remaining 11.5 per cent.

The table below shows the rural-urban break up of the population along with the comparative figures for the whole of Rajasthan state :

	Percentage to total population	
	Rural	Urban
Alwar district 1951 ²	88.5	11.5
1961 ³	91.94	8.06
Rajasthan State 1951 ⁴	83.74	16.26
1961 ⁵	83.72	16.28

The land in the district is divided into portions, varying in area from a few hundred to several thousand acres, each of which is apportioned to a single village. This unit of area is taken as the Census village. The whole population lives together in the village itself, which is generally situated near the centre of the area. The houses are closely packed on a small site, usually about 5 per cent of the total area. The rest is cultivated. There are sometimes hamlets (*dhanis*) subsidiary to large villages. Isolated houses are also sometimes met with. At the entrance of the village are the huts of scavengers, and on the outskirts live, each in their separate quarters, the *dheds*, *chamars* and other scheduled castes. In the middle of the village live the yeoman, the owners and cultivators of the land.

There are various types of villages. Sometimes people reside in walled and fortified villages, a survival of the tempestuous days of the past. Elsewhere, the fortifications disappear, but the houses are closely packed together within streets with no intervening space for orchards or gardens. In some places, the houses, while still collected on a common site, are well separated, and most of them stand in their own compounds.

1. *Ibid*, p. 15.
2. *District Census Handbook, Alwar 1951, Census, op. cit.*, p. 11.
3. C S. Gupta, *loc. cit.*
4. *Population Statistics (Provisional) 1961, Rajasthan, op. cit.*, p. 7.
5. C.S. Gupta, *loc. cit.*

In addition to the inhabited villages, there is often a large number of places which, though uninhabited, are designated as separate villages in the revenue records. Sometimes a populated village site is abandoned by the inhabitants for one reason or another, and though the people may have migrated to a neighbouring spot, the old village continues as a separate entity and is recorded as *bechirag* or lampless. At other times, a large acreage of waste land is brought under cultivation and the peasants set up their dwellings there. This habitation is given a name and thus an auxilliary village, so to say, is formed. The inhabitants, it should be remembered, all continue to maintain their connections with the parent villages also. The name of this new village is very often prefixed or suffixed with the word *dhani*, thus Dhani Hari Pura, Medru ki Dhani, etc. Another way to denote such a village is by the word *bas* or *was*, Naya Bas, Bas Khani, Baji Ka Was, Shyam Ji Ka Bas, etc. Sometimes if the name of the parent village ends with *kalan* (bigger) the name of its subsidiary village is suffixed with *khurd* (smaller), for example Siroli Kalan, Siroli Khurd. Again, if the parent village bears a masculine name, the subsidiary village may bear the corresponding female nomenclature, thus Pala, Pali, Khera, Kheri, etc.

Various causes contribute to the smallness of towns and their small number in the district. A large percentage of the population being still actively engaged in agriculture, the most advantageous arrangement of locating their dwellings is to cluster in small groups with fields and gardens at the outer fringes all round. The chief distributive and collecting centres amidst these where the people of the surrounding villages carry on their petty commercial transaction, develop into more ponderous units comprising, in some instances, two or more small villages closely united together. Where these natural centres of social and commercial life coincide with the headquarters of administrative officers, the population often rises rapidly and if in addition to these attractions, the locality happens to contain a famous temple or is on the road or railway route whence trade routes branch off to lesser towns, it soon qualifies itself for the rank of a town. To these can be added another factor, viz., the growth of industries on modern lines. This influence is very insignificant at present in the district.

The increased requirements of the community gradually convert some of the villages into centres of trade and manufacture and traders, artisans and others following non-agricultural professions, come to form a large part of the population. While an agricultural village is called a

mauza, a non-agricultural one is called a *kasba* (from *kasab*, arts) or a town. The social and economic conditions in village differ materially from those in towns. The village community consists mainly of a few cultivating castes. Each caste lives as a compact body in its own *mohalla* or locality and follows its traditional occupation. There are no strangers in a village and a close bond of sympathy unites the inhabitants. In the towns, on the contrary, the population consists mainly of educated people, shopkeepers, traders, artisans and day-labourers, many of whom come to reside there from different parts of the country and are strangers to one another. Each man is intent on his own fortunes and there is engendered a sense of individuality which becomes impatient of caste prejudices. Modern arts, ideas and inventions, and above all, the spread of education, have done much to break down the tyranny of caste in towns. The ever increasing importation of modern products has deprived certain castes of their traditional occupations. On the other hand, new employment opportunities have been created which draw people from all castes. Thus in many cases persons pursuing the same occupation, belong to diverse castes, while members of the same caste follow different occupations.

TOWNS—Owing to changes in the definition of urban area, the number of towns in the district has changed of late.¹ From 1901 to 1941 there were seven towns in the district. This number was raised to 11 in 1951 but slashed to three in 1961, as shown in the table below² :

Year	Number of towns
1901	7
1911	7
1921	7
1931	7
1941	7
1951	11
1961	3

1. One of the criteria for a place to be treated as a town in the 1961 Census was a population of 5,000 or over. But for various reasons some places with qualifying population were not treated as towns while some others with lesser population were treated as towns. The changing definitions of towns and villages are given in appendix VI at the end of the chapter.

Thus, there are now only three towns in the district, viz., Alwar, Rajgarh and Kherli. These are all municipal towns. In respect of population Alwar stands seventh¹ in Rajasthan, Rajgarh 70th² and Kherli 143rd.³ Further details about the towns regarding population in 1961, variation since 1901, status, area, etc. are given in the appendix VII at the end of the chapter. The following table shows the categorywise classification of the towns since 1901⁴ :

Town	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
Alwar	II	III	III	III	II	II	II
Rajgarh	VI	IV	V	V	IV	IV	IV
Kherli	—	—	—	—	—	VI	VI

The places declassified as rural in 1961, are shown below⁵ :

Name	Area in sq. km. (1951)	Population	
		1961	1951
Bahadurpur	0.39	3,989	3,661
Govindgarh	0.52	4,159	3,159
Ramgarh	0.34	4,356	3,778
Behror	0.52	5,462	4,465
Nimrana	0.54	2,526	2,166
Tijara	Not available	6,645	5,296
Kotkasim	0.26	3,410	2,813
Lachhmangarh	0.23	3,240	2,331

1. C.S. Gupta, *op. cit.*, p. 130.
2. *ibid.* p. 132.
3. *ibid.* p. 131.
4. C.S. Gupta, *op. cit.*, p. 127-28.

The basis of classification is as follows :

I	Population 100,000 and above
II	„ 50,000 - 99,999
III	„ 20,000 - 49,999
IV	„ 10,000 - 19,000
V	„ 5,000 - 9,000
VI	„ less than 5,000

It will be observed that there has never been a class I town in the district.
C.S. Gupta, *op.cit.*, 149.

It may be noted that Kherli was classified as a town both in 1951 and 1961 Census even though it had a population of 3,137 (in 1961) which is below the qualifying population of 5,000, mainly because it is a *mandi* and an overwhelming majority of the inhabitants are engaged in business and ancilliary occupations.

A number of places with a population of less than 5,000 were also classified as towns during 1951, but were declassified in 1961. These are shown below¹ :

Places with a population of less than 5,000 in 1951 and treated as towns in 1951 but declassified in 1961:—

Place	Population		Area (sq. km.)	
	1961	1951	1961	1951
Behror	5,462	4,465	5.84	0.20
Ramgarh	4,356	3,778	1.75	0.13
Bahadurpur	3,989	3,661	10.32	0.15
Govindgarh	4,154	3,159	1.96	0.20
Kotkasim	3,410	2,813	4.84	0.10
Lachhmangarh	3,204	2,331	3.26	0.09
Nimrana	2,526	2,166	0.82	0.21

VILLAGES— There are 1,942 villages in the district. Of these 89 are uninhabited.²

As seen earlier, an overwhelmingly large part of the population of the district, lives in rural areas. It would be interesting to note that the largest group of this population (30.66 per cent) lives in villages having population between 500 and 999 and the smallest part (3.03 per cent) in villages having population between 5,000 to 9,999. Details are given in the table below³ :

Population Range	Percentage of population
Less than 200	5.69
200 to 499	23.72
500 to 999	30.66
1,000 to 1,999	23.12
2,000 to 4,999	13.76
5,000 to 9,999	3.03

1. C.S. Gupta, *op. cit.*, pp. 59-60.

2. *ibid.* p. 13.

3. *ibid.* p. 105.

A majority of villages (64 per cent) have a population of less than 500 while only 0.27 per cent villages have a population between 5,000 to 9,999. The position of other villages is as follows¹ :

	Less than 500	500 to 999	1,000 to 1,999	2,000 to 4,999	5,000 and above
Number of villages	1,186	611*	—	51	5
Population:					
Males	156,404	284,119*	—	72,287	16,101
Females	138,242	254,908*	—	65,830	14,243
Per cent share of the total number of villages	64.00	23.80	9.18	2.75	0.27
Per cent share of the total popula- tion	29.41	30.66	23.12	13.78	3.03

As mentioned earlier, the main criterion for classifying a place as a town is that it should have a population of 5,000 or over. There are, however, certain places which have a qualifying population but which otherwise possess rural characteristics and have, as such, been classified as villages. There are five such places in Alwar district, one each in the tahsils of Behror, Kishangarh, Tijara Bansur, Thana Ghazi and Lachh-mangarh. These five villages combined have a population of 30,344 and an area of 0.18 square kilometre.² The following table shows the names of these villages³ :

Villages	Tahsils	Population (1961)
1. Barrod	Behror	5,625
2. Khairthal	Kishangarh	5,879
3. Tijara ⁴	Tijara	6,645
4. Rampur	Bansur	6,824
5. Narainpur	Thana Ghari	5,371

1. C. S. Gupta, *op. cit.*, pp. 106-7.

* These figures are for the category 500-1999. Separate figures for the constituent categories are not available.

2. C.S. Gupta, *op. cit.*, p. 55.

3. *ibid.*

4. Treated as town in 1951 Census.

A table showing for each tahsil the number of inhabited villages, the total rural population, number of villages according to population category and population in each class of village, is available in appendix VIII at the end of the chapter.

Migration

In former times, one very important factor giving rise to migration was famine. But as the district is not much prone to shortages of food and fodder, it had on the balance, been the gravitating point for people from afflicted areas. In the 1877 famine, however, Meos deserted their homesteads in thousands and the then State of Alwar lost an estimated six per cent of its population by emigration alone.¹ Out of 43,667 people who emigrated, only 6,515 returned, giving a net loss of 37,022 through emigration.² In the famine of 1899-1900, only about 6,000 persons, mainly from the eastern tahsils, emigrated.³ Migration on this account, is now on the wane due to the fact that prompt and effective relief is rendered in the affected areas.

In 1932 there was a minor stir among Meos and about 2,000 of them migrated to Delhi, Rewari, Narnual, etc. Eventually, however, most of them returned.

DISPLACED PERSONS—The largest migration of the century, perhaps of recorded history, was witnessed in the holocaust which followed in the wake of independence (1947). All but one of the 56,775 persons who came into the district were from the territory comprised in West Pakistan, the solitary exception being from East Pakistan. The immigration had started in 1946 when the actual partition of the country was yet to take place and out of those coming to India from what was shortly to become Pakistan, 157 trickled into Alwar district during that year. The next year (1947) the district received 40,936 persons and the number then gradually dwindled each year so that in 1950 only 139 people came. As much as 72.9 per cent of the displaced persons were cultivators of owned land. Other categories were : cultivators of unowned land 7.5 per cent, non-cultivating owners 1.7, cultivating labourers 0.6, other services and miscellaneous sources 7.5, traders 6.5, industrialists 2.5 and transport 0.6 per cent.

1. *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, Provincial Series, Rajputana, (Calcutta, 1908) p. 435.
2. Micheal O'Dwyer, *Final Report on the Settlement of Alwar State*, (1901), para 88.
3. *ibid.*, para 101.

More details about the displaced persons in the district, are shown below¹ :

	Persons	Males	Females
Total	56,775	29,867	26,908
Rural	46,914	24,633	22,281
Urban	9,861	5,234	4,627

The number of displaced persons by livelihood classes is given in appendix IX to this chapter.

Accurate figures of those who left the district after partition, are not available but on a rough estimate, it can be put around the number of immigrants. It must, however, be pointed out that a very large number of Meos who had migrated, returned after the restoration of order.

An overwhelmingly large part of the population is indigenous, having been born in the place of enumeration or in the district itself. Only about 56,500 persons were born outside the district but within Rajasthan. The largest number of those who were born outside Rajasthan but within India is from Punjab and is largely concentrated in rural areas. About 4,500 people were born outside India but within Asia. Details about the number of people born within the district, state, country, etc. are given in appendix X at the end of the chapter.

Also, according to the Census, of 1951 there were in all, 51 non-Indian nationals (40 males and 11 females) residing in the district, all but one in Alwar town. Those in the Alwar town were, 46 Nepalese (35 males and 11 females), three Americans (all males) and one (male) Scot. The solitary foreigner living in non-city urban area, was a Burmese national (male).

At the time of the 1961 Census, there were 66 foreigners (42 males and 23 females) in the district. Out of them, 61 (38 males and 23 females) were Pakistanis and five (all males) Nepalese.

LANGUAGE

Mother Tongue

The principal language of the district according to 1961 Census is *Khariboli* which is the mother tongue of 997,993 persons (520,620 males

and 477,373 females). The next numerically important linguistic group is of those whose mother-tongue is Punjabi 35,433 (18,638 males and 16,795 females). Mewati is spoken by 17,500 (10,498 males and 6,552 females); Ahirawati by 16,609 (14,402 males and 2,207 females); Sindhi by 11,332 (5,730 males and 5,602 females) and Urdu by 9,198 (4,933 males and 4,265 females).

Bilingualism

Quite a number of people are also conversant with languages other than their mother-tongue. It is possible to come across Hindi and English knowing persons in most linguistic groups. Other subsidiary languages known by people whose principal language is *Khariboli* are Punjabi, Urdu, Sindhi, Sanskrit, Gujarati, Arabic, Bengali, Persian, Marathi, Nepali, Telgu etc. Details about mother-tongue and bilingualism in each linguistic group are given in appendices XI and XII at the end of the chapter.

The district is traditionally divided into five tracts which present different linguistic characteristics. Narukhand is the south-eastern part (approximately 755 square miles) which is so called due to its having remained under the possession of Naruka Rajputs. Mewat extends to the east of Ruparel river upto Deeg (Bharatpur district) and upto Rewari (Punjab) in the north embracing an area of about 1,160 square miles within the district. The tract derives its name from the Muslim tribe, Meo, which till the partition of the country, inhabited the tract in large numbers. Rath is the north-eastern part of the district which was, in former times, under the possession of Chauhan Rajputs and measures about 563 square miles. Wal is the western border of the district which falls at the foot of the hills of the same name. It measures about 226 square miles and has been called by this name since it came under the sway of the Shekhawat Rajputs. In the local language *wal* means an area at the foot of a hill and this, presumably, gave the name to the tract. Rajawati is the south-western part of the district. The Rajawat Rajputs had their capital, Bhangarh, in this area in former times and since then the tract is known as Rajawati. A part of this 365 square mile tract, lying between Thana Ghazi and Pratapgarh, is also called Nehra.¹

The spoken language of Narukhand is an admixture of Rajawati and Mewati, the latter being the principal language of the Mewat tract.

1. Area figures according to *Alwar State Administration Report*, 1920-21, p. 1.

The language of Rajawati bears the name of the tract and is also spoken in the tract known as Wal. Rathi is the language of the Rathi tract.

RELIGIOUS AND SOCIAL GROUPS

Ancient Tribe

The area now comprising a major part of the district seems to have been inhabited by the Matsyas. The tribe must have been among the important Vedic Aryan people in the earliest period of their residence in India. According to references in the *Rigveda*, the Matsyas must have been rich people.¹ But references in the *Ramayana* suggest that by that time the tribe had lost most of the importance that attached to it during the Vedic period.

Religion

The principal religious groups of the district are Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs and Jains, in that order according to their numbers at the time of the 1961 Census. Others, including Christians, were negligible in number. The following table shows the numbers in each religious group and the proportion to total population of the district in 1951² and 1961.

Religious Group	Persons		Percentage to total population of the district	
	1951	1961	1951	1961
Hindus	786,869	988,440	91.3	89.8
Muslims	52,637	82,803	6.1	7.6
Sikhs	13,084	23,028	1.5	2.1
Jains	9,320	5,608	1.1	0.5
Zorastrains	2	N.A.		
Christians	81	159		
Budhists		3		
Religion not stated		9		

HINDUS—The Hindus fall into five principal categories, according to whether they worship Shiva, Vishnu, Surya, Ganesh or Shakti. The followers of Vishnu and Shiva predominate, numerically, in the district. Those worshipping Shakti are few.

1. Their riches probably consisted of cows which mainly formed the wealth in those days.
2. *District Census Handbook, Alwar, 1951 Census, loc. cit.*

The *Vaishnava* population is divided into four broad traditions (*sampradaya*). The Ramanuj *sampradaya*, also known as *Shri Sampradaya* or *Shesh Sampradaya* after Vishnu's consort and throne, respectively, believes in *Vishishtadvaita* (modified or qualified monism). This *sampradaya* also includes *Ramanandi* sect. The temple of Sita Ram, Raghunath, Lakshmi Narayan and Narsingh belong to this *Sampradaya*. The *Madhava Sampradaya* believes in *dvaita* (duality). The Govind Devji's temple at Rajgarh belongs to the *Madhav Sampradaya*. The *Vallabh Sampradaya* follows *shuddh-advaita* (pure non-duality) and is also known as *Vishnu Swami Sampradaya*. This *sampradaya* devotes its worship exclusively to Radha and Krishna. The *Vallabh Sampradaya* has two big temples in Alwar town. The *Nimbarka Sampradaya* believes in *dvaita-dvaita* (an admixture of monism and duality). This *sampradaya* is also known as *Sanakadi Sampradaya*. The temples of Gopal, Bihari, Radha Krishna Madan Gopal, Anand Bihari, Banke Bihari, Damodar, Gopi Vallabh, etc. belong to this *sampradaya*. Some of the temples of this *sampradaya* in Alwar city, celebrate *jhoola* festival in the rainy season.

Shaivism is a cult of monism and is sub-divided into many sects. *Gusain, Giri, Puri, Nath* etc. are the *Sadhs* of *Shaivism*. Among the temples of the sect are Nilkantha Mahadev in Rajgarh, Bakhteshwar, Pratapeshwar, Rameshwar, Bhooteshwar, Rajrajeshwar, etc. in Alwar city, Pirji in Narainpur, Someshwar in Bhangarh, Rajeshwar in Kishangarh, etc.

Durga is the principal diety of the worshippers of *Shakti*. Within the *Vaishnava* and *Shaiva Sampradaya* are various *panth* (school) like those of Kabir, Dadu, Benami, Charandas, etc.¹

Practical Religion

There are, in Hinduism, sacred wells, tanks rivers, trees, etc. Thus the great rivers, Ganga, Yamuna Narmada, etc., are worshipped and pilgrimage undertaken for bathing in them. The *Pipal* tree (*Ficus religiosa*) is looked upon with reverence. Then, there are certain gods with faces resembling those of animals, like Hanuman (monkey-god), Ganesh (the god with the elephant trunk) etc. The blessings of the latter are invoked before commencing any auspicious act for he is supposed to possess power to remove all hinderances. There is also the *Baghdev* (tiger-god). The cow is sacred to all Hindus and Nandi (Shiva's bull) is frequently pictured in Shiva's temples. Furthermore,

1. *Dadu Panthis* have a *math* at Alwar and another at Rajgarh.

there are gods of limited sphere of action and gods of the family (*kuldevata*), of the village (*gramdevata*), indeed, almost every body has his favourite diety (*ishtadevata*).

Practical religion often comes to have the form of rituals, elaborate or simple according to personal capabilities. There are regular fasts on particular days of the week accompanied, sometimes, by devotional songs (*kirtan*) or reading from the religious texts (*katha*). Fast may be observed either on pure devotional grounds or with a view to achieving some long cherished desire. Rituals are also practised in an effort to produce rain or to stop it, to help the sun and the moon against eclipses, to render earthquakes harmless, to protect oneself against the evil eye, to propitiate the dieties of disease such as Shitala, the goddess of smallpox, etc. There is, in fact, an apparently endless multiplicity of purposes and practices. To this can be added worship of the various symbols, the *shalagram* stone and *tulsi* plant. But these are only symbols.

The real sacrifice (*yajna*) has now been generally replaced in Hindu ritual, by worship (*puja*). Flowers and fruits and other offerings are laid before the gods. In temples, the god's image is bathed and dressed. On some religious occasions, the image is placed in a charriot and taken through thoroughfares in a procession.

MUSLIMS—The two principal sects of Mohammadans are Shia and Sunnee; the latter sect predominates in this district. Both the sects regard Mohammad Sahab as the prophet and have the Holy Quran as the religious text. The Shias, however, give more importance to Hazarat Ali, the son-in-law of the prophet and to his sons Hasan and Hussain in whose commemoration they prepare *tazias*. The principal religious duty of a Muslim is to call prayers (*namaz*) five times a day. Shias are prohibited from offering prayers in the mosques of Sunnees. Sunnees fold their hands on the navel and the Shias on the chest. Sunnees perform *haj* (pilgrimage) at Macca, Shias go to Karbala, Sunnees had mosques in Alwar town and Shias in Khairthal, before the partition, where there was a sizeable number of Muslims in the district.

SIKHS—Sikhism was founded by Guru Nanak. The word *Sikh* means one who learns, i.e., a pupil. The Sikhs emphasize the importance of the *guru* (teacher) and the duty to obey him. The sacred book of the Sikhs, the *Adi Granth* is written in *Gurumukhi* (the word literally means what has proceeded from the mouth of the *gurus*). When the tenth and

the last *guru* of the Sikhs, Govind Singh, was lying on his death bed, he abolished the institution of *guru* and ordered that in future the *Adi Granth* should be the *guru*.¹ The Sikhs, by religious dictates, wear five Ks,² viz., *Kesh*, *Kanghi*, *Kada*, *Katar* and *Kachchha*. There are some, who do not keep the five Ks, but revere the *Granth Saheb* and observe Sikh customs.

JAINS—Jainism probably goes back to the 8th century B.C., but the historical renewer of the religion, Mahavira, lived in the 6th century B.C. The name Jainism is derived from *Jina* (victor), a designation of everybody who has obtained deliverance. The prophets of the doctrine are called *tirthankars*. There have been 24 *tirthankars* and the last is called Mahavira (his name was Vardhamana). Until his death, he lived as a wandering teacher venerated by numerous disciples. His monks are divided into two sects, *Shvetambara* (white-dressed) and *Digambara* (air-dressed, i. e., naked).³ The Jains have temples at the following places :

ALWAR—The temple of Adinath is specially significant due to its ancient idol which has been excavated recently. This temple belongs to the *Digambaras*. There is also a *Shwetambar* temple which also claims antiquity. Besides, there are two *Panchayati* temples of Khandelwals.

RAJGARH—There are seven *digambar* jain icons in the standing posture in the garden. These receive equal veneration from Jains and non-Jains.

TIJARA—The idols in the temple here also are quite ancient and have been excavated from the neighbourhood of the town. There is a *Rathayatra* every year on the tenth day of the bright half of the month of Sravana. There is a constant influx of devotees to the temple.

In most of these temples there are treasures of old manuscripts.

CHRISTIANS—The two principal sects of Christians are the Roman Catholics and Protestants. Both the sects have their churches in the Alwar town.

1. Sten Konow and Poul Tuxen, *Religions of India*, (G.E.C. Gad Publisher, Copenhagen, 1949), pp. 178 et. sq.
2. *Kesh* or unshorn hair for strength and virility, and *Kangha*, a comb to hold it. The *Kada*, a steel bracelet is for prudence, and the *Katar*, a sword, for protection. The last K or *Kachchha* is for shorts which the Sikh wears under his ordinary costume.
3. Sten Konow and Poul Tuxen, *op. cit.*, p. 114.

Saint Poets

During the *Bhakti* movement, the area produced saints who left lasting influence over some sections of the society. Lal Das and Charan Das, the two important saints of the movement, were both *Kabirpanthis*.

Social Groups

Among the Hindus, the age old classification of society is still visible. There are, however, perceptible indications that caste is gradually losing much of its rigidity and tyranny. Among factors leading to liberalization of attitudes in the recent decades, mention may be made of spread of education, legislative measures on the part of the government, and economic pressures. The last of these has smoothened inter-occupation mobility, thus contributing in its own way, to the breaking of caste rigidity and liberalization of social boundaries. The numerically important social groups are : Brahamans, Rajputs, Mahajans, Minas Gujars, Jats, Ahirs, etc.

Among the Mohammandans, the various sects before partition were Meos, Khanzadas, Sayed, Sheikh, Mughal, Pathan, etc. At the time of partition of the country,¹ most Mohammadans migrated from the district. Many thousand Meos, however, returned later, and have settled on land again. Some castes are designated by occupation, e. g., Darji (tailor), Nilger (dyer). Sakka (water carrier), Bhatiyara (Grain roaster), Kasai (butcher) etc. Quite a number of Muslims, specially, Meos are converts.

Short descriptions of the numerically important social groups are given below :

MEOS—They are divided into fifty-two clans, of which the twelve largest are called *Pals*, and the smaller *Gots*. Many of these are not settled in Alwar, but are found in Mathura, Bharatpur, and Gurgaon. These clans used to contend much with one another, but the members of a clan sometimes united to assist one of their number when in danger of being crushed by a fine, or to recover a village lost to the clan for want of thrift.

The Meos were always notorious for their turbulence and predatory habits till their subjugation by Bakhtawar Singh and Viney

1. In August 1947, British India was partitioned into two countries, viz., India and Pakistan.

Singh.¹ They broke up the larger turbulent villages into a number of small hamlets, and thereafter the Meos become, generally speaking, docile.

Though the Meos claim to be of Rajput origin, there are grounds for believing that many spring from the same stock as the Minas. The similarity between the words *Meo* and *Mina* suggests that the former may be a contraction of the latter. Several of the respective clans are identical in name (Singal, Nai, Dulot, Pundalot, Dingal, Balot), and a story told of one Daria Meo, and his lady-love, Sisbandani Mini, seems to show that they formerly intermarried. In Bulandshahar, a caste called Meo Minas is mentioned in the Settlement Report of that place, which would seem further to connect the two.²

The Meos till a few decades ago used to be Musalmans in name only but their village deities were the same as those of Hindu cultivators. They too, observed several Hindu festivals. Thus the Holi was with Meos a season of rough play and was considered as important a festival as the Muharram, Id and Shab-i-Barat; and they likewise observed the Janamashtmi, Dashahra and Diwali. They often called Brahman priests to write the *pili chithi*, (a note fixing the date of a marriage). They called themselves by Hindu names with the exception of "Ram", "Singh" was a frequent suffix, though not so common as "Khan."

On the *Amawas*, or monthly conjunctions of the sun and moon, Meos, in common with Hindu Ahirs, Gujars, etc., observed close days and did not yoke the bullocks for ploughing or drawing water from the wells. And when they sank a well, the first proceeding was to erect a *Chabutra* to Bhairu ji or Hanuman. However, when plunder was to be obtained, they often showed little respect for Hindu shrines and temples; and when the sanctity of a threatened place was urged, the retort was *Tum to Dev, Ham Meo*, 'You may be a Dev (God), but I am a Meo.'

As regards their own religion, Meos were very ignorant. Few knew the *Kalima*, and fewer still the regular prayers, the seasons of which they entirely neglected.

1. It is said that during Muslim period, the gates of Delhi were closed at dusk for fear of the Meos. (Jagdish Singh Gehlot, *Rajputana ka Itihas*, Vol. III, Jaipur Va Alwar Rajyon ka Itihas, Hindi Sahitya Mandir, Jodhpur), 1966, p 224.
2. According to Jagdish Singh Gehlot, Meos belong ethnically to Saka people (Gehlot, *op. cit.*, p. 223),

Meos do not marry in their own *Pal* or clan, but they are lax about forming connections with women of other castes, whose children they receive into the Meo community. They sometimes dower their daughters handsomely, and sometimes make money by them. There is also a saying that when a Meo gives his daughter in marriage he gets from the bridegroom a mortar full of silver.¹ Indeed, they often tell one that they have sold their daughters to pay their debts.

As already stated formerly the Brahman frequently presided at their marriage, but the ceremony itself was performed by the *Kazi*, the muslim priest. The Brahman also used to receive presents of flour, spices, pulse, *ghee*, etc. (*seedha*) on certain occasions. Association of Brahman is gradually getting extinct.

The rite of circumcision is performed by the village barber (*Nai*) and the village *Fakir* who also guards a new grave for some days till the ground has become too hard for animals to exhume the body. Of late, the Meos have begun to claim themselves as Mohammadans due to exhortations of the Muslim priests.² Hindu influence is now dwindling and the Meos are conforming more and more to Muslim ways of life and religion.

As agriculturists, Meos were inferior to their Hindu neighbours till the early years of this century. The point in which they chiefly failed was in working their wells, for which they lacked patience. O'Dwyer regarded them as second-rate agriculturists, inferior to Ahirs, Malis and Jats, but superior to Brahman, Rajputs, Minas and Gujars.³ However, with the passage of time the Meos improved their agriculturist traits a lot so that by the time of partition they were—both men and women—among the best cultivators.

Their women, who do not observe *pardah*, will, it is said, do more fieldwork than the men, indeed one often finds women at work in the crops when the men are lying down. Like the women in the lower ladders among Hindus, they tattoo their bodies, a practice disapproved by Muslims in general. The men wear the *dhoti* and *kamri*, and not *paejamas*. Their dress is, in fact, Hindu. The men often wear gold

1. Herbert Risley, *People of India*, (Thacker and Co., 1915) p. 308.

2. Gehlot puts the date of their conversion to Islam as 1360, and mentions Hazarat Miran, Hazarat Sayyed Salar and Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti as being instrumental in the matter. Gehlot, *op. cit.*, p. 225).

3. O'Dwyer, *op. cit.*, p. 30.

ornaments, but the women are seldom or never allowed to wear them. During the pre-partition days other sects of Mohammadans also lived in the district. But these are now no more. However, in view of their former place in the social life of the district, short descriptions of the Khanzadas and Musalman Rajputs are given in the appendix at the end of the chapter.

BRAHAMANS—The principal Brahman sub-caste in Alwar is the Gaur. The great divisions of the Gaur sub-caste are shown below :

Saraswat	}	Panch Gaur (The five Gaurs)
Kanyakubja		
Maithila		
Gaur		
Utkal		
Tailang	}	Panch Dravid (The five Dravids)
Maharashtra		
Karnatak		
Dravid		
Gurjar		

This is the geographical division. The first five are the Brahmanas of north India, the second those of the south, the Narmada forming the boundary between the two. As regards eating and intermarriage, the Panch Gaur keep entirely aloof, from one another. The first four Dravids eat together, but do not intermarry. The Gurjars (or Gujaratis) keep apart from all. The Tailang, Maharashtra, and Karnatak among the Panch Dravids and the Utkal among the Panch Gaurs, are found in the district, in insignificantly small numbers. The most numerous are Gaurs.

There are fifty-nine *gotras* or sections of these ten great divisions of which six *gotras* belong to the Gaur division, already mentioned as the most numerous in Alwar. These six sects of Gaurs are as follows :

Adi Gaur (the most numerous sect of Brahmanas in Alwar), Sanadhya, (the second most numerous), Gujar Gaur; Chaurasia; Pareek; and Dahima.

Of these, the Sanadhya and Adi Gaur eat and intermarry; of the Gujar Gaur, Chaurasia, Pareek and Dahima, each keeps entirely aloof from all other groups. Of late, however, the more educated and advanced among the Gaurs have begun to intermarry and eat with other sects of Brahmanas.

BHARGAVAS — The Bhargavas have been settled in Alwar district for long and are among the important communities of the place. They are called Bhriguvanshis and descendents of the Vedic period saint Chyavan. Their original place is supposed to be the north-eastern part of what is now Punjab. The Bhargavas are also called Dhusar after Dhosi river which flows in the area referred to above. The community claims that the 16th century Hindu King Hemu or Hem Chand was a Bhargava and was born at Deoli Sajri, a place in Alwar district. The eighteenth century saint Charan Das was born in a Bhargava family at Dehra, a village six miles from Alwar. His two principal disciples Sahjo Bai and Daya Bai are also claimed by the Bhargavas to belong to their sett.

In the modern times, the Bhargavas claim to be among the most progressive castes. Literacy is said to be nearly hundred per cent. The caste has a very large share in fields like printing, publishing and paper business; many occupy high positions in government and defence services.

A distinguishing feature claimed for the caste is that it is almost free from the dogmatic rituals which still bind some other Hindu sects. Marriage customs have been simplified. Dowry is discouraged; on the occasion of betrothal the bride's people send just one ring for the boy and in order that even the poorest is able to afford it, the ring is made of silver. Marriagable age has been fixed at 25 for the boy and 20 for the girl.

The Bhargavas have formed a society at all-India level which provides succour to widows and destitutes and helps needy children in their education.

RAJPUTS— Powlett recorded this about the Rajputs—"The Rajputs of Alwar though the ruling class do not form a twentieth of the population of the State.... The remainder (apart from jagirdars) which form the mass are land proprietors, cultivators, and in the service of the State, chiefly in the army. About one-seventh of the whole are Mussalmans. The Hindu Rajputs are—to the north Chuahan, to the west Shekhawats, to the south-west Rajawat, elsewhere chiefly Naruka. They are bad cultivators and do not work with their own hands until compelled by direst necessity. It is, however, a mistake to suppose that the proudest families do not eventually yield to circumstances by putting the hand to plough. Instances of king descended Rajputs tilling with their own

hands could be found all over Rajputana". At the time of 1941 Census, Rajputs had a preponderance of females.¹

BANIYAS— The principal *Baniyas* or *Mahajan* clans are Khandelwal, Agrawal, Maheshwari, Vijayavargiya, Saravagi and Oswal. The hereditary professions of the Mahajans are trade, banking, etc.

The Khandewals claim descent from Brahamans and Kshatriyas. They say that they have descended from the 20 sages and four kings who took to trading due to the wrath of Durvasa and took up residence at Khandela.² Hence the name Khandelwal. The Agrawals trace their origin to the Kshtriya king Agra Sen who founded Agroha from where the community spread to other places. The Vijayavaragiyas trace their descent from Bija, the son of Dhanpal, a trader of Khandela. About the Saravagis the story goes that Yadava Kshatriyas from 84 villages gathered for the marriage of the Jain Tirthankar Nam Nath and gave up wine to embrace Jainism. Thus their progeny came to be called Saravagi (from *Sura Avagyi*). Oswals trace their origin to 18 Kshatriyas of Osian who embraced Jainism under the influence of Ratna Prabhu Suri.

MINAS— The Minas were formerly the rulers of much of the territory comprising the erstwhile State of Jaipur. There are said to be 32 clans of Minas. The Minas are of two classes—the *Zamindars* or agricultural, and the *Chaukidars* or watchmen. The former are excellent cultivators, and are good, well behaved people.

1. Gehlot, *op. cit* , p. 226.

2. As the story goes Yudhishtir, the eldest of the Pandavas performed a *Rajsuya Yajna*. Of the many kings and sages assembled on the occasion, four kings and 20 sages, after the *Yajna* was over, remained as guests at the house of Khan Mal. He was a renowned *Vaishya* of Khandela, who had organised a celebration to which he had invited most rulers, businessmen and sages of the country. During their stay with Khan Mal the four rulers and twenty sages wandered about and the kings killed a deer and carried it along. During the course of their onward wanderings, they came upto the hermitage of Durvasa. The rulers and the sages prostrated before the great saint. But when he saw a dead deer with them, his temper shot up and he ordained that the visitors be petrified. On hearing of the plight of his guests, Khan Mal entreated the sage to retract the curse. The sage ordered that the petrified persons be restored to original condition till celebrations at Khan Mal's house were over. After the celebrations, the sages and the kings sloughed off their robes and put on the attire of traders. They went again to the hermit to request to be spared of the agony of re-petrification. Durvasa's wrath had by now subsided and he had returned to saintly disposition. Their desire was granted. The kings and the sages took up residence in Khandela and took to trading.

he *Chaukidari* Minas, though of the same tribe as the other class, are distinct from it. They consider themselves soldiers by profession, and as such somewhat superior to their agriculturist brethren, from whom they take, but do not give, girls in marriage. Many of the *Chaukidari* Minas take to agriculture, and perhaps, thereby lose caste to some extent. These *Chaukidari* Minas were marauders. They travelled in bands, headed by a chosen leader, as far south as Hyderabad, where they committed daring robberies. They were the principal class which the Thagee and Dacoity Suppression Department of the British Government had to act against. In their own villages they were often charitable; and as successful plunder had made some rich, they benefitted greatly the poor of their neighbourhood and were consequently, popular. But those who had not the enterprise for distant expeditions and stole and robbed near their own homes, were numerous and were felt to be great pests. Some villages even paid them highly as *Chaukidars* to refrain from plundering and to protect the village from others. So notorious were they as robbers that Maharaja Vinay Singh forbade their marrying or even smoking or associating with members of the well-conducted classes so that their evil influence could be checked from corrupting their other brethren.

In April 1863 Major Impey, then Political Agent at Alwar, issued orders placing the *Chaukidari* Minas under surveillance. Under Major Cadell's direction, lists of them were made out, periodical roll-call enforced in the villages, and absence without a leave certificate, punished. These Minas continued to be treated as criminal tribes and surveillance was kept over them till after Independence.

GUJARS—The Gujars of Alwar were not, as elsewhere, an unmanageable class, even in those days when they were regarded as an essentially criminal people. Their anxiety in some places to be free from the oppression of Rajput tyrants, who formerly exacted vexatious dues and curtailed their liberty, made them good subjects.¹ The clans found in the district are the Kasana, Chandija, Rawat, Chandela, Newar and Bhedi. The Gujars are mostly cattle breeders and agriculturists.²

JATS – Jats in Alwar, as everywhere else, are good agriculturists. The clans found in Alwar are Nirwal, Kawalia, Kadaliala, Simrala,

1. During 11th century, they were even rulers and Alwar also fell under their domain. (Gehlot, *op. cit.*, p. 227).
2. They are called Gujars for being experts in handling *Gurja* (an iron hilt fixed to the stick) in a fight. (Gehlot, *loc. cit.*)

Kasanwal and Sadawat They usually abstain from taking life, from eating meat, drinking wine, and smoking tobacco.

In 1761 the Jat chief of Bharatpur, Surajmal, occupied a part of Alwar but this power was soon lost when the Marathas succeeded in expelling the Jats.¹ The Jats, like the Gujars possess fine physique.

AHIRS – Ahirs are good, peaceable cultivators. The clans are Mela Kanochia, Bhagwana, Jadon, Bakaria and Sisodia. They are scattered in nearly the whole of Kot Kasim sub-tahsil, half of Tijara and in portions of Mandawar, Behror and Bansur tahsils. The last Ahir ruler of Rewari, Rao Tula Ram fought against the British during the mutiny and is held in high esteem by the Ahirs.

The Ahirs,² who also style themselves as Yadava, claim descent from Krishna, the Lord in the *Bhagwadgita*. Some hold that they have descended from Abhirs, a tribe which invaded India some time in the first century A. D.

The Ahirs are sturdy people and are good agriculturists, and are acquisitive in matter of land. Most of them spend their savings in purchasing land. There is also a popular saying which depicts the Ahir as constantly complaining of the insufficiency of land.

Socially, Ahirs and Jats are of equal status but they don't intermarry. Ahirs are grim looking, unlike Jats. They are favourably inclined towards education and liberally contribute to that end.

SIKHS – The Sikhs appeared in the district in noticeable numbers only after the partition of India. At the time of 1941 Census they were so insignificant in numbers that the *Alwar State Administration Report*, 1945-46, quoting the 1941 Census for population figures does not make any mention of them. In 1951 there were 13 thousand Sikhs in the district and their number rose to 23 thousand in 1961.

OTHERS – Others, numerically unimportant social groups are the following:³ Kumhars or potters, Fakirs, Kulis and Julahas (weavers),

1. The Jats of Alwar came from the Punjab side. (Gehlot, *op. cit.*, p. 226).

2. The word *Ahir* is derived from the Sanskrit term *Amir* meaning milkman (Gehlot, *op. cit.*, p. 227).

3. The denomination of the caste, in many cases, coincides with the name of occupation followed by its members who include Hindus as well as Muslims.

Nais (Barbers), Khatis (carpenters), Sakkas (water carriers), Jogis (religious devotees), Dhobis (washermen), Luhars (black-smiths), Mirasis (low Musalman musicians), Telis (oilmen), Rangrez (dyers), Kandheras (cotton cleaners), Kahars (Hindu palanquin bearers), Rebaris (Hindu camel keepers), Manihars (bracelet makers), Mujawars (shrine menials), Dakots (a low caste Brahman beggar), Kunjaras (greengrocers), Bhatiaras (inn caterers), Bharghunjas (grain roasters), Ghosis (milk sellers), Thatheras (brass workers) and many others.

CUSTOMS¹

Hindu

It is difficult to describe in short space in a minute detail the bewildering variety of customs of the Hindus, first because they are too many and secondly, because there is always some difference between the practices obtaining in different castes. In fact, it is not difficult to find variations in the ceremonial practices among members of the same caste. Therefore, description of only generally accepted customs is being attempted. Even these, in some cases, may be found to be discarded now on account of changing values and outlook of the people.

PREGNANCY—The occurrence of first pregnancy is celebrated by families in their own ways. Religious and social ceremonies are held in the sixth, seventh or eighth month of the pregnancy, depending upon tradition in the family or the village. Among the offerings to the would-be-mother, a place of importance is given to the symbolic coconut.

The expectant mother, in many cases, goes to her parents for the first confinement.

DELIVERY—When delivery is expected, the midwife (*Dai*) waves a coconut thrice round the woman. The pregnant woman is washed and laid on the cot. The baby is put in *soop* (bamboo winnowing pan). After some time the midwife ties a cotton thread on the child's umbilical cord a few inches away from the navel. The rest of it is severed. After this the mother is given a warm bath which is preceded by a toilet massage consisting of an admixture of turmeric, oil and gram flour.

1. The customs etc. described in the subsequent sections are traditional. As everywhere else in the country, tradition is gradually losing its grip over the people's minds. These changing attitudes are described in short in the last section of this chapter under the heading 'Social Change'. The long and tedious ceremonies have in many cases, been simplified and cut short, notably due to the influence of Arya Samaj.

A ceremony known as *jat karm* is performed at child birth when the father whispers into the child's ear blessings for its long life and bright intellect. The child's horoscope is prepared by the astrologer as soon as possible after birth.

Before the first breast feeding, honey and butter is placed on the child's tongue. The *jachcha* (the mother is so called for the period of confinement) is kept on rich diet for a few days and is given maximum possible rest.

DISPOSAL OF PLACENTA—The placenta is put in an earthen pot along with betel nut and the midwife burries the pot in the house yard, approximately near the door.

CHHATI—Brahma, the Creator among the Hindu trinity, is worshipped on the sixth day (*Chhati*).

PURIFICATION—On the tenth day the child and the mother are given purification bath. The whole house is cleaned and where the house is *kachcha*, the walls and the floor are given a fresh coat of cowdung and mud. The male members of the family change their sacred threads. Some people also sprinkle *gomootra* (cow urine) all over the house.

NAMING CEREMONY—The naming ceremony of the child (*nam-karan*) is performed on the tenth or 12th day of the birth. There may be a feast also. *Kumkum* is applied to the child and the mother's forehead. Presents are placed in the mother's lap (*goad bharna*). Songs sung on the occasion are called *palna*, meaning cradle songs. The first letter of the name is determined by the priest and the actual name is chosen by the family.

In higher and middle classes of Hindus the names always consist of two parts. In the lower castes the name generally consists of one word only. The first part of the name may represent some god or goddess (e. g. Bhagwan, Lachhman, Gauri), or an animal (Nahar, Sher) or a jewel (Moti, Lal) or the day of the week on which the child was born (Som, Mangal, etc.), or it may be suggestive of physical or political power, such as Shakti, Vijai, Fateh, Jai, etc. The second part of the name is indicative of the division to which the person belongs. Thus, generally speaking Deo, Dutt, Prasad among Brahamans, Singh among Rajputs and Chand, Raj and Mal among the Mahajans are common. Some castes also show preference for bi-syllabled names, combinations of Ram being most popular such as Ram Bhajan, Ram Pratap, Bhagat Ram etc.

The first syllable in the name of Mahajans is indicative of wealth and jewels, e.g., Dhan Lal, Lakshmi Chand, Ratan Lal, Panna Lal, Hazari Lal, Kirori Mal, etc.

Among Muslims, names are expressive of thankfulness to God, as Khudabaksha, Rahimbaksha etc., but the prevailing practice is to call the child after some hero, animal, pet idea or the rose and to add the term Khan.

The above procedure applies to males only. The names of females both in Hindus and Muslims are mostly simple. Hindu and Jain girls are named after some goddess or heroine or something that is beautiful, pleasing or valuable. Ladies among Hindus and Muslims do not call their husbands and those elder to the husbands by name but address them in term of relationship.

Among the higher classes, the names determined at the birth, are different from those by which a person is addressed in the society. Birth name (*Rashi nam*) is determined by the astrologer and begins with a particular letter according to the conjunction of stars at the time of his birth. A child born shortly after the death of some earlier brother or sister is kept nameless for a number of years or is given some uncouth name to avert misfortune.

SURYA PUJA—*Surya Puja* is also performed on the tenth day. On this day there may be a feast.

JAL PUJA—*Jal Puja* commonly known as *jalwa* or *kuwa puja* is performed after six weeks or 40 days after the birth. The mother takes second bath and goes out to a well in the company of other ladies who go singing all the way. On return from *kuwa puja* sweets are distributed. The near relatives are given a feast.

NISHKRAMAN—The *Nishkraman*, which means to go out, is performed four months after the birth of the child. On this day the child is presented to the sun, and is, in a way, brought in the contact of the world outside the home.

ANNA PRASHAN—The *Anna Prashan* rite is performed in the sixth month of the birth. The child is given its first taste of cooked food, mostly by making it lick a very small quantity of *khir* (rice boiled in milk, and sugar added to taste) from a silver coin presented by the daughter or the sister of the child's father. A silver spoon is some times substituted for the coin. The ceremony is performed by any lady of the household who gets the coin as a present. The family priest visits, *Ganesh Puja* is performed and the sacred fire (*havana*) is arranged.

Sometimes they set before the child the insignia of several professions e.g., scales, books, agricultural implements, pen, weapon, etc. and his inclination is judged by the thing he touches first.

KARNAVEDH—The *Karnavedh* (piercing of the ear lobes) ceremony is performed on a festival or auspicious day, preferably within a year of birth. The family goldsmith makes correct marks first and then pierces rings in the ears of the child. Male children now seldom get their ears pierced.

CHURA KARMA—*Chura Karma* which is also called *Mundan Sanskar* is the first cutting of hair from child's head. This finds an important place in Hindu *Sanskars*. This is done specially of male child but no objection is raised in case of girls either. As a ceremony of purification, *mundan* is performed in the first, third or fifth year of the child in accordance with the traditions in individual families. This is done on an auspicious day, at a sacred place, temple or pond.

ADOPTION—A Hindu who has no male issue, adopts a son from amongst his close relatives. This is called *Goadlena*. Caste people and near relatives are present at this ceremony. The adoption is confirmed by the execution of a registered deed. The adopted son enjoys legal, social and religious rights and privileges of a real son, in his adoptive father's house and loses all rights and privileges in the house of his real father. Among some people, the priest is called and a ceremony known as *Dattaka Home* is performed.

UPANAYAN—The *Upanayan* ceremony takes place among Brahmans and in a very few cases, among Mahajans and Rajputs. It also has an important place in the Hindu *Sanskars* and is performed with due dignity. The boy is given a sacred thread to wear across his body to serve as a reminder of his creed and religious responsibilities.

VIVAH OR MARRIAGE—The *Vivah* ceremony makes the individual enter the second phase of his life.¹ This is socialisation

1. According to ancient Hindu tradition an individual's life was divided into four equal phases (*ashrama*) consisting of 25 years each. The *Brahmacharya ashram* was the period of education. This was followed by *Grasthashram* during which a man lived as a married man. The third phase was the *Vanprastha* in which he became a forest recluse and reoriented his senses for the fourth and the last phase of his life called *Sanyas*. In these last two phases a man progressively lost all interest in the materialistic world and tried to attain higher values for a revelation which could lead him to salvation (freedom from re-birth).

ceremony of the individual. He now takes the pledge to assist in the continuation of the race.

The following ceremonies are held in connection with the marriage—

SAGAI OR BETROTHAL—Marriages are mostly “arranged”. Betrothal is performed at the boy's house by religious and social celebrations. A representative of the girl's party puts *tilak* on the boy's forehead thus giving final acceptance of the marriage proposal. Sometimes horoscopes of the girl and the boy are tallied as a part of the enquiry preceding the putting of final stamp on the proposal.

FIXING LAGNA OR DAY OF MARRIAGE—The family priest fixes the auspicious day and the time for the marriage. The intimation of this *muhurt* is sent to the boy's guardian in the priest's hand; the paper is sprinkled with turmeric paste and vermilion (*roli*) and bears, besides the message about the *muhurt*, a *swastika*. This communication is called *lagna patrika* or *kumkum patrika*. The *kumkum patrika* is, in a way, an invitation from the bride's guardian to the other party.

A few days before the marriage the entire house is given a face lift. The outer wall is decorated with paintings showing scenes of marriage processions, *Shikar*; etc. The door steps of the individual rooms are also given decorative and religious motifs. On all doors *bandanwar* (*pipal* leaves fastened in a thin rope of rough *moonj*) is hung. In *Kachcha* houses various designs are painted in the courtyard also.

VINAYAK—On receipt of *kumkum patrika* or sometime before, generally 10-15 days before the date of actual marriage, the houses of the parents are carefully cleaned and decorated. A ceremony known as *vinayak* is performed. Ganesh is worshipped and his blessings invoked for successful completion of the ceremonies.

Iron and lac rings are tied round the wrists of the bridegroom and the bride. These are called *kangan dora* in local dialect. These are removed when the marriage ceremony is over. The ladies also sing their way to the family potter in order to worship his wheel (*Chak Pujan*).

UBATANA—On this day another ceremony is performed which is called *Ubatana*. This consists of an *ubatana* massage on the body of the girl or boy and a bath afterwards. *Ubtana* is also massaged when the ceremony of *tel* is performed.

MANDAP—In the courtyard or the compound of the house, a temporary structure called *Mandap* is erected. It may be any thing from a thatched hut to a brilliantly decorated hall.

VAR NIKASI—The auspicious time having arrived, the bridegroom, with his *barat* (the marriage party) sets out for the bride's place. Before actually leaving his town for that of his in-laws, the bridegroom is taken round in a procession to the accompaniment of a musical band or whatever other musical composition is available at the place, and offers worship at a temple. Having thus once set out to marry, the boy is forbidden to return home without fulfilling the mission. The marriage party's camp at the bride's place is called *janwasa*.

At the appointed hour, representatives of the bride's side come to the *janwasa* to conduct the party to the bride's house for the marriage, after a short ceremony.

MAUR BANDHNA AND VAR PRASRAN—In anticipation of the arrival of the bride's people, the bridegroom is dressed and decorated with a *Maur* (headgear). For the journey from the *janwasa* to the place of marriage the boy is seated on a mare, or some other conveyance. In the towns people are now replacing the horse by a motor car.

KALASH—The *barat* is received at the bride's door by ladies of her family with *kalash*. The poor people use earthen pot for *kalash* while the rich, use those made of gold and silver. The father of the bridegroom puts a silver rupee in the *kalash*.

TORAN—*Toran* is made of wood. It contains images of Ganesh in the middle and *Ridhi* and *Sidhi* on both sides. On the top there are 7 wooden birds. This is suspended on the main gate of the bride's house. The bridegroom touches the *toran* with a cane, sword or dagger which completes *toran* ceremony.

The mother of the bride receives the bridegroom at the gate by marking *tilak* on his forehead, and waving *arta*. In some cases the ceremony of *varmala* is also performed, in which the bridegroom is garlanded by the bride and he reciprocates. The door ceremonies over, the bridegroom is conducted into the house to the *mandap*.

KANYADAN—The first ceremony on arrival in *mandap* is *kanyadan* (giving away of the maiden). This is performed by the parents and in their absence, by another couple related to the bride. The father

pours out a libation of water with the sacred basil leaf, which signifies giving away of the daughter (*dan*) to the bridegroom. The bridegroom accepts the gift. In subsequent chanting of *mantras* by the priest, the young couple is exhorted to abide by each other through thick and thin.

VIVAH HOM AND PANIGRAHAN—Under the *mandap*, the next ceremony is *Hom Havana*. Sacred fire is kindled as a divine witness and sanctifier of the marriage. A water pot is kept in north-east of the fire. The bridegroom and the bride participate in oblations which follow through the priest's chants. The supreme moment comes when the bride is asked to place her hand in the hand of the bridegroom. This is called *panigrahan* or *hathlewa*.

AGNI PARINAYAN—The next important part of the celebration is *agni parinayan*, called *phera* in local dialect. The pair goes round the sacred nuptial fire seven times (four times among Brahamans). The bride leads in the first three rounds and the bridegroom in the rest.

SAPTAPADI (Seven steps)—After *vivah hom*, *saptapadi* takes place. The sacred fire is rekindled. The bride and bridegroom sit in front of the altar. The groom takes a handful of rice and releases it into the fire three times. After this, he leads the bride to the row of small rice heaps made at the north of the sacred fire. While walking, the bride puts her right foot on each of the rice heaps. The priest chants sacred verse. On completion of seventh step the priest asks the sister of the bride to press the bride's big toe for which she receives a coconut. Now the bride stands on a flat stone and the bridegroom leads her round the fire once. The two take their seats and *Ghee Hom* begins with parched grains. After completion of this, both the bride and bridegroom are brought to a place in the courtyard from where the polar star may be visible. The priest points to the star and the couple bows to it.

VIDA—The last ceremony at the bride's place is *Vida*, bidding farewell to the girl and the bridegroom's party. Back home, the wedded couple is welcomed at the door step by the boy's mother through *ar i*. But as soon as the mother finishes her part, the couple's entry in the house is blocked by the boy's sister (now-a-days it is more a matter of keeping up a tradition rather than causing real bodily obstruction). She clears the way only after she has been given or promised a cash present. Inside the house the family gods are worshipped and various ceremonies are performed.

After a few day's initial stay at her husband's house, the bride returns to her father's house.

MUKLEWA or GONA—This had practical importance in olden days when child marriage was the rule. *Gona* was performed only after the bride had attained puberty. In modern times, when child marriages are rare, *gona* has lost this utility and is, as such, performed shortly after the marriage. The bride goes to the husband's house for the second time only after *gona* and stays there for a considerably longer period.

Some other celebrations connected with marriage are as follows

BINORA—in which the bride and the bridegroom are invited to a feast by friends and relatives at their respective places. *Binori* is a procession of the bride or bridegroom through the streets.

KANWAR KALEWA—Is ceremonial breakfast by the groom at the bride's place in which he is accompanied by his friends and younger brothers. The ladies of bride's party gather nearby and sing teasing songs. *Manda* is the first dinner arranged by the father of the bride or the bridegroom before the marriage.

BADHAR—Is the principal dinner at the bride's place for the marriage party. *Juhar* is the offering to the marriage party at the time of *vida* at the bride's place.

JAT DENA—Is ceremonial oblation to the *ishtadevta* after the marriage. *Ratjaga* means a night long festivity. It takes place at both, the bride's and the bridegroom's place and may be before or after the marriage.

DISPOSAL OF DEAD—The body of the dead is disposed of in two ways, by cremating and burying. The Hindus generally cremate their dead but the bodies of Gosains, Sanyasis and worshippers of Ramdevji are buried. Small Children and those dying of small pox or snake bite are also buried. Death on a cot or at a level higher than the ground is considered by Hindus, as uncondusive to the attainment of *moksha* and is avoided as far as possible.

A few minutes before the end, a place on the ground is coated with cowdung and barley, *kusha* and *ganga mati* (sand of the river Ganga) are spread on it. Ornaments are removed from the body of the dying person, who is laid on this smeared ground. He is shaved, and

his body washed. The head is kept towards the city of Yama (south wards) and the feet pointing northward. Some drops of *Ganga Jal* i.e., water from river Ganga, are dropped into the mouth. The priest recites verses from the *Bhagvadgita*. The dying person also tries to repeat god's name as far as possible. He is asked to donate a cow or some money before passing away. Those present near him also make some soothing promises.

In the dying man's mouth they put *panchamrat* (an admixture of honey, milk, *ghee*, curd, and sweetening agent). A lamp is kindled after the life has ebbed away and is kept alive throughout the period of mourning.

A bier, locally called *arthi*, is made. Twelve yards of new white cloth for males and red cloth for females is got ready. This is called *Kafan*. The chief mourner goes to a well or river and takes bath. The *darbha* grass is tied with the sacred thread to the shoulder cloth. He also makes rings of *darbha* called *Pavitri* and wears them on index finger and little finger. Some elderly man or the first son bathes the body. A piece of gold or silver is put in the mouth and also a few drops of *ganga Jal*. Ganga water is also sprinkled all over the body. The *kafan* is wrapped over the corpse from head to foot.

Round lumps of barley flour are prepared. These are called *Pind*. These are 5 in number and are offered at 5 places on way to cremation ground. Four people bear the *arthi* to the cremation ground on their shoulders. About 12 maunds of firewood are heaped and funeral pyre is prepared. *Ghee* is poured on the fire. Near the funeral pyre a spot on the ground is sprinkled with water. Sesamum seeds are spread over it. Leaves of *durva* grass (*Agrastis linearis*) are thrown round the funeral pyre. The body is laid on the pyre, keeping the head towards the north.

The eldest son or in his absence, the man who is to perform the rites lights a bundle of dry grass and goes three times, round the pyre with an earthen water pot on his shoulders giving fire to the wood. He then places it as near to the fire as possible. The *katia*, the funeral priest recites *mantras*. When the skull is nearly consumed by fire, *ghee* is poured on it. This rite is called *kapal kria*. This completes the cremation. The ashes of the deceased are collected on the third day. This ceremony is called *asthi-sanchaya*. The bones are disposed off in Ganga or some other sacred river or pond.

On the tenth day, a three cornered altar is made. The chief mourner spreads cow dung on the altar and sprinkles water over it. Then strewing turmeric powder over it, he places five earthen pots on five blades of the *durva*, three in one line and two at right angles. He fills the pots with water and drops a few grains of sesamum seeds. A wheat cake and a rice ball are kept on each pot. He places a yellow flag on the ground, lays flowers before it and waves lighted lamps and prays to the dead to accept the offering. According to a belief, if a crow comes and takes the rice balls, it is believed that the deceased died happily. If no crow appears, the mourner bows low and tells the dead not to fret and that his family will be taken care of, if the obsequies have not been rightly performed, the fault will be amended. In spite of these assurances, if the crow does not eat the rice within a couple of hours, the chief mourner himself touches the ball with a blade of *durva* grass.

On the 11th day the whole house is cleaned. The family, along with the chief mourner takes purification bath. The priest kindles the sacred fire on a clay altar and heaps firewood over it. The fire is fed with *panch gavya* (five gifts of the cow, viz., her urine, dung, milk, curd and butter). On the same day *shanti ceremony* is performed to quieten the *panchak* or tripped sin. Many obsequial oblations are offered and allied rites are performed.

The nearest relatives of the deceased are considered impure for ten days. During these ten days they remain in isolation and do not perform religious rites. They do not visit the temples and do not shave. They do not eat betel and sugar, and wear no shoes and turbans during this period.

The *shradha* ceremony is performed by the chief mourner, from 10th to 13th day. On the 11th day the *katia* Brahman helps and on the remaining two days the family priest assists. On the twelfth day which is called *dawdasha*, twelve Brahmanas are fed and in some cases the whole community is given feast. During the days when the chief mourner performs *karma*, he wears *saniya*, a silk cloth on his head. The *saniya* is removed on the 13th day, when his father-in-law presents him with a new turban.

Shaiyyadan is made to the family priest. It consists of giving away of the cot with beddings, clothes and utensils. The belief underlying this offer is that the same is received by the deceased in heaven for use.

Sapindi Shradha is done for the liberation of seven generations of ancestors in heaven. This ceremony is performed on the 12th day of mourning. This is a highly complex ritual and is performed under the guidance of a priest. The mourner is now considered pure and free from taint having done his duty to the deceased and ancestors. The priest applies sandal paste (*chandan*) and blesses him for long life. *Patheya shradha* is one in which articles like shoes, clothes, umbrella, food and water are given to mendicant Brahmins, so that the dead on his journey to heaven, may not suffer for want of these amenities.

On the 13th day, the chief mourner massages himself with oil and takes his bath. On this day he reverts to his routine life. Feast is arranged. *Shradha* ceremony is also performed on the 20th day and after every month of the day of death for a year. In the last, the annual *shradha* is performed. If a woman dies in the lifetime of her husband, a special oblation is offered to her.

SANYASI FUNERAL—When a *sanyasi* or an ascetic dies, he receives a burial with great ceremony performed by his disciples. All communities partake in the mourning on the death of a *sanyasi*. Special oblations are offered. *Samadhi* is visited for ten days. A sand or earth *linga* (symbol of God Siva) is made on the spot and cooked rice with *ghee* is offered. On 12th day offering to God Narayanbali is performed. On the 13th day, 16 *sanyasis* are given food, clothes, shoes, money, etc. This ceremony is repeated every year instead of the usual *shradha*.

Jain Customs

There is a celebration in the eighth month of first pregnancy. A feast is also arranged.

The marriage customs are mostly like those of Hindus, except that in worship, Hindu gods are replaced by Jain *tirthankars*.

There is a tendency among Hindus and Jains now to do away with feasts on death. A number of social sanctions are applied against those persisting on holding the feasts. Of course, law also now prohibits holding of big death feasts also.

Muslim Customs

Among Musalmans no ceremony is held before child birth.

BIRTH—On the birth of the child, the midwife conveys the news of the birth to the relations, and receives presents. The *Kazi* or *Maulavi* or the parents utter the *azan* in the ear of the child.

CHHATI — The child is bathed on the sixth day. The mother and the child are offered clothes and jewellery. A feast and music is arranged.

AQIQA—On 7th day *aqiqa* or *haqiqa* is performed. The head of the child is shaved, goats are sacrificed and feasts are given.

KHATNA—*Khatna* or circumcision is performed on an auspicious day between the second and the ninth year. The boy wears gala dress and decorates himself with flowers like a bridegroom. The barber cuts the fore skin and receives a fee according to the financial condition of the father. A feast is given when the wound has healed.

NAME GIVING—The child is named between the first and the second year.

BISMILLAH—When the child attains the age of five years, a pious person is called. He touches the child and utters the word *Bismillah*. This is the starting point for the formal schooling of the child.

MANGNI—Most Muslim marriage are also “arranged”. The proposal originates from the boy’s side. On the occasion of *Mangni* or betrothal the father of the boy presents ornaments and clothes to the bride and a rupee and cocount to her relatives. Next day the father of the bride presents clothes to the bridegroom. A *safa* (turban) is tied on the head of the bridegroom. He pays respects to his father-in-law and receives presents. *Patashas* and dates are distributed by both the sides.

GANTHE—*Ganthe* takes place a few days before the marriage. It is just like a *lagna* among Hindus. On this occasion the bridegroom’s father sends two to four maunds of *gur* to the bride’s father, which is distributed to all relatives. Ornaments, dry fruits and sugar candy called *hari* are also sent with the *gur*. The bride’s father also sends plates full of rice known as *sakrana*. This is a sort of announcement of the completion of betrothal. The date of marriage is fixed on this day and the period from this day upto marriage is spent in rejoicing and celebration on both sides.

MARRIAGE—On the day of marriage (*nikah*) the bridegroom and the bride put on apparels presented from each other's house. *Sehra*, just like *maur*, in Hindus, is tied on the head of the bridegroom. He rides in a procession from his house to the mosque. On completion of this, he strats for the bride's house. There he sits outside with his friends in a *majlis* and enjoys music. The bride's father along with two other persons, one *vakil* and the other *gavah* (witness) joins the ceremony and the proceedings start. *Kalma* from the holy Quran is recited and the ceremony of *ijah* and *kabul* (offer and acceptance) is performed. In this ceremony the girl and the boy are asked whether they are acceptable to each other as spouse and when both answer in affirmative, the marriage is solemnized. The amount of *mehar* is fixed and communicated to the *kazi* who utters *kalma* to bridegroom and he accepts *mehar*.

Mehar is an amount of money which is promised by the bridegroom at the time of the marriage to be paid to the girl. He has the option to pay it immediately (*mawajal*) or later on (*muwajal*). By a third arrangement the wife has the right to demand the *mehar* due to her at any time after giving reasonable notice to the husband. The *mehar* amount is fixed with due consideration of the financial status of the bridegroom. The wife has also the right to remit a part or whole of the *mehar* due to her at her own or the husband's death, or at an earlier period by a written document. The assemblage showers *patashas* and dates on the couple. As *paraah* is observed, the girl and all the ladies sit behind a screen. *Patashas* are distributed to all present and greetings are exchanged. The bridegroom offers *salams* (respects) to all the male and female relatives of the bride, who offer presents, generally to the chief relatives. At night the bridegroom stays at the bride's house. On the next day dinner is arranged to all the relatives of both sides. In the evening farewell ceremony takes place. In a procession with pomp and show the bridegroom along with the bride returns home. The sister of the bridegroom as in case of Hindus, stands at the door and obstructs entry. On receiving some cash, she permits the entry of the wedded couple.

On return home, a ceremony is performed. The couple is seated on a *charpai* (cot). Each feeds the other with her or his hand and jokes of various sorts are exchanged. Next day, the bride goes to her father's house and returns after a day or two.

DEATH—When the members of the family apprehend that the sick person would not survive, they start reading the holy Quran to him. Generally the chapter *Yasin* is read.

The dying mother says *Dudh Bakshti Hun*—‘I forgive you for the non-performance of duties prescribed by scriptures for the sucking of milk from mother’s breast.’ When the son predeceases mother, she utters the same words. The dying wife utters *Mehar Bakshti Hun*—‘I forgive you for the unredeemed part of *Mehar*.’ When the husband dies, the wife, at the time of taking away the corpse says, *Mehar Baksha Mera Khuda ne Baksha*. This means “I have forgiven you for the *mehar* and my god has also forgiven you the same”. After death, the dead body is washed and wrapped in a 23 yard coffin. A piece of cloth is torn from this for *kachhni* (underwear). Relatives put *dupattas* or *chadras* on the dead body which is laid on a *charpai*. Scent and camphor is sprayed over the body and flowers are scattered. Relatives and friends of the deceased assemble at the house and the corpse is taken to the burial ground.

At the burial place, the *Kazi* arranges for the *Janazei ki Namaz*. The shawls etc. are removed and given to the *fakir* present there. After the body has been lowered in the grave and the stone slabs are covered with earth, a rite is performed. A *chadar* is spread and flowers scattered over it. *Fatia* prayer is recited. After this all the relatives return to the house of the deceased to eat *khichdi*. Further, *halwa* is distributed for three days to the poor. Burial feasts are given to relatives and the poor on third, tenth, twentieth, thirtieth and fortieth days. Clothes are also given to *Kazi* on this occasion. The *bada chhellum* or the big burial feast which is held on the fortieth day depends on the financial condition of the deceased. Burial feasts and distribution of sweets are made at the third, sixth and the twelfth month and also on festival days of *Bakra Id*, *Idul Fitar*, *Shab-i-Barat*. Alms are distributed during *Muharrum* in the name of the deceased.

SOCIAL LIFE

INHERITANCE—Among all communities all sons get equal share in the father’s property, both movable and immovable.

According to tradition the daughter was debarred from inheriting the father’s property even if she happened to be the only issue of her parents. The parents could give to the daughter any amount from the movable property but immovable property could not be given which went to the male heirs. Now, however, the recent laws place the daughter in the same degree of inheritance as the sons, although in practice, the property still generally passes to the male heirs in the traditional manner. Law of primogeniture used to apply among *Jagirdars* in matters of inheritance. The eldest son got the lion’s share

and other sons (*Chhut Bhaiyas*) were given subsistence allowances only. But with the abolition of the *jagirdari* system, this rule of inheritance has become obsolete.

ADOPTION—The custom of adoption is prevalent among Hindus, Jains and Muslims. The adopted son enjoys all rights of a natural son in the adoptive father's house and loses all rights in his natural father's house.

JOINT FAMILY SYSTEM—Figures about houses and households¹ are given below. These figures give an indication of the extent to which the joint family system still continues.

	Rural	Urban
Number of Sample Households	3312	35181
Total Sample Household Population		
Males	105492	9137
Females	94965	8088
Heads of Households		
Males	33236	3051
Females	1843	259
Spouses of heads of Households		
Males	17	3
Females	26039	2368
Married Relations		
Sons	11920	876
Other Males	4572	317
Other Females	19457	1315
Never married, Widowed or Divorced or Separated relations		
Males	55403	4746
Females	47092	4125
Unrelated Persons		
Males	344	144
Females	34	21

Throughout the district the joint family, as a general rule, consists of the parents, sons (married and unmarried) and unmarried daughters. It continues to be a joint family (in the form of common hearth) so long as its members find it possible to live together in harmony.

1. C.S. Gupta, *Census of India*, Vol. XIV. Part II-C (i), pp. 6-7.

But dissensions do take place, and in many cases, the grown up sons live apart. However, there is, generally, no division of property during the life time of the father. There are signs of the joint family system breaking up in the towns, amongst the industrial artisan classes and the educated more than amongst the illiterate. Among factors causing break-down of the system, mention may be made of economic stringencies of the modern times and problems of adjustment. Then, sons of a family do not always follow the ancestral profession and may not even remain at the same place. This in itself, has made the system weak.

The true *Mitakshara* joint family system in which the head of the family (*karta*) has unlimited powers and control over the income and expenditure of the family, is now on the wane. In most of the Hindu castes in the district, the system of joint family does still exist though not in its rigidity. There is often an element of subjectivity. Some families continue as joint for several generations, others break up as soon as the head of the family dies or even during his life time. Young sons, given education and imbued with ideas of individual right, show a tendency to separate themselves during the life time of their father. Although they do not attempt at the division of the ancestral property, they keep their earnings to themselves and do not contribute to the common fund. In case the father has ceased to earn, he may live with one of his sons. If, however, the father lives separately, the sons generally contribute towards the maintenance of the parents.

LITIGATION FOR PROPERTY—Custom does not always prove sufficient for an equitable distribution of property and the aggrieved party sometimes seeks legal redress. The number of suits connected with property is given below:—

	1960	1961	1962	1963
Suits for money or movable property	2,118	1,957	1,749	1,571
Suits for immovable property	302	300	394	417
Suits for specific relief	186	179	99	141
Suits to establish right of pre-emption	2	15	31	33
Mortgage suits	6	2	6	6
Testamentary suits	1			

MARRIAGE—Marriage is more or less universal in this district as in other parts of the State. The most powerful factor in making marriage universal is the Hindu belief that a man without a son does not qualify for salvation. This belief makes many a sonless man adopt one. Number of married persons according to various age-groups is discussed in the section of age-groups.

Polygamy was allowed only in Rajputs, Minas, Gujars, Ahirs Muslims, etc. It must, however, be pointed out that except the Muslims among whom their personal law still operates, polygamy has now been prohibited by law. Before the enactment of the Hindu Marriages Act 1955, the Central and State Government had prohibited their employees from marrying a second time in the life of their spouses without sanction of the Government. Polygamy, in any case, is not favoured by public opinion too. Polyandry is almost non-existent.

RESTRICTIONS ON MARRIAGE—Hindus are traditionally endogamous in as much as one is expected to marry within one's own caste. They are also exogamous as a Hindu is prohibited from marrying in the circle of those related to him within seven degrees. Civil marriages are contracted under the Special Marriages Act and the Hindu Marriage Act. In this district, however, these statutes are very little known and are rarely made use of by the people. Only four marriages under the Special Marriage Act and three under the Hindu Marriage Act have been registered in the district upto 1964.

The Muslims avoid marriage only with blood relatives, viz., direct brothers, sisters, and uncles and aunts on both, maternal and paternal sides. Matrimonial relationships are struck most frequently with cousins.

It must, however, be pointed out that the circle in which one can marry is now gradually widening as caste is losing its rigidity and education is removing many inhibitions which formerly used to restrict the circle of eligibility. Inter-caste and inter-religion marriages though not very frequent, nevertheless point to the tottering social barriers.

WIDOW MARRIAGES—Remarriage of widows is allowed except in Brahmins, Rajputs, Khatri, Charans, Kayasths and Mahajans. Even among these castes, it may not be difficult to come across rebels, especially if the widow is young and issueless. The remarriage of a widow is called *nata*. Very simple and summary ceremonies are held on the occasion. Priests and relatives are rarely invited. The

entire ceremony consists of the new husband offering his wife clothes, ornaments, bangles, etc. and putting in her lap rice and coconut. The woman is accepted in the house after it is dark. The priest or the father of the widow, if called, puts a *peepal* leaf on the forehead of the bride and ties it with the coloured thread called *lachchha*. The children, if any, with the bride forfeit all rights in her late husband's estate. In the higher classes among those permitting widow re-marriage, the widow is free to choose husband either within or out of the deceased husband's family. In lower classes, as a general rule, the widow is married to the younger brother of the deceased but there is nothing hard and fast about it. However, if she marries some one else, her new husband has to pay compensation to the younger brother of her deceased husband. A re-married widow, generally, has lower social esteem than other women.

INFANT MARRIAGE—Though law prohibits child marriage, the custom of infant marriage is still prevalent though in a small way. It is more common in what are regarded as lower classes, than in others. The Census figures (1951) show that amongst girls aged 14 years or less, of a total sample of 10,973 males and 9905 females the civil status was as follows¹ :

	Males	Females
Unmarried	9,348	8,788
Married	1,610	1,134
Widowed and Divorced	15	13

Comparative figures for the 1961 Census, are not available. It can however, be assumed that child marriages are on the wane.

If the bride is of tender age cohabitation does not take place after marriage until as she attains maturity. During this tender period, the bride mostly remains at her father's home. When she comes of age, parents consult the astrologer for fixing the date for the ceremony of *gona*. The entry of the bride in the husband's home during the period between the marriage and the *gona*, is prohibited except in case of marriage and death in the family, or other compelling circumstances. This barrier can be removed by a performance called *manda chhapni* performed just after the marriage and then the bride and the bridegroom can visit the houses of their respective fathers-in-law.

1. *Alwar District Handbook, 1951 Census, op. cit.*, p. 80.

ECONOMIC DEPENDENCE OF WOMEN—According to Census (1961) figures there were 167,579 females in the working population of 488,185 in the district. The rural and urban break-up of working females is as follows :

	Persons	Males	Females
Alwar District			
Total (W) ¹	488,185	320,606	167,579
(NW) ²	601,841	255,628	346,213
Rural (W)	462,868	299,018	163,850
(NW)	539,266	229,893	309,373
Urban (W)	25,317	21,588	3,729
(NW)	62,575	25,735	36,840

A detailed list giving figures for the working females by livelihood categories and tahsils, is given at the end of the chapter (Appendix I). It will be seen that there are women workers in all livelihood categories.

WOMEN EMPLOYERS—There were women employers in the district in a number of fields, especially, commerce, processing and manufacture, stock raising, primary industries, retail trade, etc.

ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE WOMEN—The number of women in economically inactive categories is as follows :

- | | |
|---|-----|
| (i) those living principally on income from non-agricultural property | 61 |
| (ii) those living principally on pensions, remittances, scholarships, and funds | 15 |
| (iii) beggars and vagrants | 807 |
| (iv) others | 16 |

PLACE OF WOMEN IN SOCIETY—Women have now equal rights with men as regards education, property, franchise, adoption, etc. There are a few women in the district living principally on income from non-agricultural property. Primary education is compulsory both for boys

1. W=Workers.

2. NW=Non workers.

and girls and an ever increasing number of girls is now attending institutions of higher education. Women now also have greater economic and social freedom. No disability attaches to women due to sex. This is being progressively realised in this district also.

PROSTITUTION AND TRAFFICING IN WOMEN—Prostitution has been outlawed. No case of trafficking in women and children has been reported in the district since 1960.

Home Life

HOUSES—There are 1,46,960 houses in the district, 1,32,440 in rural areas and 14,512 in urban (1961 figures).¹ The number of persons per occupied census house is 7.42 for the district as a whole, 7.57 for the rural population and 6.06 for the urban. The corresponding figures for Rajasthan State are 6.35, 6.31 and 6.57 respectively. These figures are tabulated below² :

	Alwar	Rajasthan
Total population	1,090,026	20,155,602
Total occupied residential houses	1,46,960	3,172,851
Rural population	1,002,134	16,874,124
No. of occupied rural residential houses.	1,32,448	2,673,676
Inhabited villages	1,853	32,241
Urban population	87,892	3,281,478
No. of occupied urban residential houses	14,512	499,175
Towns	3	145

The number of occupied houses for each tahsil and town is as follows :

TAHSILS

Behror	14,206
Mandawar	10,593
Kishangarh	14,465
Tijara	10,326
Bansur	10,248

1. C.S. Gupta, *op. cit.*, p. 19.

2. *ibid.*

ALWAR (Total)	33,031
Rural	21,437
Urban	11,594
Thana Ghazi	9,348
Rajgarh (Total)	21,359
Rural	18,993
Urban	2,366
Lachhmangarh (Total)	23,384
Rural	22,832
Urban	552

TOWNS

Alwar	11,594
Rajgarh	2,366
Kherli	552

HOUSELESS AND INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION—Though this population has been included alongwith the household population, the Census of 1961 has given separate figures also for these two classes of population. A portion of the population remains constantly on the move, leading a nomadic life. Special arrangements were made to enumerate such floating population. Arrangements were also made for the enumeration of population living in such institutions as big hospitals, hostels, welfare homes, or charitable institutions. The figures relating to such population for Alwar district and Rajasthan State are given below¹ :

	Houseless Population		Institutional Population	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
RAJASTHAN (Total)	39,833	27,677	38,166	7,500
Rural	37,665	26,386	12 337	2,734
Urban	2,160	1,291	25,829	4,766
A WAR DISIRICT				
Total	679	590	724	203
Rural	679	590	699	203
Urban	—	—	25	—

1. C.S. Gupta, *op. cit.*, pp. 65 and 67.

1	2	3	4	5
TAHSILS ¹				
Behror	58	46	67	5
Mandawar	55	49	32	4
Kishangarh	9	6	4	—
Tijara	27	23	50	57
Bansur	56	37	2	—
Alwar	311	267	10	3
Thana Ghazi	63	60	508	132
Rajgarh (Total)	77	78	31	—
Rural	77	78	6	—
Urban	—	—	25	—
Lachhmangarh	23	24	20	2

HOUSES—The houses in urban areas of this district are made of sandstone, cut from mountains, and lime, cement, etc. In rural areas generally, huts or *kachcha* houses of mud and cowdung are constructed with the exception of the residence of certain Rajputs and a few rich people. The *kachcha* houses have mud walls and straw roofs supported on wooden beams. In the sandy tracts poorer people build *jhompras* (huts) which are thatched with wild *akra* shrub, bushes and grasses. The agriculturists have, besides the huts in village, *dhanis* or farm dwellings which are usually circular in shape with conical roofs of thatch. The Jats and Ahirs live mostly on their fields. More important types of houses are described below :

The important houses in the bygone days were the *Havelis* (also called *garh* or *mahals* if belonging to *jagirdars* or rulers) now rarely built. These are mostly found in urban areas only and sometimes in a few big villages and are generally three storeyed. They are built round *chauks* (quadrangles or central plot or yard) with stone walls, tiled roofs and verandas. The entry is through a gateway in one of the outer faces of the building. Moving a few steps inside, we come to a veranda where the visitors are received, children play or the ladies of the house sit and talk. The ground floor has four to seven rooms including a central hall. Some houses have two squares surrounded by rooms and verandas. In such cases, the first portion is used by males (*mardana*) and the inner, by the females (*zanana*). Some bigger houses of this sort, may have as many as seven or nine courtyards. In the rear of the house are cattle shed and bathrooms.

1. There is no houseless and institutional population in the urban areas, except in case of Rajgarh tahsil. Therefore, separate urban and rural categorization has been given in the case of only Rajgarh tahsil.

From the architectural point of view these mansions have little beauty. There may be a few exceptions. The buildings are plain, massive and monotonous. The posts and beams are short and the ceilings are sometimes ornamented with variegated geometrical figures and flowers made of small chips, slits of gaily painted wood or ivory. The pillars which usually spring from a carved stone or wooden pedestal, have shafts carved in the cypress or *suru* style and lotus shaped capitals. The roofs are covered with flat tiles. The staircases are narrow and dark. *Kothis* or big bungalows are taking the place of these *havelis* now.

The second class houses are mostly two or three storeyed, having walls made of dressed or undressed stone and burnt bricks and tiled or flat roofs. These are seen throughout the whole district whether rural or urban. Between the main street and the house there is usually a plinth or *chabutara* at the back of which runs the front wall of the lower part of the house. The entrance is in the middle of this wall, furnished generally with a strong wooden door. The wall on either side of the door bears paintings. In some cases a few steps may have to be climbed in order to reach the entrance of the house.

Entering from the street, the first room is called *pol*. It may be used as a drawing room. There is generally a platform in the *pol*. If the owner of the house is an artisan, he can use the *pol* as a workshop. Non-*pardah* observing women also sit in the *pol*. The *pol* opens into a courtyard (*chawk*), the floor of which is generally paved with stones and, in some cases, plastered with mud and cowdung. It remains uncovered. Behind the courtyard and opposite the entrance from *pol* (sometimes on both the sides also) there are rooms. On one side of the courtyard, a staircase is constructed which leads to the upper storey. Above the *Pol* there is a *medi* or parlour. It is meant for guests. Other rooms follow the pattern set by the ground floor. The artisan's residence is generally without an upper storey and the roofs of lower storey have also tiles instead of terrace and the number of rooms may be fewer.

Peasants' houses are roomy and have large cattle sheds attached. They are one storeyed and the walls are built of unburnt bricks or mud and stones. There are platforms of stone on both the sides of the doorway which are plastered with mud. It is also used to receive guests. The doorway has strong wooden shutters which open into the

pol. This is mostly used as a guest house or for keeping the water buckets, yokes, ploughs and other agricultural tools. The walls are of stones, mostly mud plastered. The roofs are scarcely thatched. There is not much ventilation in the rooms. A big courtyard extends beyond the *pol*, at one end of which is a shed, which is supported by wooden poles and roofed with wooden rafters, under which cattle are kept. On the other end is a line of rooms with a veranda in front. The rooms serve the purpose of kitchens, store, etc. One of the rooms may also be used to keep young calves. In winter they are used as bed rooms while in other seasons verandas or courtyards serve the purpose. On one wall in the corner of the courtyard, cowdung cakes are stuck for drying. In another corner, there is a fuel dump and in the third, a stack of hay. The manure pits are outside the houses at some distance.

The plan of the houses of Baniyas, Kalals, Rajputs and Brahmanas is mostly the same as that of a farmer's house but in most cases, the walls of the houses are of stone. The houses are cleaner and more spacious. As regards ventilation there is a slight improvement over farmers' houses.

The houses of the poorer people are usually small, ill-ventilated and low roofed, and are mostly single roomed thatched huts with mud walls. There is generally no latrine in rural houses and the residents take to the open spaces for the purpose. The *pol* or a corner of the courtyard serves as the bathing place. Going to the village well, tank or a nearby stream for bathing, is however, popular and common. One of the rooms is used as kitchen, pantry and dining room, all combined.

Outside the house and just attached to the main gate, a raised mud platform is invariably made which is used for sitting, gossiping and smoking and for sleeping during summer. In winter season the houses have no fire place to warm them, no chimneys to draw off the smoke of the *chulha*. The practice of keeping cattle in the same place as men, leads to insanitary conditions. There are sometimes small, square or circular, openings in walls for ventilation, sometimes there is none. The ceiling with its sparse thatching, however, does allow some ventilation.

In urban areas the conditions are better. But here too, in narrow lanes most of which have no satisfactory drainage, the houses are closely studded. Latrines, gutters and the *dhundas* or *baras* all combine to make the houses unhealthy.

Of late, of course, greater attention is being paid to sanitation and drainage. In towns and specially in Alwar city, modern houses are fast springing up and new planned colonies being set up.

FURNITURE AND DECORATION—Rural houses are almost devoid of modern furniture. There are a few cots which serve for sleeping and sitting both. Crude wooden stools may be found at some places. Big and heavy sized cots called *dahlas*, are often found lying in the *pol* or on the *chabutara* outside the house. For squatting on the ground, sometimes a *dari* or *jajam* is spread. The platforms in the *pol* and outside the house, provide sitting space and chairs are generally not needed. As meals are taken in the kitchen itself, dining furniture is superfluous. There are long stone slabs fitted in the walls of some rooms (*tand*) and most rooms have alcoves. These provide enough storage space for household effects. The monotony of this utter lack of furniture is sought to be removed by paintings on the walls and in the courtyard.

Urban houses, if they belong to very poor people, have much the same character as rural houses. In the houses of the lower middle class people a few wooden chairs and tables can be found. Upper middle class and upper class people have better furnishings, a few paintings or photographs adorn the walls and at least one room which is used for receiving guests is well kept. In some upper class families such costly items as cushioned sofa sets, dining room furniture of the western style, etc. can also be found.

As most of the villages still have no electricity, rural people use either kerosene lamps and lanterns or *diyas* (earthen lamps which have cotton wicks fed by mustard or sesamum oil). Towns have electric supply. Many houses have their private connections. Those which have none, use kerosene lamps or lanterns. In rural areas gas lamps are often used on special occasions such as marriage. These are also used to accompany processions etc. in the urban areas.

DRESS—The traditional dress of an adult male among agriculturists, consists of at least three pieces, namely, a *dhoti* or loin cloth, *angarkhi* with full or half sleeves according to choice, and headgear known as *pagri* or *safa* or *phainta*. Full length *dhoti* (5 or 5½ yards long) with a narrow coloured border lengthwise on both the sides and a stripe of colour on both the ends breadth-wise may be used. The way of wearing and the size of *dhoti* differs in case of rural and urban

people. The *dhoti* of rural people is rarely more than 4 yards long and is worn knee high leaving the legs bare whereas the urban people wear it as low as the ankles.

The dress of Meos is the same as of other cultivators in the rural areas except that the women also wear *khusani* (a sort of pyjama) in place of *ghaghra*.

Angarkha or *angarkhi* is a body wear, close fitting but buttonless. It has, instead, strings of cloth. It is made of coarse or medium cloth and has pockets in the sides.

Safa or *pagri* or cap is the usual head dress. *Safa* can be 5 to 30 feet long. Rural agricultural community wear *pagri* which is different from urban *pagri* in as much as it is much simpler and is carelessly worn. It is about 18 yards long and 9 inches broad, embroidered at both ends and tied round the head in various modes, more or less peculiar to different castes and religions. The types of *pagris* tied, specially in the urban areas, are as follows:—

(1) MAHARAJA'S FASHION—This is used by well to do persons and generally by those who used to attend the ruler's Darbar.

(2) PANDITAI FASHION—This type is used by Brahamans chiefly. It is ten yards long. The width is nine inches as usual.

(3) BANIYA OR MAHAJANI FASHION—People belonging to *Baniya* community generally use this type.

The notable type is Maharaja type which is so called after the name of Maharaja Jey Singh. He introduced *pagri* as the official headgear.

Different colours signify different meanings, e.g., red or yellow colours show rejoicing, black and white mourning, etc. The colour of *pagri* may vary according to season also. Thus yellow may be used more in spring and green during rains.

Rajputs formerly used *jhadia* and *munch patti*. The former was a bandage with which the beard was held in position. It was not worn in the presence of elders. The *munchpatti* was for keeping the moustache in shape and was not worn out of doors. For a few decades now, the use of these two items has gone out of fashion.

The traditional dress of a Hindu female generally consists of a *ghazhra* or a skirt, a *choli* or *angi* or *kanchli* (half sleeved bodice so that the breast is covered and not the back) or *kaleji* (jacket) and an *achni* or *lugada* about $2\frac{1}{2}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards which is taken over the head and round the body. The people belonging to labouring class attach the two upper corners of the *achni* to the skirt band and the right corner is taken round the waist, which serves the purpose of a waist band so that the arms may be free for work. On the other hand, the people belonging to higher classes attach only the left corner of the *achni* to the skirt band, and the right corner is thrown loosely down the shoulder. *Thirma* as an outermost robe is worn by females in some castes. This is used when they appear in public. Others use a woollen or cotton wrap (*chaddar* or *dushala*) generally thick red in colour.

The *kanchli* of married women has no sleeves or sometimes has half sleeves, that of the widows has full sleeves and covers the whole body upto the waist. The lower and lower middle classes in urban areas and in some villages, also wear *kurti*. It has long close fitting sleeves, covers the body above the waist, both back and front, and is tied by means of buttons centrally positioned on the front. The *orhni* is nearly 60 inches wide to allow a *ghunghat* or veil to be drawn over the face.

The dresses used on festival days are generally different from daily dress. The material is finer and is of more gaudy colour, (crimson or saffron) and is more or less, bordered with gold and silver laces called *gota* and *kinari*. The widows use white or fast coloured dresses only and use no *gota kinari*. The children of cultivators may be found with only a *kurta* on the body, having buttons in very rare cases. When they grow up to the age of six or seven they are given a small loin cloth. A trouser, shirt and a cap is worn by the children of richer people.

Dress in the urban areas is very much influenced by western ideas. Tradition has little meaning here in matters of dress and all castes may use what they like. Trousers, shirts, coats, etc. are gaining popularity among males and females even in rural areas, are taking to *sari*. Young (often unmarried) girls also wear *salwar kamiz*, the dress of Punjabi women, more particularly, in schools and urban areas.

ORNAMENTS—The rural women wear silver *hansli* round the neck. Ivory, glass or lac bangles are worn on upper and lower arms.

On the forehead *borla* is worn which may be of gold or silver and is studded with precious stones. Four holes are made in each ear, the three upper ones are used for wearing *ognia*, *pippal*, *patta* and the lower one for *karanphul* or *phool jhumka*. Earrings, tops and *bali* are now becoming more popular in place of *karanphul*, and four holes may not be found in all rural ears. *Nath* or *long*, a ring, is worn on the nose. Necklaces are worn round the neck. *Hars* and *tikawalas* are worn by old ladies. The *chandrahar*, a necklace of betel shape is also worn round the neck. Along with the bangles, *poonchi nogribandh* and *kangan* made of gold are worn on each hand. Rings are worn on nearly all fingers of both hands. Round the waist, a chain called *tagadi* or *kanagati* is worn. The usual ornaments worn in legs are *kada*, *todas*, *langer*, *tanka*, *jod*, *payal*, *bichha*, *chhangal*, *anwala*, *newri*, *payali* etc. The widows generally do not wear any ornaments except *ognia* in the ear, *churi* of silver or gold on the wrist and *kadas* in the legs. All ornaments are made of gold or silver according to the social or economic status of the family to which the woman belongs. Before the formation of Rajasthan,¹ only a selected few in the higher echelons of the society were allowed to wear gold on feet or legs. But there is no such restriction now. The high price of gold, increasing demand for consumer goods and the recent, Gold Control Order, have tended to limit the use of gold for personal ornaments. Also heavier ornaments are now falling out of favour and are being replaced by lighter ones. Silver or gold plated ornaments or of imitation material are also coming in vogue again, even among urban women who, a few decades ago considered it below their dignity to put on silver or gold plated ornaments.

Men usually wear no ornaments, with the exception of some Meos, Rajputs and Baniyas. Gold rings and light chains may, however, be found on the persons of some, especially the rich. A few also wear earrings. Gold ring is popular even amongst the educated people.

Men, specially Minas and Meos, sometimes wear silver *hansli* or *khagla* round their neck and *kadas* on their ankles. Gold *murkis* in the ears are common with Ahirs, Jats and Gujars.

Food—The main articles of food for the vegetarians are bread, rice, pulses, green vegetables, *ghee*, oil, milk, curd, butter milk, *papad* (wafers), *chatni* and condiments.

1. Rajasthan State has been formed by the amalgamation of former princely States of the area.

The farmers and pastoral artisans take three meals a day. Their daily meals consist of *roti* or unleavened bread, *rabdi*, *dal* (pulse), butter milk (*chhachh*) and milk. They take their *kalewa* (breakfast) early in the morning. It consists chiefly of *rabdi*, a preparation of *jwar*, maize, *bajra*, or barley floor boiled thin in water or diluted butter milk, generally cooked a day before. It is taken with butter milk. Sometimes, a few *chapatis* left-over from the previous night, are also utilized for breakfast. About noon, the wives carry lunch known as *dopahari*, to their husbands' places of work. It consists of *rotis* of either wheat, *jwar*, maize, or *bajra* or *bejad*, i.e., mixed cereals. *Roti* (bread) is eaten with boiled vegetable called *bhaji* or uncooked onions or *chatni* prepared by grinding chillies and salt together in a little water. At about eight in the evening, they take their dinner. Freshly prepared *roti*, lukewarm *rabdi*, vegetables and a little milk in families having cattle, make up their dinner. On festivals days, the fare is different. On such days rice is generally cooked in every home. It is taken with either sugar, *gur*, vegetables, or pulses.

On *Shitla Ashtmi*, which is locally called *Basoda* preparations known as *pua*, *papadi*, *puri*, *bhujia*, *kanja*, etc. prepared a day before, are taken. On *Rakhi*, *khirs* (rice boiled in milk and added with sugar) is generally the only sweet preparation.

On death and wedding feasts, *halwa* is prepared and *malpuwa*, too, in addition to *puries* of wheat flour, and gram *dal* or any vegetable that may be available. *Laddus* replace *halwa* or *malpuwa* in case of well to do people. There may be other delicacies depending upon individual tastes and financial capabilities.

The diet of the urban middle class is different. Apart from the usual wheat or barley breads, pulses and vegetables, other things like milk, butter, curd, butter milk, *ghee*, *chatni* and pickles etc. are also included. The morning tea with a light breakfast is followed by two principal meals, one in morning at about eleven and the other between five and six in the evening in the case of Jains and between seven to nine in case of the rest. Generally, men and women eat separately. The women eat after the men have finished but in a few advanced families, the husband and wife eat together. The head of the family and the other male members sit on *asans* and in their front are placed, in a row, wooden planks called *patia*. Metal plates are placed on each *patia* and on the right hand side are placed a *lota* (water pot) and a tumbler. The metal tumblers are now giving place to those made of glass. Inside the

plate, to the right, are *pyalas* or *katoris* (bowls) for *dal* (pulses), curry and other liquid preparations. All the preparations are served at once. As soon as eating begins, regular service of all items is started which continues till required. Some people put a little *ghee* and small pieces of oil preparations in the fire, as a symbolic act of offering, while some others keep it apart on their own *patia*. Anyhow, in one way or the other, food is generally offered to God before it is eaten. In certain Jain communities *papad* is served as the last item.

The food of well to do people is much more carefully cooked and is richer in content and nutrition. *Rotis* (generally of wheat flour) are smaller and finer and are more properly called *phulkas*. *Dal* a number of vegetables prepared with a great deal of *ghee* along with several spices, rice or *khichri*, and one or more sweet dishes like *halwa*, *kheer*, etc. suited to taste and weather are also made. *Chatni*, *Papad*, curd and a variety of jams, jellies, pickles, etc. also find place.

On festival days sweets like *laddu*, *jalebi*, *besan chakki*, *sohan halwa*, *dal halwa*, *gulab jamun*, *kheer*, *rabdi*, *mishrimawa* are prepared. Alwar has long been famous for its *mava*, a milk preparation which is highly relished by people from far and near. Besides, another sweet known as Alwar *kalakand* is prepared which is very much liked by tourists and is sent to distant places as a speciality of Alwar. These sweets, however, are mostly prepared by professional *halwais* and even the local population buys them from the market rather than attempting to prepare them at home. In community dinners invitees are seated in a line on *pattis*, long sheets of cloth, spread on the ground and food is served either in metal utensils, or leaf plates (*pattal*) and cups (*donas*). Service is done voluntarily by members of the community, especially the relatives of the host. The elderly men serve the sweets and the younger ones, the remaining items. All seated together have to commence eating together. Those who finish early wait for others to finish too, before rising. In the majority of the communities the actual eating starts when the principal host requests them. In these dinners sweets of one or more kinds are served with *puri*, pulses, vegetables and some preparation of curd or butter milk.

The non-vegetarians relish the preparation of meat and rice called *pulav*. The non-vegetarian dishes usually prepared by people are *keema*, *kofta*, *kabab*, *do-piyaza*, *biryani*, *murgamusallam* etc. On occasions of festivals a sweets dish known as *jarda* is also prepared.

The following is the menu of food served in typical Rajasthani hotels in this district :

LUNCH—*Roti* or *chapati*, rice, *dal* (pulses), vegetables of two different varieties, curd and *papad*. Sweets and *chatni* are served only in special cases or on request.

The menu of dinner is almost the same with the exception that *dal* may be replaced by curry and curd by *rayta*, a preparation of curd.

Along with the usual daily dishes, a special sweet dish is served on Sundays or festivals. There is usually a rotation of vegetables, pulses, etc. to avoid monotony.

The non-vegetarian lunch and dinner consist of *Chapati* or bread, *pulav*, vegetables, *chatni*, cutlets, *dal* (pulses) and meat dishes.

SMOKING AND DRINKING—Except a few Brahmins or orthodox castes, the villagers smoke tobacco in one form or the other. *Chilam*, *hugqa* (hubble bubble) or *bidis* are used in rural areas. In cities cigarettes are preferred.

In rural areas opium is used to some extent, though its use is fast waning. An account of the consumption of the various intoxicants in the district, is given in the chapter *Other Social Services*.

Tea is fast becoming popular in rural areas. In cities, however, it is the normal daily drink of the poor and the rich alike. The towns have many shops which provide tea and snacks. And if attendance at these shops is any index, tea drinking can be said to have become a habit with a large number of people. Apart from tea, soft drinks like mineral and aerated waters also sell in large quantities. As popular brands are not locally manufactured these bottled drinks have yet to find market in small villages. Their principal places of popularity are the towns and the bigger villages, especially those on the road-side.

In the urban areas, betel leaves are also chewed, both as a matter of habit as well as a tasteful pastime chew. Some habitual *Pan* eaters put tobacco in it in order to get a very light touch of intoxication. Oral use of tobacco (without *pan*) and snuff is on the decline.

AMUSEMENTS AND GAMES—*Kabaddi*, or a sort of prisoner's-base was played all over the district even in 1878 when Powlett wrote the

gazetteer of the Alwar State. *Hogri* or hocky, was another principal game played by young men. They were chiefly played by moonlight *Hogri* was sometimes represented in frescoes on palace walls, and was alluded to in the lines regarding the turbulent founders of the Dasawat Naruka and the Shekhawat clans.¹

Writing in 1897 W.H. Neilson recorded the following observations about the recreations of the people:²

“The means of recreation are very fairly ample taking into consideration, the general tastes of the people. The company gardens, so called, are situated just without the city to the south-east and were laid out in the time of Maharaja Sheodan Singh. They are some five or six acres in extent; various additions to its attractions have since been made. The gardens contain a small zoological collection and there are some lawn tennis courts; a military band plays for some hours one day in each week. There is a fine cricket ground lying outside of the north walls of the Banni Bilas Palace and the game is played there every day by young men and boys of all sizes and ages; in fact, cricket may be said to be the most popular of all games amongst the youth of Ulwar and may be seen being played on all sorts of out of the way corners by the smallest of children. During the continuance of a cricket match there is usually a large attendance and the onlookers show their interest in the game and their appreciation of good game.

“There is a very fairly stocked free library at the head of Cadellgunge situated in the High School buildings.

“The usual holidays and festivals relieve the ordinary monotony of the people’s lives and like all natives they are easily pleased. A horse, cattle and camel fair was held some three miles out of the city during the month of September last (1895) and was attended daily by a large number of sightseers from the city.

1. Rajo Shekho, raj su
Parpe nahin ariyan;
Satu seri mokali,
Dasa khel dhariyan.
O Raja Shekha, with you
None successfully contend;
The seven ways open (i. e., unchecked),
Dasa strikes the hockey ball (or plays decoity).
2. A. Medico-Topographical Account of Ulwar, (Calcutta, 1897), p. 9

“A form of recreation greatly enjoyed by those, chiefly men of the 1st Lancers, indulging in it, is polo, which is played very frequently on the cavalry parade ground, but this game does not attract many sightseers from the city, in part possibly, on account of the distance of the pologround.”

Due to the spread of education, all modern games like hockey, volleyball, football, cricket, badminton, etc. have become popular. The fact that schools and colleges provide facilities for a large number of games and sports at a nominal fee, has contributed immensely to their popularity. In remoter areas where such facilities are not adequately available the games are simple and often consist of a local variation of those played in towns.

In most towns and headquarters of the panchayat samitis, there are small libraries (other than those of the educational institutions) and reading rooms and some magazines are subscribed.¹

In Alwar town there is a garden, mentioned by Neilson also, since called Purjan Vihar, which has been greatly improved recently, and is a great attraction, specially in the hot season. In the rainy season, picnic parties are organised to nearby places of scenic beauty. Siliserh is just a few miles and is connected with a fine road. Other picnic spots are Jey Samand, Bhartrihari, Pandupol, Naldeshwar, Naraini and a number of other places, especially the *bagichis* on the outskirts of Alwar town.

There are two cinema houses in the district, both in Alwar town, with a total seating capacity of 1,497 persons² which sometimes also screen fairly recent films. Teams of the publicity departments of the Government of India and the Government of Rajasthan visit rural areas periodically and show documentaries and feature films to the village audiences. The Panchayat Samitis also exhibit news reel and feature films in these areas.

Radios are owned by many people and for the benefit of those who do not own one, community listening sets have been installed by local bodies. In rural areas also, a number of community sets have been provided through the Panchayats. These sets are turned on at

1. Details about libraries etc. will be found in the Chapter *Education and Culture*.
2. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 1963*, p. 271.

fixed hours for news bulletins and other programmes broadcast by the All India Radio.

Other amusements are provided by dancing parties, musical entertainments, card games, chess, pavement performers, etc. Horse riding is another source of recreation for those who can afford. The Rajputs are fond of pigsticking and big game shooting, which of course, is now nearly extinct because forests have now been cut down and pigs and other big game is to be found only in sanctuaries. There is a particular caste, Dholi, which provides indigenous sort of music on marriages. Folk songs are sung in villages. *Bhajan* parties are organised on sacred days. *Kirtans* are held in temples. Touring parties play *Ramlila* and *Raslila*. Old people who are unable to participate in an active form of recreation, pass time, as elsewhere, telling tales to youngsters.

In Alwar town there are several institutions which impart training in music, dances and dramatic activities. Shri Kala Bharti is an advanced institution for training in music. Shri Rajarshi Abhinaya Samaj is a dramatic association of long standing and also stages *Ramlila* and other religious dance-dramas. Besides, there is Shri Ram Krishan Sankirtan Mandal which provides *bhajan* programmes in houses.

A popular source of enjoyment is the *kathputli* (puppet) dance. The show is held in open air. Puppets dance on an improvised stage. The puppeteer sits behind the screen. His wife provides the musical score and sings the story. The popular stories are those of Amar Singh Rathor, Ram Rawan, Panch Pandava, etc.

Itinerant performers occasionally visit the towns and villages to perform what is known as *Nautanki*, a sort of rustic dance in which accent is more on vigorous movements of the body rather than on finesse of art. The accompanying song usually has romantic overtones. A variant of *Nautanki* is the *takht tor* in which the artistes perform on a wooden platform and the excitement reaches such a high pitch that it seems the wooden platform would give way. Hence the name *takht tor*.

FORMS OF GREETINGS—When two persons meet they fold hands to each other and utter *Jai Ram ji ki*, *Jai Hind*, etc.

The Brahmanas are greeted respectfully with such words as *Maharaj Dhok*, and they respond by blessing in some such words as *Khush Raho*, *Chiranjiva* etc. Jains use *Jinendra*; *Jai Mataji* is used by

Rajputs, Charans, Bareths etc. Scheduled Castes utter *Jai Ramdev ji ki*. Educated people mostly say *Namaskar, Namaste*. The national mode of greeting introduced during the last phase of independence struggle is *Jai Hind*. Muslims greet by saying *Sallam-Alekam*. Response is received in reverse order. Some times they also say. *Adab-arz*. Sikhs greet each other by saying *Sat Sri Akal* or *Wahe Guruji da Khalsa* or *Wahe Guruji di Fateh*. Besides, people belonging to particular religious sects may use their own forms of salutation. Handshake is fairly popular among the educated and is extending to others also.

SONGS—In Powlett's time the songs often contained allusions to "dear Amer." the old capital of the former Jaipur State, and to the great chiefs of that territory, Man Singh and Sawai Jai Singh, who formerly held parts of the territory, and whose names were household words.

Sometimes a grand procession or the preparation of a banquet was the burden of the song. About Alwar the praises of the beautiful memorial dome and the tank under the fort, were deservedly sung, but always in connection with an expression of loyalty towards the local chief.

Another class of common village ballads illustrated the life of the people. Occasionally, one heard a strain deprecating the return of some terrible famine. Sometimes an official was received with a *kalas* song lamenting the poverty of the village lands which yielded but one crop a year. When the rains were favourable and the *dahr* or floodable lands submerged, gleeful strains arose in anticipation of the coming crop of cotton and sugar-cane, and of the bright-spangled petticoats and well-dyed scarves, which would soon be attainable. A tank or other public work constructed by some benevolent magnate of the neighbourhood, or his lady, sometimes produced a popular ballad in praise of the benefactor. But marriages and births were the grand subjects for songs. The former often expressed intense anxiety regarding the nuptial canopy, and her mother's brother (maternal uncle) was the person chiefly looked to for aid.

A popular song sung on the occasion of births among all castes except Rajputs, exhibited the popular feeling with regard to conduct and duty. The child was exhorted to dwell on the name of God (*Sahib*), who had preserved him in the womb, and worship Him who had safely given him birth.

More teachings were imparted through the songs. He should use and enjoy the good things of life, thus if he has relations, he should not live in loneliness, if he has *ghee* and *grian* and oil, he should dwell free from hunger, debt, and darkness; if he can keep a horse he should not walk on foot. He should walk in the path of his religious order (*rasta panth*) and not wander from it. He should see his neighbour's field fruitful without covetousness, and if he cannot trust his self-restraint, he must avoid the field. He should show no levity on seeing another man's wife, and in spite of wandering desire, regard her as his sister; only in that relation to her can he attain to God. Let him give cows to Brahamans, the merit of it will stabilise him. Let him give clothes to his sister and her children, the merit of it will support him. With his family let him bathe in the Ganga and the Yamuna.

Many of these themes still find expression in songs. A quality of the folk art is easy absorption of new themes and ideas. Thus in modern times quite a few songs, sung on the occasion of marriages, especially in the towns and bigger villages, bear an unmistakable imprint of film music, both as regards content and tune. The names of a few national leaders notably those of Mahatma Gandhi and Jawahar Lal Nehru who cast a magic spell on the masses of the country, are echoed in some songs exhorting the young ones to emulate their examples of service to the motherland.

The culture as depicted by the traditional folk songs shows an admixture of Hariyana and Shekhawati influences. But most songs sung on occasions like marriage, etc., as also songs of seasonal importance bear the Shekhawati imprint to a greater extent. In fact many songs, e.g., *Pipli*, are common in the district and the Shekhawati region. A few of the songs are given in the appendix at the end of this Chapter

MUSIC—People of this area, have a great taste both for classical music and folk songs.

Among the traditional musical instruments are flute (*bansuri*) *kartal*, *manjira*, *dholak*, *sitar*, *pakhawaj*, *dhup* and *dam*. Harmonium *tabla*, *nagada*, *sarangi*, are also popular.

DANCES—The popular dances of this area are *Gair* and *Ghoomar*. The women of Alwar put on bead ornaments and perform another dance, known as *Jhumar* on the fair of Jagdishji. *Ras Lila* is a dance in which young boys dressed as Krishna and milkmaids (*gopis*) dance together for hours. No curtains are utilised in *Ras Lila*. *Mayur nritya* is often performed in *Ras Lila*.

Ram Lila is Ramayan in the form of a drama. Curtains are used in *Ram Lila*. *Khyals* are sung by village singers.

DEEPAK NRITYA—In this dance, women place three earthen jars, one above the other, on their heads. Above all these, is placed an earthen lamp filled with mustard oil and cotton seeds. The lamp is lighted and the women dance. This is a popular spring dance.

BELIEFS—Large number of people believe in astrology, and palmistry. Before all ceremonies the astrologer is requested to prescribe the auspicious date and time. Some people believe in the effect of evil eye and put black smears on the foreheads and cheeks of children, and black marks on good cattle in the hope of warding off or averting the evil eye.

Some people believe that if a man is bitten by a snake an expert charmer can call the spirit of the snake in the body of the person bitten, and thereby cure him. A hiccup is said to convey a fond remembrance somewhere. The Hindus revere the cow. Cowdung is utilized in plastering the floor and *kachcha* walls and also as medicine for removing fever, cough and cold and in *havans* and *kathas* etc. and generally, for purifying body and home. *Tulsi*, *Pipal*, Banyan and *Anwali* trees are worshipped. *Bel patra* is offered to Shiva in the month of *Shravana*. Monkeys and peacocks are also held sacred by the Hindus. *Ekadashi*, *Purnima*, *Amavasya* are fast days for many. Fasting on certain days of the week is thought to bring about the desired result. Some other beliefs are :

DREAMS—The sight of a white cow, silver, lotus, Brahaman, *ghee*, curd and honey in the dreams is regarded as auspicious. If one dreams of sprinkling water over one's head, some scene of death, the cremation of a person, sees himself swimming in water, riding an elephant, weeping, meeting a lady or some friends, these symptoms are believed to bring prosperity to the dreamer.

Falling of stars, smearing of oil, cow dung and dirty water are symptoms believed to bring calamity to the dreamer. If a dreamer sees a person wearing red garland with red sandal wood pasted on his forehead and riding an ass or camel or a male buffalo and going towards south, such a man is believed to die within a few months. If the dreamer sees himself riding a deer, he will have to undertake a long journey, and riding a camel he will be attacked by some disease. If he

sees himself riding an elephant he will gain prosperity and if a boar, his end is near.

OMENS—If a man, going on a mission, happens to pass a lady with a jar filled with water, or a pot filled with curd, a deer or a dog, on the right hand side he is sure to gain success. The crossing of way from right to left by a partidge, a peacock, a deer and a duck is the sign of impending failure in the mission; so is with a cat crossing a person's path. But if the cat retraces its steps the effect is believed to be neutralized. Sight of three Brahamans, two Vaishyas, four Kshatriyas and nine women is supposed to be inauspicious, so also is the sight of a one-eyed man.

SNEEZE—The sneezing on the left hand side or towards the back at the time of sleeping or of taking bath or of taking meals is considered auspicious.

Sneezing at the time of entering into the house of another person, at the time of marriage, before starting on a work and in front of a person, are believed to be inauspicious.

QUIVERING OF PARTS OF THE BODY—The quivering of the left side of the body and limbs of a lady and the right side of a man are considered auspicious. The reverse brings calamity. The quivering of head brings gain of land, of lips the desired object and the gain of wealth, and of chest, victory. Quivering of the fore part of the nostril results in death.

FALLING OF LIZARD—Its falling on head brings gain of land, on the fore part of the nostril sorrow, on left hand displeasure from the government, on knee prosperity, on the forehead gain of a horse, on the right hand meeting with brother, on neck, longevity, on shoulder journey and on left foot, the death of a relative.

GOOD AND EVIL SPIRITS—The people of the villages in general and conservative people in towns, believe in the existence and in the machinations of the spirits. It is believed that after death, the soul of the deceased does not leave his house and haunts it for 12 days. Through performance of *pind dan* by relatives it acquires a new body and goes to *Yam Lok* where his record of sins and pious actions is referred to. On its basis rewards and punishments are awarded to him. The person possessing pure soul untainted by bad deeds gets *mukti* or *moksh* and is spared of the pangs of re-birth.

There are many ways to get rid of the *pret yoni* (the life of an evil spirit) e.g., *shradh* at Gaya, pilgrimage to the holy places, recitation from the holy books like *Bhagwad Geeta*, *Ramayan*, *Mahabharat*, etc.

YANTRAS—The belief in the efficacy of *yantras* or amulets called *taveez* in common parlance in removing the effects of evil spirits and curing certain diseases is common among rural people.

MANTRAS—Belief in the efficacy of recitation of *mantras* to gain desired objects or to harm others is also common in rural areas. The *mantras* are used to cure diseases, to remove the evil effects of ghosts and spirits, to cure snake-bite, even to inflict death. There are certain *mantras* by the recitation of which people hope to gain their desired object.

TANTRAS—Certain *sadhus* and *faqirs* called *Tantriks* are believed to possess magical powers to remove fevers, evil effects of ghosts, or of evil eye. There is a practice prevalent among the illiterate masses called *totka* in which certain articles like chillies, etc. are waved round the head of a patient and placed at cross roads. Anybody who happens to touch these articles is believed to catch the disease and the original patient is cured. The *Hath Yogis*, *Oghad Panthis* and *Jogis* are all believed to the *Tantriks* who can influence the people by their application of such *tantras*.

MUHURT AND DISHASHUL—Before proceeding on a journey the people of the district, mostly rural but some urban as well, take note of the days and directions of the journey. According to their beliefs nobody should start on a journey on Wednesdays and Saturdays. They also avoid *Amavasya* and the day following. A journey to the west is forbidden on Sundays and Fridays, to the east on Mondays and Saturdays, to the north, on Tuesdays and Wednesdays and, to the south, on Thursdays. In cases of emergency, they take advantage of a procedure called *prasthan* to avoid the evil effects. A few grains of rice, a coconut and a silver coin are tied in a piece of white cloth and put at some holy place like temple or even a neighbour's house, a day or two before they take to their journey. This is called *prasthan*. They do not go to that side until the start of the journey and when they proceed, take the *prasthan* along.

YOGINI—It is considered auspicious to keep *Yogini* at back, the *Dishashul* on the left and the moon in the front at the time of proceeding on a journey. It is also believed that particular work should be

done only on a particular day of the week, e.g., new clothes should only be put-on on Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays. Hair should not be dressed on the sixth, eighth and fourteenth day of the month, and also not during *Mugha*, *Rohini*, *Kritika* and *Anuradha Nakshatras*. New shoes should not be inaugurated on Mondays. No work should be taken in hand when the moon occupies the fourth, eighth and twelfth position of its *Rashi*. The work started on Saturday is sure to end in good result.

Daily Life

CULTIVATORS—The farmers are an industrious class and simplicity is the hallmark of their lives. They get up early in the morning and as first thing in the day, they feed their animals. After breakfast they start for their fields carrying the bullocks along if they are needed. Lunch is brought on the field by wives. The farmer returns home at dusk. Soon there is time for dinner. Then a little time is spent in smoking, or gossiping before going to bed. Since the panchayats have now provided radio sets in many villages, some people there may gather to hear music and news for sometime.

On slack days the cultivators gather in village temples and enjoy religious chorus to the accompaniment of an *iktara* or *tambura* or *kartal*. Sometimes there are other musical sessions in which the songs are *Allha-udal*, *Heer Ranjha*, *Alinakh*, *Hariyana* etc.

The Baniyas who are businessmen rise early in the morning. Those of them who are steeped in dogma won't open eyes unless they are sure the person whom they would see is, by past experience, a harbinger of luck. Then, the Digamber Jains or Mandir Margis go to the temple for *Darshans* or worship. Others meditate at home. After breakfast they go to their shops. These people pay sometimes a second visit to the temple on their way back home.

ARTISANS—Independent workers fix their own working hours according to seasonal and personal dictates. The working day usually consists of eight or nine hours. Lunch is between 10 and 11 a.m. There is a siesta in summer. Dinner is taken between seven and nine p.m., again, depending upon weather and personal habits. Some of the artisans, especially in the rural areas, visit temples before going to bed.

EMPLOYEES—The lives of employees, whether they are workers in factory or office or are employed artisans are more regulated than those of independent workers. Their working hours are fixed by the employer and they have to be strictly followed.

WOMEN FOLK—Generally, the men or the male members keep the accounts of the family and do the necessary purchases from the market, though many urban women now do their own shopping. The remaining duties are left to women. In an ordinary home this would consist of preparing meals, sweeping and otherwise tidying the house, scrubbing the utensils, washing clothes etc. If the house has no water connection, she may also have to fetch it from the public hydrant or whatever source may be available. A part of the day of the cultivators' wives is taken up by reaching lunch to men working on the fields. In the villages, women generally have to fetch water from the village well. They also milk cattle and collect dung for making fuel cakes. They may also have to grind flour at the domestic grind stone (*chakki*) if there is no flour mill in or near the village. If from the daily chores there is any time left, women, both urban and rural, would get together and transmit local gossip to each other. Sometimes, on certain days of the week, there are *kirtans* and *bhajans*.

FESTIVALS—The principal Hindu festivals are the same as everywhere else in the State, such as Holi in *Phalgun* (February/March), Sitla Asthmi, Gangor in *Chaitra* (March/April), Akhateej in *Vaisakh* (April/May), Rakhi in *Srawan* (July/August), Teej in *Bhadrpad* (August/September), Dashahra in *Ashadh* (September/October) and Diwali, twenty days after Dashahra. The Mohammadan festivals are Barawafat, Shab-i-Barat, Ramzan, Muharram, Idul-Fitar and Idul-Zuha. Jain festivals are Mahavir Jayanti in *Vaisakh* (April) and Paryushan or Dashalakshan (in August/September). This festival is also known by the name of Athai. The birth days of Guru Govind Singh and Guru Nanak Dev are celebrated by Sikhs. The principal Christian festival is Christmas.

Other festivals of Hindus are Dawat Pujan (worship of inkpot), Nirjala Ekadashi Bhaiya Doj, Janmasthmi, Makar Sankranti, Basant Panchmi, Ram Navami, Maha Shivaratri, Ganesh Chaturthi.

FAIRS—The list of important local fairs is given below :

NAME OF THE FAIR	PLACE
1. Jagdish Ji	Alwar and Rajgarh
2. Mahavir Jayanti	Alwar
3. Hanumanji	Pandupol
4. Ram Navmi	Vijay Mandir
5. Teej	Alwar
6. Gangor	Alwar

7. Shitlasthmi	Silisedh, Alwar
8. Charan Dass	Dehra, Alwar
9. Bhartrihari	Alwar
10. Dashahra	Alwar
11. Biram-ki-mata	Near Garhi
12. Barai	Alwar
13. Diwali	Alwar
14. Jal Jhulni Ekadashi	Alwar
15. Raingar-ka-mela	Alwar
16. Mataji	Dholagarh
17. Hanumanji	Harsora
18. Bilali	Bansur
19. Dahmi	Behror
20. Narani Mata	Near Khoh

Social Change

The present is an era of twilight in the district, as indeed everywhere in the country. While the new order has definitely set in, the old has not yet completely disappeared. Momentous changes are taking place in every walk of life. Social intercourse, too, has been affected by the changes. Already there are signs of the development of a classless society at least in so far as the crumbling down of the old classification is concerned. The lower castes of yesterday have today equal rights with the erstwhile higher classes. And their status is slowly rising in the society. The tiller is being given greater rights in the land. *Jagirdari* has been abolished and untouchability outlawed. No social disability attaches to any citizen and every one is free to get legal redress for any wrong. In other spheres too, social barriers are breaking down. The number of self-arranged, and intercaste (even inter-religion) marriages is on the increase. And what is perhaps even more important, parental diffidence in the matter is giving place to an attitude of understanding. Lengthy and boring ceremonies, especially at the time of marriage are now being simplified. A remarried widow no longer moves under the social disadvantages which previously used to inhibit her life. Women have equal rights in matters of inheritance and adoption. Divorce is allowed on genuine grounds. Polygamy among Hindus has been outlawed. Better houses are being built, both in towns and in the villages. Food and attire are undergoing change too. In fact, there is perceptible change coming in the people as a whole.

APPENDIX
Workers and non-workers, classified by sex and broad Age-groups, 1961

Total Rural/Urban	Age-group	Persons	Total Population		Total Workers		I As Cultivator	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	Total	10,90,026	5,76,234	5,13,792	3,20,606	1,67,579	2,36,544	1,42,788
	0-14	4,76,782	2,48,626	2,28,156	24,260	20,368	15,908	15,904
	15-34	3,26,645	1,67,924	1,58,721	1,4,819	86,051	1,08,717	74,851
	35-59	2,22,176	1,22,198	99,978	1,18,672	54,391	89,316	46,450
	60+	63,774	37,174	26,600	28,301	6,736	225,75	5,554
	Age not stated	649	312	337	54	33	28	29
Rural	Total	10,02,134	5,28,911	4,73,223	2,99,018	1,63,850	2,35,061	1,41,822
	0-14	4,39,313	2,28,526	2,10,787	24,283	20,205	15,851	15,850
	15-34	2,99,340	1,53,187	1,46,153	1,38,339	84,326	1,08,152	74,392
	35-59	2,04,190	1,12,439	91,751	1,09,630	52,841	88,675	46,056
	60+	58,659	34,462	24,197	26,726	6,445	22,355	5,495
	Age not stated	632	299	335	40	33	28	29
Urban	Total	87,892	47,323	40,569	21,588	3,729	1,483	966
	0-14	37,469	20,100	17,339	477	163	57	54
	15-34	27,305	14,737	12,568	10,480	1,725	565	459
	35-59	17,986	9,759	8,227	9,042	1,550	641	394
	60+	5,115	2,712	2,403	1,575	291	220	59
	Age not stated	17	15	2	14	—	—	—

APPENDIX I (Concl'd.)

Total Rural/Urban	Age-group	VII In Trade & Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage & Communications		IX In Other Services		X Non Workers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Total	Total	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	0-14	12,286	340	2,370	16	29,224	6,689	2,55,628	3,46,213
	15-34	100	8	20	-	1,319	700	2,23,866	2,07,788
	35-59	5,055	109	1,346	8	15,993	3,188	19,105	72,670
	60 +	5,757	189	931	6	10,307	2,383	3,526	45,587
		1,373	44	72	2	1,585	416	8,873	19,864
	Age not stated	1	-	-	-	20	2	258	304
Rural	Total	7,795	204	1,015	8	20,894	5,511	2,29,893	3,09,373
	0-14	59	7	16	-	1,188	677	2,04,243	1,90,582
	15-34	3,174	79	557	5	11,582	2,629	14,848	61,827
	35-59	3,626	93	413	2	6,959	1,893	2,809	38,910
	60 +	935	25	29	1	1,158	310	7,736	17,752
	Age not stated	1	-	-	-	7	2	257	302
Urban	Total	4,491	136	1,355	8	8,330	1,178	25,735	36,840
	0-14	41	1	4	-	131	23	19,623	17,206
	15-34	1,881	30	789	3	4,411	559	4,257	10,843
	35-59	2,131	86	518	4	3,348	490	717	6,677
	60 +	438	19	43	1	427	106	1,137	2,112
	Age not stated	-	-	1	-	13	-	1	2

APPENDIX II

Rural population by Age-groups 1961 Census

		Persons	Males	Females
Alwar District	Rural	10,02,134	5,28,911	4,73,223
Age-group	0-4	1,66,451	83,660	82,791
	5-9	1,54,812	80,928	73,884
	10-14	1,18,050	63,938	54,112
	15-19	77,090	41,751	35,339
	20-24	76,868	37,184	39,684
	25-29	77,868	39,294	38,574
	30-34	67,514	34,958	32,555
	35-44	1,04,775	56,195	48,580
	45-59	99,415	56,244	43,171
	60 +	58,659	34,462	24,197
Age not stated		632	297	235

APPENDIX III

Urban population by Age-groups 1961 Census

		Persons	Males	Females
Alwar District—Urban		87,892	47,323	40,569
Age-group	0-4	13,855	7,259	6,596
	5-9	13,147	7,085	6,062
	10-14	10,467	5,756	4,711
	15-19	7,965	4,640	3,325
	20-24	7,272	3,858	3,414
	25-29	6,297	3,192	3,105
	30-34	5,771	3,047	2,724
	35-44	9,134	4,864	4,270
	45-59	8,852	4,895	3,957
	60+	5,115	2,712	2,403
Age not stated		17	15	2

APPENDIX IV
Population by single year age returns, 1961

Single year age return	Total		Single year age return	Total	
	Males	Females		Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
All ages	5,76,234	5,13,792	33	2,132	1,420
0	20,653	20,727	34	2,032	1,725
1	14,211	14,209	35	51,854	19,528
2	17,564	16,919	36	3,176	1,984
3	21,083	20,933	37	1,593	935
4	17,408	16,599	38	3,135	2,857
5	22,931	20,184	39	1,302	1,180
6	21,011	18,955	40	23,870	22,576
7	13,602	13,306	41	871	533
8	19,527	17,417	42	2,827	1,701
9	10,937	10,084	43	1,094	667
10	20,134	17,054	44	1,336	889
11	10,408	9,237	45	16,699	14,072
12	15,657	12,662	46	1,497	765
13	12,564	10,991	47	905	496
14	10,881	8,879	48	2,147	1,751
15	14,274	11,471	49	1,231	6,712
16	9,862	8,562	50	20,938	17,371
17	6,002	4,622	51	714	387
18	11,697	10,383	52	1,727	976
19	4,556	3,636	53	776	385
20	16,238	20,322	54	1,123	578
21	4,849	6,709	55	9,679	7,554
22	11,154	10,250	56	1,204	592
23	4,438	4,468	57	675	250
24	24,057	25,384	58	1,079	729
25	6,014	4,397	59	745	510
26	6,013	4,397	60	16,598	12,948
27	3,606	2,626	61	612	279
28	6,816	7,647	62	1,161	533
29	1,994	1,625	63	401	167
30	26,533	26,853	64	519	254
31	1,457	941	65	5,569	3,988
32	5,851	4,341	66	447	179

APPENDIX IV (Concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
67	275	131	84	37	9
68	433	235	85	350	256
69	331	172	86	45	7
70	4,853	3,925	87	19	5
71	124	80	88	20	10
72	347	150	89	17	9
73	95	32	90	312	225
74	155	58	91	3	5
75	1,624	1,075	92	9	9
76	139	39	93	9	5
77	78	26	94	3	4
78	168	54	95	46	50
79	102	36	96	14	5
80	1,995	1,494	97	8	5
81	49	21	98	7	14
82	94	47	99	1	7
83	53	10	100	49	40
Over 100				3 ¹	2 ²
Age not stated				312	337

1. Includes 2 of 102, 1 of 105 ages.

2. Includes 2 of 103 ages.

APPENDIX V
Age and Marital Status, 1961

Age-groups	Total Rural/Urban	Total Population		
		Persons	Males	Females
All Ages	Total	10,90,026	5,76,234	5,13,792
	Rural	10,02,134	5,28,911	4,73,223
	Urban	87,892	47,323	40,569
0- 9	Rural	3,21,263	1,64,588	1,56,675
	Urban	27,002	14,344	12,658
10-14	Rural	1, 8,050	63,938	54,112
	Urban	10,467	5,756	4,711
15-19	Rural	77,090	41,751	35,339
	Urban	7,965	4,640	3,325
20-24	Rural	76,868	37,184	39,684
	Urban	7,272	3,858	3,414
25-29	Rural	77,868	39,294	38,574
	Urban	6,297	3,192	3,105
30-34	Rural	57,514	34,958	32,556
	Urban	5,771	3,047	2,724
35-39	Rural	52,969	28,674	24,295
	Urban	4,575	2,386	2,189
40-44	Rural	51,806	27,521	24,285
	Urban	4,559	2,578	2,081
45-49	Rural	36,844	20,578	16,266
	Urban	3,431	1,901	1,530
50-54	Rural	41,374	23,255	18,119
	Urban	3,601	2,023	1,578
55-59	Rural	21,197	12,411	8,786
	Urban	1,820	971	849
60-64	Rural	30,924	17,923	13,001
	Urban	2,548	1,368	1,180
65-69	Rural	10,780	6,531	4,249
	Urban	980	524	456
70+	Rural	16,955	10,008	6,947
	Urban	1,587	820	767
Age not stated	Rural	632	297	335
	Urban	17	15	2

APPENDIX V (Concl'd.)

Age-groups	Total Rural/Urban	Never married		Married	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
All Ages	Total	3,06,663	2,23,982	2,37,881	2,46,746
	Rural	2,81,177	2,05,946	2,18,057	2,28,032
	Urban	25,486	18,036	19,824	18,714
0—9	Rural	1,64,588	1,56,675	—	—
	Urban	14,344	12,658	—	—
10—14	Rural	59,414	42,152	4,278	11,766
	Urban	5,588	4,175	164	5,529
15—19	Rural	27,333	5,977	14,097	29,140
	Urban	3,520	994	1,105	2,310
20—24	Rural	10,922	452	25,746	38,856
	Urban	1,173	137	2,652	3,241
25—29	Rural	5,627	136	32,779	37,660
	Urban	273	16	2,865	3,025
30—34	Rural	3,297	86	30,380	30,952
	Urban	127	19	2,850	2,564
35—39	Rural	2,042	42	25,106	22,430
	Urban	90	12	2,200	2,011
40—44	Rural	2,048	34	23,011	20,508
	Urban	93	8	2,226	1,765
45—49	Rural	1,507	24	16,479	13,027
	Urban	77	3	1,641	1,217
50—54	Rural	1,666	27	17,497	11,148
	Urban	69	6	1,673	943
55—59	Rural	744	10	8,900	5,321
	Urban	41	3	746	504
60—64	Rural	920	22	11,315	4,447
	Urban	49	1	943	364
65—69	Rural	420	6	3,784	1,486
	Urban	16	1	322	124
70+	Rural	401	24	4,659	1,254
	Urban	18	2	431	116
Age not stated	Rural	238	279	26	37
	Urban	8	1	6	1

APPENDIX V (Concl'd.)

Age-groups	Total Rural/Urban	Widowed		Divorced or Separated		Unspecified Status	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
All Ages	Total	30,951	42,291	286	144	453	629
	Rural	28,976	38,527	265	123	436	595
	Urban	1,975	3,764	21	21	17	34
0—9	Rural	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Urban	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—14	Rural	42	41	26	21	178	132
	Urban	1	2	—	1	3	4
15—19	Rural	229	130	33	20	59	72
	Urban	12	11	—	3	3	7
20—24	Rural	430	284	31	6	45	86
	Urban	33	27	—	4	—	5
25—29	Rural	827	683	39	11	22	84
	Urban	52	60	2	3	—	1
30—34	Rural	1,224	1,454	31	10	26	54
	Urban	69	132	1	2	—	7
35—39	Rural	1,492	1,779	17	9	17	35
	Urban	90	161	1	2	5	3
40—44	Rural	2,417	3,699	22	13	23	31
	Urban	157	301	—	3	2	4
45—49	Rural	2,574	3,171	9	18	9	26
	Urban	181	309	1	1	1	—
50—54	Rural	4,064	6,914	22	4	6	26
	Urban	272	626	8	2	1	1
55—59	Rural	2,753	3,447	8	1	6	7
	Urban	179	342	4	—	1	—
60—64	Rural	5,660	8,503	19	7	9	22
	Urban	375	814	1	—	—	1
65—69	Rural	2,322	2,752	—	2	5	3
	Urban	184	331	1	—	1	—
70+	Rural	4,935	5,661	8	1	5	7
	Urban	369	648	2	—	—	1
Age not stated	Rural	7	9	—	—	26	10
	Urban	1	—	—	—	—	—

All persons falling in the Age-groups 0—9 have been treated as 'never married' or the purpose of this table.

APPENDIX VI

Urban and Rural Population

A BRIEF HISTORICAL SURVEY AND DEFINITION OF URBAN AREA IN 1961—
One of the most difficult problems in presenting comparable demographic data is involved in obtaining rural and urban classification of population. The designation of areas as rural and urban is so closely bound up with historical, political, cultural and administrative considerations that the process of developing uniform definitions and procedures moves very slowly. It will be interesting to record in brief how the urban and rural classifications of population were obtained at the past Censuses.

At the time of 1901 Census, the Imperial Code of Census Procedure defined a 'town' as—

- (a) Every municipality of whatever size,
- (b) All civil lines not included within municipal limits,
- (c) Every cantonment, and
- (d) Every other continuous collection of houses permanently inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons which the Provincial Superintendent, Census Operations may decide to treat as a town for Census purposes.

Owing to the vicissitudes of famine, the population of a number of places classed as towns in 1891 dwindled to less than 5,000 but as they possessed urban characteristics they were retained on the list of towns. The same definition continued in 1911. Later in 1921, the numerical limit of 5,000 as set above was relaxed so as to admit certain places having urban characteristics which had been treated as towns in 1901. In 1931, the Provincial Superintendent, Census Operations was authorised to have his discretion to treat any place, not coming within the definition of a town as urban provided it had urban characteristics. While attempting to classify population into two groups, urban and rural, the Superintendent, Census Operations conducting the 1941 Census had spoken of the difficulties coming in his way on account of the fact that some of the States were small and their capitals little more than villages, yet for reasons of sentiments they had to be classified as towns while places which, according to him possessed more urban than rural characteristics had to be, for various reasons, declared as rural areas.

In 1951, a town was defined as —

- (a) Every Municipality;
- (b) Every Cantonment;
- (c) Every place of usually not less than 5,000 inhabitants; and
- (d) Any other place which was treated as town for special reasons (possessing urban characteristics by the Superintendent, Census Operations.

In 1961, all areas which were administered by Municipalities in 1951 and where municipal administration continued to subsist were included in urban areas. However, where municipal administration did not exist, the following three factors were required to be satisfied before any such area was included in urban area :—

- (a) Minimum population was 5,000
- (b) 3/4 of male adult population was engaged in non-agricultural occupations, and
- (c) Density of population was approximately 1,000 per sq. mile.

On account of the 1961 definition of urban areas many places from the 1951 urban list were deleted from the list of towns for the Census of 1961, and new towns were added to the list of towns as they possessed urban characteristics.

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APPENDIX VII

Variation in Population of Towns

District	Name and area of Town	Status of Town	Year	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
Alwar	Alwar 17 28 Sq. Miles 44.76 Sq. Km.	Municipality	1901	56,771	—	—	29,574	27,197
			1911	41,305	—15,466	—27.24	22,254	19,051
			1921	44,760	+ 3,455	+ 8.36	23,433	21,327
			1931	47,900	+ 3,140	+ 7.02	25,584	22,316
			1941	54,143	+ 6,243	+ 13.03	28,470	25,673
			1951	57,868	+ 3,725	+ 6.88	30,833	27,035
			1961	72,707	+ 14,839	+ 25.64	39,102	33,605
			1901	11,008	—	—	5,582	5,426
Alwar	Rajgarh 2.21 Sq. Miles 5.72 Sq. Km.	Municipality	1911	9,865	— 1,143	—10.38	4,954	4,911
			1921	7,469	— 2,396	—24.29	3,828	3,641
			1931	7,683	+ 214	+ 2.87	4,025	3,658
			1941	9,165	+ 1,482	+ 19.29	4,840	4,325
			1951	9,485	+ 320	+ 3.49	4,970	4,515
			1961	12,048	+ 2,563	+ 27.02	6,411	5,637
Alwar	Kherli 0.07 Sq. Miles 018 Sq. Km.	Municipality	1951	3,816	—	—	2,082	1,734
			1961	3,137	— 679	—17.79	1,810	1,327

Source : Census of India 1961, Volume XIV Rajasthan

APPENDIX VIII

Villages by population groups, 1961

District/ Tehsil	Total No. of inhabi- ted villa- ges	Total Rural Population				I. Villages with less than 2,000 Population					
		Persons	Males		Females	Less than 200			200-499		
						Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Alwar District	1,853	10,02,134	5,28,911	4,73,223	481	30,416	26,562	705	1,25,988	1,11,680	
1. Behror	170	1,33,652	69,107	64,545	21	1,438	1,272	46	8,567	8,045	
2. Mandawar	131	86,811	45,775	41,036	13	955	804	44	8,472	7,370	
3. Kishangarh	213	1,02,575	54,662	47,913	59	3,947	3,333	93	16,796	14,715	
4. Tijara	195	78,671	41,876	36,795	66	4,228	3,761	81	13,809	12,065	
5. Bansur	121	77,652	41,606	36,086	25	1,723	1,507	51	10,161	8,596	
6. Alwar	338	1,55,410	81,973	73,437	107	6,704	5,810	135	23,512	20,855	
7. Thana Ghazi	136	70,832	37,241	33,591	47	2,406	2,091	43	7,286	6,563	
8. Rajgarh	232	1,15,410	60,599	54,811	79	4,395	4,028	80	13,683	12,297	
9. Lachhmangarh	317	1,81,081	96,072	85,009	64	4,620	3,956	132	23,702	21,174	

APPENDIX VIII (Concd.)

District/ Tahsil	I. Villages with less than 2,000 population						II. Villages with a population of 2,000—9,999					
	500—999			1,000—1,999			2,000—4,999			5,000—9,999		
	Population		Number	Population		Number	Population		Number	Population		Number
	Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females	
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Alwar District	441	1,62,303	1,44,992	170	1,21,816	1,09,916	51	72,287	65,830	5	16,010	14,243
1. Behror	60	22,743	21,154	36	25,245	23,810	6	8,174	7,589	1	2,940	2,685
2. Mandawar	55	20,393	18,057	15	10,842	10,046	4	5,113	4,759	-	-	-
3. Kishangarh	47	16,967	14,920	8	5,864	5,242	5	7,905	7,007	1	3,183	2,696
4. Tijara	39	14,000	12,324	7	5,245	4,500	1	1,111	983	1	3,483	3,162
5. Bansur	24	9,704	8,121	16	10,455	9,234	4	5,864	5,503	1	3,699	3,125
6. Alwar	63	62,774	20,527	26	18,711	16,967	7	10,242	9,278	-	-	-
7. Thana Ghazi	29	11,012	8,850	14	10,760	9,724	2	2,981	2,788	1	2,796	2,575
8. Rajgarh	40	14,173	12,850	24	16,514	14,621	9	11,834	11,015	-	-	-
9. Lachmangarh	84	30,537	27,189	24	18,150	5,772	13	19,063	16,918	-	-	-

Source : Census of India 1961, Volume XIV Rajasthan

APPENDIX IX
Displaced Persons by Livelihood Classes

S. No.	Administrative Unit	AGRICULTURAL CLASSES											
		Total population of displaced persons		I. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependents		II. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly un-owned and their dependents		III. Cultivating labourers and their dependents		IV. Non cultivating owners of land; agricultural rent receivers and their dependents			
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1.	Alwar District	Total	56,775	29,867	26,908	21,771	19,625	2,283	1,988	177	157	432	529
2.	Alwar District	Rural	46,914	24,633	22,281	20,635	18,615	2,184	1,916	175	153	399	494
3.	Alwar Sub-Divn.	Rural	17,562	9,309	8,253	8,217	7,328	507	419	105	89	101	89
4.	Behror Sub-Divn.	Rural	59	23	36	-	-	13	19	1	2	-	-
5.	Tijara Sub-Divn.	Rural	21,093	10,980	10,113	8,440	7,697	1,414	1,255	29	26	298	405
6.	Rajgarh Sub-Divn.	Rural	8,200	4,321	3,889	3,978	3,590	250	223	40	36	-	-
7.	Alwar District	Urban	9,861	5,234	4,627	1,136	1,010	99	72	2	4	33	35
8.	Alwar District	Urban	3,069	1,593	1,476	1,091	975	26	16	-	-	22	20
	Non-city												
9.	Alwar City		6,792	3,641	3,151	45	35	73	56	2	4	11	15

APPENDIX IX (Concd.)

S. No.	Administrative Unit	NON - AGRICULTURAL CLASSES										
		Persons (including dependents) who derive their principal means of livelihood from										
		V. Production other than cultivation		VI. Commerce		VII. Transport		VIII. Other services and miscellaneous sources		Males	Females	Total
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females			
		13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20			
1.	Alwar District	725	709	1,973	1,787	185	164	2,321		1,949		
2.	Alwar District	288	311	414	364	29	26	509		402		
3.	Alwar Sub-Divn.	200	196	41	26	19	18	119		88		
4.	Behror Sub-Divn.	-	-	8	11	-	-	1		4		
5.	Tijara Sub-Divn.	84	114	350	316	8	7	357		293		
6.	Rajgarh Sub-Divn.	4	1	15	11	2	1	32		17		
7.	Alwar District	437	398	1,559	1,423	156	138	1,812		1,547		
8.	Alwar District	87	68	208	229	12	13	147		155		
	Non-city											
9.	Alwar City	350	330	1,351	1,194	144	125	1,665		1,292		

Source : Alwar District Handbook, Census 1951.

APPENDIX X—A

Population by Place of Birth, 1961

Country, State where born	Rural/Urban/ Unclassified	Persons			Total	
		1	2	3	Males	Females
					4	5
Total Population				10,90,026	5,76,234	5,13,792
A. Born in India				9,67,521	5,11,006	4,56,515
	Rural			75,640	40,528	35,112
	Urban			1,507	178	1,329
	Unclassifiable					
I. Within the State of enumeration				9,24,858	5,03,369	4,21,489
	Rural			68,850	37,984	30,866
	Urban			1,217	139	1,078
	Unclassifiable					
(a) Born in place of enumeration				7,09,285	4,70,507	2,38,778
	Rural			55,869	33,843	22,026
	Urban			1,64,941	25,696	1,39,255
	Unclassifiable			7,035	2,248	4,787
(b) Born elsewhere in district of enumeration				904	116	788
	Rural			50,632	7,166	43,466
	Urban			5,946	1,892	4,053
	Unclassifiable			313	23	290
(c) Born in other districts of the State				42,663	7,637	35,026
II. States in India beyond the State of enumeration				6,790	2,544	4,246
	Rural			290	39	251
	Urban					
	Unclassifiable					

APPENDIX X-A (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
(a) Andhra Pradesh	Rural	259	171	88
	Urban	11	7	4
	Unclassifiable	1	1	-
(b) Assam	Rural	7	4	3
	Urban	14	3	11
(c) Bihar	Rural	92	48	44
	Urban	36	18	18
(d) Gujarat	Rural	94	60	34
	Urban	81	36	45
	Unclassifiable	-	-	-
(e) Jammu & Kashmir	Rural	71	42	29
	Urban	35	19	16
	Unclassifiable	-	-	-
(f) Kerala	Rural	33	24	9
	Urban	4	2	2
	Unclassifiable	-	-	-
(g) Madhya Pradesh	Rural	384	152	232
	Urban	343	122	221
	Unclassifiable	1	-	1
(h) Madras	Rural	16	8	8
	Urban	26	11	15
	Unclassifiable	-	-	-

APPENDIX X-A (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
(i) Maharashtra	Rural	142	99	43
	Urban	209	104	105
	Unclassifiable	2	—	2
(j) Mysore	Rural	5	5	—
	Urban	6	6	—
	Unclassifiable	—	—	—
(k) Orissa	Rural	8	6	2
	Urban	14	10	4
	Unclassifiable	—	—	—
(l) Punjab	Rural	37,611	5,942	31,669
	Urban	3,192	1,158	2,034
	Unclassifiable	248	29	219
(m) Uttar Pradesh	Rural	3,505	969	2,536
	Urban	1,709	681	1,028
	Unclassifiable	26	2	24
(n) West Bengal	Rural	37	21	16
	Urban	74	37	37
	Unclassifiable	—	—	—
(o) Delhi	Rural	390	79	311
	Urban	1,035	330	706
	Unclassifiable	12	7	5
(p) Himachal Pradesh	Rural	9	7	2

APPENDIX X—A (Concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5
B.	Countries in Asia beyond India (including U.S.S.R.)			
(a)	Burma	40,597	21,874	18,723
(b)	China	5	2	3
(c)	Nepal	1	—	1
(d)	Pakistan	92	80	12
(e)	Singapore, Malaya & British Borneo	40,498	21,791	13,707
C.	Countries in Europe (Excluding U.S.S.R.)	1	1	—
D.	Countries in Africa	—	—	—
(a)	Elsewhere	1	1	—
E.	Unclassified	4,760	2,647	2,113



APPENDIX X—B

Population by Place of Birth, (Rural, Urban) 1961

Country, State where born	1	Rural/Urban		Rural		Urban		Persons		Males		Females	
		2	3	Persons	Males	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total Population				10,02,134	5,28,911	4,73,223	87,892	47,323	40,569				
A. Born in India				9,49,014	5,03,526	4,45,488	18,507	7,480	11,027				
		Rural		10,961	3,152	7,809	64,679	37,376	27,303				
		Urban		1,464	154	1,310	43	24	19				
		Unclassifiable		9,08,511	4,97,089	4,11,432	16,347	6,290	10,057				
I. Within the State of enumeration		Rural		7,336	1,948	5,388	61,514	36,036	25,478				
		Urban		1,184	118	1,066	33	21	12				
		Unclassifiable		7,09,285	4,70,507	2,38,778	—	—	—				
(a) Born in place of enumeration		Rural		—	—	—	55,869	33,843	22,126				
		Urban		1,55,924	20,748	1,31,176	13,017	4,948	8,069				
(b) Born elsewhere in district of enumeration		Rural		4,683	1,301	3,382	2,352	947	1,405				
		Urban		876	95	781	28	21	7				
(c) Born in other districts of the State		Rural		47,302	5,824	41,478	3,330	1,342	1,988				
		Urban		2,653	643	2,006	3,293	1,246	2,047				
		Unclassifiable		308	23	285	5	—	5				
II. States in India beyond the State of enumeration		Rural		40,503	6,447	34,056	2,160	1,190	970				
		Urban		3,625	1,204	2,421	3,165	1,340	1,825				
		Unclassifiable		280	36	244	10	3	7				

APPENDIX X-B (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(a) Andhra Pradesh	Rural	255	167	88	4	4	—
	Urban	2	2	—	9	5	4
	Unclassifiable	1	1	—	—	—	—
(b) Assam	Rural	2	1	1	5	3	2
	Urban	5	1	4	9	2	7
(c) Bihar	Rural	64	28	36	28	20	8
	Urban	22	11	11	14	7	7
(d) Gujarat	Rural	69	45	24	25	15	10
	Urban	57	29	23	24	7	17
	Unclassifiable	—	—	—	—	—	—
(e) Jammu & Kashmir	Rural	53	30	23	18	12	6
	Urban	2	2	—	33	17	16
	Unclassifiable	—	—	—	—	—	—
(f) Kerala	Rural	7	7	—	26	17	9
	Urban	2	—	2	2	2	—
	Unclassifiable	—	—	—	—	—	—
(g) Madhya Pradesh	Rural	346	131	215	38	21	17
	Urban	196	81	115	147	41	106
	Unclassifiable	—	—	—	1	—	1
(h) Madras	Rural	5	3	2	11	5	6
	Urban	7	7	—	19	4	15
	Unclassifiable	—	—	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX X-B (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(i) Maharashtra	Rural	131	96	35	11	3	8
	Urban	138	72	66	71	32	39
	Unclassifiable	2	-	2	-	-	-
(j) Mysore	Rural	5	5	-	-	-	-
	Urban	2	2	-	4	4	-
	Unclassifiable	-	-	-	-	-	-
(k) Orissa	Rural	1	1	-	7	5	2
	Urban	3	3	-	11	7	4
	Unclassifiable	-	-	-	-	-	-
(l) Punjab	Rural	36,390	5,254	31,136	1,221	688	533
	Urban	1,952	608	1,384	1,200	550	650
	Unclassifiable	245	27	218	3	2	1
(m) Uttar Pradesh	Rural	2,785	592	2,193	720	377	343
	Urban	609	201	408	1,100	480	620
	Unclassifiable	23	2	21	3	-	3
(n) West Bengal	Rural	17	10	7	20	11	9
	Urban	45	25	20	29	12	17
	Unclassifiable	-	-	-	-	-	-
(o) Delhi	Rural	373	77	296	17	2	15
	Urban	543	160	383	493	170	323
	Unclassifiable	9	6	3	3	1	2
(p) Himachal Pradesh	Rural	-	-	-	9	7	2

APPENDIX X-B (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
B. Countries in Asia beyond India (including U.S.S.R.)	35,997	19,471	16,526	4,600	2,403	2,197
(a) Burma	2	1	1	3	1	1
(b) China	1	—	1	—	—	—
(c) Nepal	14	11	3	78	69	9
(d) Pakistan	25,989	19,453	16,521	4,519	2,333	2,186
(e) Singapore, Malaya & British Borneo	1	1	—	—	—	—
C. Countries in Europe (Excluding U.S.S.R.)	—	—	—	—	—	—
D. Countries in Africa	1	1	—	—	—	—
(a) Elsewhere	1	1	—	—	—	—
E. Unclassified	4,697	2,607	2,090	63	40	23

APPENDIX XI
Mother Tongue (1961 Census)

S. No.	Mother Tongue	Total		
		Persons	Males	Females
All Mother Tongues		10,90,026	5,76,234	5,13,792
1.	Ahirwati	16,609	14,402	2,207
2.	Assamese	1	1	—
3.	Bengali	78	55	23
4.	Bihari	2	1	1
5.	Brajbhasha/Brajbhaka	3	3	—
6.	<i>English</i>	5	5	—
7.	Gujarati	513	138	375
8.	Kannada	7	6	1
9.	Kashmiri	5	3	2
10.	Khariboli	9,97,993	5,20,620	4,77,373
11.	Malayalam	44	26	18
12.	Malvi	118	87	31
13.	Marathi	625	515	110
14.	Marwari	267	158	109
15.	Mewari	46	33	13
16.	Mewati	17,050	10,498	6,552
17.	<i>Nepali</i>	27	23	4
18.	Oriya	440	224	216
19.	<i>Persian</i>	1	1	—
20.	Punjabi	35,433	18,638	16,795
21.	Rajasthani	173	99	74
22.	Sanskrit	10	2	8
23.	Sindhi	11,332	5,730	5,602
24.	Tamil	33	23	10
25.	Telugu	13	10	3
26.	Urdu	9,198	4,933	4,265

Note : Mother tongues italicised belong to countries outside the India continent.

APPENDIX XII

Bilingualism (1961 Census)

Mother Tongue	Total Speakers		Total No. of persons returned as speaking a language as subsidiary tongue		Subsidiary language
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
All languages	5,76,234	5,13,792	24,975	8,929	
1. Ahirwadi	14,402	2,207	1,621	108	English (M. 1,621, F. 108)
2. Assamese	1	-	1	-	Bengali (M. 1)
3. Bengali	55	23	39	10	Hindi (M. 24, F. 5), English (M. 13, F. 5), Urdu (M. 2)
4. Bihari	1	1	-	-	
5. Brajbhasha Brajbhaka	3	-	-	-	
6. English	5	-	4	-	Hindi (M. 4)
7. Gujarati	138	375	66	40	Hindi (M. 51, F. 34), English (M. 11, F. 5), Marathi (M. 2), Nepali (M. 1), Punjabi (F. 1), Urdu (M. 1)
8. Kannada	6	1	5	-	Hindi (M. 3), Marathi (M. 2)
9. Kashmiri	3	2	3	2	Hindi (M. 1, F. 2), Punjabi (M. 2)

APPENDIX XII (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
10. Khariboli	5,20,620	4,77,373	14,388	2,896	English (M. 9,828, F. 1,061), Punjabi (M. 1,935, F. 1,521), Urdu (M. 1,192, F. 125), Sindhi (M. 932, F. 85), Sanskrit (M. 428, F. 43), Gujarati (M. 31, F. 46), Arabic/Arbi (M. 13, F. 5), Bengali (M. 12, F. 4), Persian (M. 11), Marathi (M. 5, F. 3), Nepali (F. 2), Afghani/Kabuli/Pakhto/Pashto/Pathani (F. 1), Telugu (M. 1)
11. Malayalam	26	18	16	14	English (M. 8, F. 14), Hindi (M. 8)
12. Malvi	87	31	-	-	-
13. Marathi	515	110	189	47	Hindi (M. 101, F. 3), Punjabi (M. 65, F. 36), English (M. 21, F. 7), Gujarati (M. 2), Kannada (F. 1)
14. Marwari	158	109	6	2	English (M. 6), Punjabi (F. 2)
15. Mewari	33	13	-	-	-
16. Mewati	10,498	6,552	958	218	English (M. 664, F. 2), Urdu (M. 294, F. 216)
17. Nepali	23	4	16	2	Hindi (M. 14, F. 2), English (M. 2)
18. Oriya	224	216	61	96	Hindi (M. 60, F. 96), English (M. 1)
19. Persian	1	-	-	-	-

APPENDIX XII (Concl'd)

	1	2	3	4	5	6
20. Punjabi		18,638	16,795	4,844	3,265	Hindi (M. 4,179, F. 3,194), Urdu (M. 389, F. 13), English (M. 269, F. 50), Gujarati (M. 3, F. 4), Sindhi (M. 1, F. 4), Sanskrit (M. 2), Persian (M. 1)
21. Rajasthani		99	74	1	-	English (M. 1)
22. Sanskrit		2	8	2	8	Hindi (M. 2, F. 8)
23. Sindhi		5,730	5,602	1,097	839	Hindi (M. 976, F. 824), English (M. 76, F. 6), Urdu (M. 32), Gujarati (M. 9, F. 3), Punjabi (M. 4, F. 6)
24. Tamil		23	10	9	3	Hindi (M. 9, F. 1), English (F. 2)
25. Telugu		10	3	7	1	English (M. 4), Hindi (M. 3, F. 1)
26. Urdu		4,933	4,265	1,642	1,378	Hindi (M. 1,608, F. 1,358), Punjabi (M. 9, F. 19), English (M. 22, F. 1), Arabic/Arbi (M. 2), Gujarati (M. 1)

M= Males, F= Females.

APPENDIX XIII

Muslim Castes in the District before Independence

The Musalman Rajputs differed from their Hindu brethren in being more ready to take service outside Alwar. They maintained their old marriage rules so far as not to ally themselves with families of their own clan; and they sought their wives from, and gave their daughters to Musalman Rajputs of Haryana and elsewhere. They were regarded as distinct from Khanzadas, who, though of Rajput origin, had intermarried with several Musalman tribes.

KHANZADAS—In social rank the Khanzadas were far above the Meos, and though probably of more recent Hindu extraction, they were regarded by Powlett as better Musalmans. They observed no Hindu festivals, and would not acknowledge that they pay any respect to Hindu shrines. But Brahmans took part in their marriage contracts, and they observed some Hindu marriage ceremonies. Though generally as poor and ignorant as the Meos, they, unlike the latter, said their prayers, and did not let their women work in the fields.

They were not first-rate agriculturists, the seclusion of their women put them at a disadvantage as compared to most of other agricultural communities.

Some Khanzadas had emigrated eastward and taken to trade in the Gangetic cities, and soon lost all contacts with the Khanzadas of their origin.

The term *Khanzada* is probably derived from *Khanzad*, for it appears that Bahadur Nahar, the first of the race, mentioned in the Persian histories, associated himself with the turbulent slaves of Firoz Shah after the death of the latter, and, being a pervert, would contemptuously receive the name of *Khanzad* (slave) from his brethren.

The Khanzadas themselves indignantly repudiated this derivation, and said the word was *Khan Jadu* (or Lord Jadu), and was intended to render still nobler the name of the princely Rajput race from which they came.

APPENDIX IV

Folk Songs

बोय चल्या था भँवर जी ! पीपली, अजी कोई हो गई घेर घुमेर
 बैठन की रुत चाल्या, चाकरी जी, ।
 छोड़ बांध चल्या था भँवरजी बाछड़ी ओजी कोई हो गई सुरियल गाय,
 दोहन की रुत चाल्या चाकरी ।
 छोड़ चल्या था भँवर जी गोरड़ी अजी कोई हो गई भटक जवान,
 बिलसण की रुत चाल्या चाकरी जी, ।
 किन थारा कस दिया घुड़ला भँवर जी थारी किन कस दई जीन ।
 बाबाजी ने कस दिया म्हारा घुड़ला ।
 साथीड़ा ने कस दई जीन ।
 अजी ऐ मिस चाल्या चाकरी ।
 साथीड़ा की मरियो गोरड़ी जी
 अजी बाबाजी ने केर कहांगा अजी घरकी है मेढ़,
 दोहन के रुत चाल्या चाकरी ।
 ऊजड़ खेड़ा भँवर जी फिर बसे जी
 कोई निर्धनियां धन होय
 बीतो जोवन भँवर जी ना बावड़े जी

भात के समय का गीत

आज बागां में जी रिमभिम होवे, आयो मेरी मां को जायो वीर
 हीरा बन्ध ल्याओ चूंदरी, जे रे ओढूं तोरे मोती भड़पे,
 जे बुगचे धरू तो तड़पे जीव, सादी क्यूं न ल्याओ जूनड़ी ।
 तूं क्यों ओढे ना ए जीजी म्हारी चूंदड़ी जीवे तेरी मां को जायो
 वीर, तनै और मंगादे चूंदड़ी ।
 तेरी तो बघियो रे बीरा बेलड़ी, अमर रहे तेरा बीरा नांव,
 पंचों में रे तैं ऊंची करी ।

शाही के समय—निकासी

घूप पड़े घरती तपे बनड़ा, ए जी कोई तपे लखीनी बरात,
 घोड़ी डाट ले बनडा
 चलती घोड़ी ना डटे मामी, एजी कोई गोरड़ी जोहे सैं बाट,
 घोड़ी डाट ले बनडा
 तूं क्यों सैं लाडा उनमना बनड़ा, ए जी तेरो दादो जी तेरे साथ,
 घोड़ी डाट ले बनडा

CHAPTER IV AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

The district is situated in the rainier part of the State and as such agriculture is not as hazardous and unremunerative here as in the western parts of Rajasthan. In this district there is plenty of good soil which is suitable for a variety of crops. The rainfall is usually sufficient to support regular cultivation and some artificial irrigation is possible on account of the existence of rivers, tanks and wells. The 1961 Census revealed that as much as 81 per cent¹ of the total working population was engaged in agriculture.

LAND UTILIZATION

The following figures from the Statistical Abstracts of Rajasthan show the position of land utilization in the district:

('000 Hectares)

	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
1. Area according to Surveyor General of India	839	839	839	839	839	839
2. Area according to Village Papers	836	836	768	769	769	768
3. Forests	105	105	18	21	20	20
4. Land put to Non-Agricultural Uses	36	36	34	34	32	31
5. Barren & Unculturable Land	148	136	154	151	150	149
6. Permanent Pastures & Other Grazing Land	14	15	17	21	23	24
7. Land under Misc. Tree Crops & Groves	0.5	—	—	+	+	1
8. Culturable Waste	66	66	63	61	58	56
9. Fallow Land other than Current Fallows	8	8	7	8	7	6
10. Current Fallows	11	9	9	6	6	7
11. Net Area Sown	448	463	466	468	473	474
12. Area Sown More than Once	144	142	150	152	157	116
13. Total Cropped Area	592	605	616	620	630	590

1. Persons working as cultivators and agricultural labourers.

+ Negligible

It would be seen that about 70 per cent of the total geographical area of the district was cultivated in 1962-63. Culturable waste accounted for about 9 per cent of the total cultivated area. Area cropped more than once, amounted to about 25 per cent of the total cultivated area. Forests occupied only about two per cent of the total area of the district. About one per cent of the total cultivated area lay as current fallow and about the same area, as fallows other than current fallow.

The quantum of culturable waste land has been continuously declining over the years. Thus from 66 thousand hectares in 1958-59 it had been reduced to 56 thousand hectares in 1962-63. No difficulty is experienced in reclaiming forest land as it is easily cultivated and gives good returns. Alkaline lands, however, present some problem as no gypsum is available and if some is imported, it becomes uneconomic for the cultivators. Organic or green manures have to be used to fertilize the light alkaline soils. This is a rather slow process. The manures have to be applied year by year and it takes some time before the land can be said to have been reclaimed.

The following table shows the extent of total cultivated area in the erstwhile State of Alwar in certain years since 1876-77.

Year	Total Cultivated Area in Hectares
1876-77	3,39,579
1901	3,53,329
1922-23	3,49,269
1933-34	3,81,093
1943-44	4,08,910

IRRIGATION

Irrigation By Sources

The principal means of irrigation in the district are wells, though small areas are served by canals and tanks also. The preponderance of wells as a means of irrigation can be gauged from the fact that in 1962-63 as much as about 78 per cent of the total irrigated area of the district, was served by wells alone.

The table below shows the area irrigated by various sources.¹
(Heactares)

Years	Canals	Tanks	Wells and Tube Wells	Others	Total
1957-58	—	3,579	39,152	206	42,936
1958-59	—	4,582	40,769	20	45,371
1959-60	—	4,290	53,274	14	57,568
1960-61	9,894	536	52,447	109	62,986
1961-62	23,048	590	40,582	219	64,439
1962-63	44,469	225	20,196	104	64,994

The following table gives an idea of the percentage of irrigated area to the cultivated area during selected years from the last quarter of the nineteenth century upto 1962-63:

Year	Total Cultivated Area ('000 Hectares)	Percentage of Irrigated Area to Total Cropped Area
1876-77	340	23.3
1899-01	353	27.9
1922-23	349	27.0
1933-34	381	22.9
1943-44	409	23.9
1950-51	463	25.4
1956-57	621	7.4
1960-61	620	10.11
1962-63	590	10.92

TANKS—The history of the development of tanks in the district along with short descriptions of the important bunds has been given in chapter I. Here their advantages visa-vis the wells are discussed.

The tanks prevent denudation of the country caused by the gushing run-off of the rain waters. The precious soil which the water carries and which otherwise must find its way to rivers and seas is deposited in the beds of the tanks. Secondly, tanks improve the sub-soil storage of water. Thirdly, the tanks improve supply of

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan Yearly Volumes* 1958 onwards.

water in the wells. It is well known that wells which previously ran dry in summer, come to have a permanent supply of water after the construction of a tank in the neighbourhood. It is difficult to assess the distance upto which tanks extend this benefit to the surrounding wells but in some cases it may extend to a few miles. Fourthly, by assuring a sufficient supply of water to agriculturists, they help cultivation of better crops and improve yield. Lastly, in the case of submerging tanks, the nature of the submerged area is converted from *barani* to *dahri*. Also, in the case of storage tanks, the commanded area can be assessed at a higher rate, than the rate which would have applied, had there been no tanks.

Given these advantages of tanks, the wells have their own importance. They assure the irrigation of a minimum area even during the years of scanty rainfall. From financial point of view also, wells give a better percentage of return to the government. However, in a place like Alwar district where wells depend so much upon tanks for water supply and where the sub-soil water level must be maintained as high as possible, tanks are indispensable.¹

The bunds in the district can be divided into three types, viz., Submerging, Storage, and Diversion.

The primary function of a submerging tank is to store water which is soaked into the soil. Such tanks are generally shallow and by the time sowing season starts the tank bed gets dry on the surface. The continuous submergence of land makes it well suited for the cultivation of better and finer types of crops without any further irrigation. Most of the bunds in the district are of this type.

The storage tank, as the name itself denotes, is meant to store rain-water which can be utilized for irrigation during *rabi* season. Any land that may come out of submergence inside the tank bed is cultivated and gives additional revenue. Such types of bund are costly to construct but are of greater value. There are very few bunds of this type in the district. Some deserving mention are : Jey Samand, Mangalsar, Deoti, Siliserh, Reni (big), Reni (small) and Harsora.

Diversion tank is meant to change the course of water and make it spread over the fields instead of rushing towards the *nala*-bed. Atariya tank is a good example of this kind of tanks.

1. These views about the individual and comparative utility of wells and tanks have been expressed in *A Report on the Possibilities of the Development of Irrigation & Agriculture in Alwar State*, part I, 1945.

There are two systems of bunds in this district. One, the series system and other, single unit system. Lachhmangarh and Kishangarh tahsils have bunds which can be cited as good examples of the series system. The water from the overflow of one bund goes to the next bund down below and this process continues. This system, though profitable is dangerous also as a breach in an upper tank may cause breaches in other tanks also which are situated below the breached one.

WELLS AND TUBE WELLS—At the beginning of this century, there were about 15,000 wells in the *khalsa* area of the district. Their number in the whole of district for some recent years is shown below:

Year	Wells in use		Constructed during the year	Wells out of use	
	Tube wells	Old wells		for one or more years	Others
1950-51	6	15,961	63	829	3,130
1956-57	44	19,081	525	1,876	3,539
1958-59	109	18,827	1,016	2,729	3,876
1959-60	114	19,529	516	2,787	4,144
1960-61	45	18,748	416	3,013	4,156
1961-62	48	19,260	542	2,975	4,602
1962-63	1,111	19,542	1,093	2,931	4,140

The number of wells for some selected years since 1876-77 is given below by way of comparison:

Year	Number of <i>pucca</i> wells in use	Number of <i>Dehris</i> & <i>Dhinklis</i>
1876-77	10,780	2,672
1901	16,450	7,066
1922-23	17,535	3,272
1933-34	16,194	1,953
1943-44	18,468	3,114

The various kinds of wells in use are:—(1) *Kothi*, in which a masonry cylinder of stone or bricks is first built and then gradually sunk to the required level, a small cylinder of wood (*chakk* or *bacha*) being sometimes inserted as a foundation for the masonry to rest upon. (2) *Nalcha*, where the soil is first excavated to the required depth and the masonry cylinder built up from below. (3) *Santhara* or *Korapra*, where the well is first dug out, often through loose stone and a rough lining of undressed stone, uncemented or cemented only with mud, is built up from below. (4) *Papra*, where a stratum of stone or solid rock bars access to the spring level, and this has to be cut through, often by blasting till water is reached, after which the sides are smoothed and dressed and the upper portion is lined for greater stability. (5) *Kachcha* wells, which have no lining of masonry or stone and can only be sunk where the subsoil is fairly firm and stable. (6) *Kachcha-Pucca* wells have from 10 to 20 feet of masonry at the top, and this adds to their stability. (7) *Dhers* and *Dhinklis* are small *kachcha* wells which are sunk in low or flooded lands and in the bed of or close to *nalas* where water is near the surface. The main difference between them is that the *Dher* is worked like ordinary wells by cattle, the *Dhinkli* by manual labour. They are both chiefly a temporary resource, rarely last for more than a year or two and are most numerous in years of drought. They are the chief source of irrigation for the class of land recorded as temporary *Chahi*. The first two kinds of wells (*Kothi* and *Santhara*) are the most common. They are almost universal in the eastern and northern tahsils, but are rare in the hilly tracts of the south and south-west. They are expensive, but at the same time, the most permanent kind, and as they tap the spring level they are the least liable to failure in a drought.

The *Santhara* and *Papra* wells are very common in Rajgarh and Thana Ghazi and in the hilly portions of Alwar and Bansur tahsils. They cost less than masonry wells, as already explained, are dependant largely for their supply on the filtration of the local hill drainage, and hence they are the first to run dry. To improve the water supply the well has to be sunk deeper by blasting the rock below with gunpowder, and even this device, though laborious and expensive, is often unsuccessful.

Kachcha and *Kachcha-Pucca* wells are numerous in Bansur, and fairly common in Alwar, Thana Ghazi, Behror and Tijara.

During the Settlement by Michael O'Dwyer (1894–1901) the wells were carefully classified according to the varying qualities of the water which are distinguished by well recognised local terms; the result of the classification by tahsils, is given in the appendix 'A' at the end of the chapter.

The most popular and time tested method of lifting water from wells is the *lao-charas*, the leathern bucket. A pair of bullocks is yoked to one end of the rope whose other end is hitched to the *charas* and used to lower it upto the water table in the well. When the bucket is filled, the bullocks are driven down the ramp so that the *charas* is lifted gradually until it reaches the well mouth where the bucket empties itself into a trough whence channels lead the water into the fields.

Persian wheels were tried about 1935-36 but the main difficulty in their utilization was the great depth of the water table, usually 90 to 100 feet in most areas. The buckets of the persian wheel used to get too heavy and entangled with each other at such great depths.

After partition, a number of engines to pump out water were installed with government assistance on the lands of displaced persons who came from Pakistan. These also could not succeed much, largely due to the fact that workshop facilities at convenient distance were not available for their repairs.

At a number of places tube wells under the Community Development Programme were also tried in 1952-53-54 but these too did not succeed. Lack of workshop facilities and the heavy investment on them were responsible for the failure. Tenants whose lands came under the irrigation were very sceptical about forming cooperative societies and taking over the wells. Only one such cooperative was formed in 1955 in Shahbad of Tijara tahsil but it also did not work.

Some villages have now been electrified and electric pumps have begun to be used in small numbers for lifting water from wells.

Committee on Irrigation

A committee was appointed by the Government of the former Alwar State in 1944 to "examine and report on the possibilities of agricultural extension and improvement in the present methods of irrigation and agriculture in Alwar State." The Committee reported in 1945 and devoted a separate volume of its report to the problem of irrigation.

About tanks the Committee concluded that their condition in the State was "not very satisfactory". Out of a total of 142 bunds 42 lay breached. The total catchment area intercepted by the breached bunds was 1,010 sq. km. (390 square miles) as against an area of 4294 sq. km. (1,658.7 square miles) intercepted by all the bunds. Similarly,

the total storage capacity of the breached bunds was 803 Mcft. against the total storage capacity of 6,983 Mcft. of all bunds combined. The loss to the State revenue due to 42 bunds lying breached was calculated at Rs. 16,071.

The Committee inspected all important tanks and made recommendations individually in the case of 77 tanks. Their recommendations about tanks and bunds can be broadly divided into three categories. Firstly, "Improvement of the existing irrigation works which are in good condition but need improvement either to increase their efficiency or for their structural safety". Thirty such works were recommended with the following implications:

Approximate cost of proposals Rs. 6,12,500. area likely to be benefited Hectares/3797 = *Bighas*/15,010. Likely increase in annual revenue Rs. 45,030.

Secondly, out of the 42 breached tanks, abandonment of three was recommended. The repairs to the remaining 39 bunds were expected to cost Rs. 4,28,940 with resultant benefit to 4488 hectare (17,743 *bighas* of land and a likely increase in the State revenue of Rs. 31,915. These 39 tanks had a total storage capacity of 778.8 Mcft. of water and a total catchment area of 381.1 square miles.

Thirdly, it recommended the construction of 19 new bunds whose likely cost of construction was Rs. 8,49,000. The area to be benefited was estimated at 4,174 hectares (16,500 *bighas*) with a resultant increase in the revenue to the tune of Rs. 49,500.

About the scope for future development of bunds, the Committee observed that the "process of constructing bunds has been going on for so long a time that most of the best available sites where a reasonable spread of water was possible with a moderate dam have already been utilized."

Another difficulty, as explained by the Committee, experienced in selecting sites for new bunds was that the construction of bunds on the main streams "now prevents the construction of bunds on the tributaries, as supply of water in that case, in the main bunds, would be reduced."

The Committee also recognized the importance of wells for irrigation and accordingly, concluded that extension of well irrigation was "desirable and possible and the extension should be concentrated

in parts of land which are in the vicinity either of tanks or are close to streams, that is, where the supplies to the sub-soil water level are well maintained by means of percolation from the tank or the streams." The Committee recommended that a "sum of Rs. 2 lakh per year may be set apart for being advanced as *taccavi*, free of interest, recoverable in easy instalments; say in 20 years. Rs. 1,000/- may be advanced for one well in 4 instalments as the work may progress. This will enable the construction of 200 wells per year and if at an average 15 bighas may be taken as irrigated area from a well, 3,000 bighas (759 hectares) *chahi* area may be added every year¹."

The Committee noticed that in many of the wells the supply of water was deficient and there was possibility of increasing the yield by doing verticle or side boring. In this connection, the Committee also recommended the appointment of a Special Officer in-charge of development of well irrigation and boring operations.

An attempt was also made to estimate the immediate demand for new wells, and the figure of 200 was arrived at. But this did not seem to indicate the actual need as "probably the *Zamindars* were under the impression that the wells would have to be sunk by them from their own resources. It is therefore, safe to assume that the real need is for a much larger number of wells to be sunk in the various parts of the State, especially Mundawar, Behror, Tijara and Alwar."

About tube-wells the Committee felt that experimental tube-wells may be tried to investigate this possibility in different parts of the State and this question should be got thoroughly examined by an expert on tube-well irrigation.

As regards conservation of rain water in the fields, the Committee endorsed the views of F. F. Ferguson, Chief Engineer of the then Jodhpur State who had come to Alwar and had suggested the construction of contour dams.

The Committee also brought to notice whatever perennial flow was available through Ruparel river. the small springs at Narayni and Talvraksha, the Pratapgarh *nala*, and the *nala* which is formed after the Mangalsar and Mansarowar *nalas* are combined, and recommended detailed examination of the potentialities of these flows.

1. *A Report on the Possibilities of the Development of Irrigation and Agriculture in Alwar State*, 1945, Part I, p. 141.

Irrigation by Crops

A very large extent of irrigated area in 1962-63 was claimed by food crops (excluding sugarcane). The cash crops which received the benefit of irrigation were sugarcane and cotton. Some area devoted to the cultivation of other crops also was irrigated. The actual figures of irrigation by crops are as follows :

Name of the Crop	Units Hectores						
	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Food crops (other than sugarcane including pulses)	46,119	47,083	48,233	55,543	57,958	58,490	59,177
Sugarcane	158	147	149	213	310	293	226
Cotton	6	8	12	5	1	1	3
Others	3,774	3,642	3,060	1,807	4,717	5,655	5,548
Total	60,155	50,881	51,454	57,568	62,986	64,439	64,994

The figures showing irrigation by crops and sources of water supply convey the extent to which the agriculturist must depend upon the vagaries of nature for the maturity of his crops. In 1962-63, only 10.92 per cent of the net cropped area received any irrigation. This shows that almost ninety per cent of crops must perish in case of a complete failure of the monsoon, which fortunately is a rare occurrence in this part of the State. The tahsil of Lachhmangarh had the greatest well-irrigated area, though from the point of view of the total area under irrigation, Rajgarh topped the list.

CONTEMPLATED IRRIGATION PROJECTS—Some projects are at present under survey and certain others are to be taken up for survey in near future, according to information supplied by the Assistant Engineer, Irrigation, Survey and Investigation Sub-division, Bharatpur under whose jurisdiction Alwar district falls for this purpose. These projects are as follows :

Name of the Project	Situation	
	Latitude	Longitude
1. Sabi	27° 52'N	76° 22'E
2. Londa Nala	27° 38'N	76° 52'E
3. Sabi Beri	27° 19'N	76° 31'E
4. Chori Basai	27° 45'N	76° 47'E
5. Bhagova Inchara ka bund	27° 48'N	76° 41'E

AGRICULTURE

Soils

The soils of the district can broadly be divided into four classes, viz., Loam, Sandy loam, Sandy, and Clay loam.

Loam soil has a good capacity to retain and conserve moisture and plant nutrition. This retentive quality of the soil makes it suitable for most crops. It is also easy to cultivate. This type of soil is found in parts of Alwar, Govindgarh, Kathumar, Behror and in some parts of Thana Ghazi. Sandy loam soils have lesser retention capacity and their value to the agriculturist depends mostly upon availability of irrigation. Similarly, sandy soils retain very little water and plant food and as such have low utility for the agriculturist. Such soils are found in Kotkasim, Tijara, Behror, Mandawar and Kishangarh tahsils. Clay loam soils are found in the beds of tanks of Rajgarh, Alwar and Lachhmangarh tahsils. The clay loam soils are difficult to plough when they are either too wet or too dry.

The clay loam is suitable for, among other crops, gram, wheat and maize while loam can be expected to support, besides these three, *jwar* and *urad* too. Sandy loam grows wheat, barley, *jwar*, *moong*, *sarson*, potato and vegetables. The sandy soil is suitable for *bajra* and *moth*.

According to local classification, the soils of the district fall into three broad natural categories, *chiknot*, *mattiyar* and *bhoor*. *Chiknot* is a stiffish clay which, though somewhat difficult to work, yields the heaviest crops. It is found throughout the district except in the tahsils of Tijara and Behror. It is most common in Thana Ghazi, Alwar, Lachhmangarh and Rajgarh tahsils. *Mattiyar* is a loamy soil, easier to work than *chiknot* but requiring more manure. This soil is found everywhere except in Tijara and Bansur tahsils. In the eastern tahsils, it forms about seven-eighth of their total area. The *bhoor* is most common in Tijara and Bansur. Taking the district as a whole, 15 per cent of the soil falls in the category of *chiknot*, nearly 62 per cent in *mattiyar* and the rest, in *bhoor*.

The settlement classification divides the soil according to means of irrigation. The various classes are *chahi* or well irrigated, *dahri*, i. e., land usually or occasionally flooded from the various hill torrents or irrigation dams or benefited by hill drainage (also called *nahari*) and *barani* or land without irrigation.

The proportions of these natural and settlement (artificial) classes of land to the total *Khalsa* area of Alwar have been given by Michael O'Dwyer in his *Final Report on the Settlement of Alwar*. (1901) as follows :¹

	Proportion to Total Cultivation									
	Artificial classes					Natural classes				
	Chahi	Nahri	Khatli	Barani	Total	Chik-not	Matti- yar	Bho- or I	Bho- or II	Total
Kishangarh	20	10	—	70	100	14	66	16	4	100
Ramgarh	19	27	—	54	100	27	60	9	4	100
Govindgarh	24	4	—	72	100	8	87	4	1	100
Lachhmangarh	19	20	—	61	100	27	61	9	3	100
Tijara	13	7	—	80	100	—	33	45	22	100
Behror	11	—	1	88	100	—	60	37	3	100
Mandawar	17	—	1	82	100	5	62	30	3	100
Katumbur	19	10	—	71	100	8	85	7	—	100
Rajgarh	37	10	—	53	100	18	73	7	2	100
Alwar	16	8	—	76	100	27	64	8	1	100
Bansur	22	1	1	76	100	4	32	40	24	100
Grand Total	45	7	—	47	100	37	55	6	2	100

CROPS

Cereals

BAJRA (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)—This is a *kharif* crop and is cultivated throughout the district. In fact, it commands the greatest share, almost 50 per cent, of land under cereals and millets. The principal *bajra* growing tahsils are the sandy areas like Kishangarh, Tijara, Bansur and Behror. The least important is Rajgarh. If the crop is intended for fodder, seed is applied at the rate of two to three seers per acre. The seed rate in case of grain cultivation is three to four

1. The area of Alwar State at that time was 3,192 square miles of which 2,392 square miles was *Khalsa* or revenue paying (O'Dwyer, *op. cit.*, p. 3).

seers. Tillage and soil preparation for it is done between the end of March and end of April. Preparation for sowing begins with the first fall of regular monsoon which is generally at the end of June. Thus the sowing period for *Bajra* extends from late June to the third week of July. No irrigation is done and only farm-yard manure is applied. Inter-culture is required only once between the fourth week of August and mid-September. The crop takes about three months to mature and is harvested between the end of September and the end of October depending upon when it was sown.

The famous variety of *Jakhrana bajra* is sown in the district and is exported to other places of the State. Threshing of *bajra* is done after *rabi* sowing till which time the stuff is stocked in heaps properly covered with grass at the top.

JWAR (*Andropogon sorghum*)—This is sown completely as a *kharif* crop. While, like *bajra*, *jwar* also is cultivated throughout the district, the contribution of Bansur and Tijara is rather insignificant, the important tahsils in this respect being Rajgarh, Alwar and Lachhmangarh. *Jwar* also is cultivated both for food and fodder. In the former case the seed is applied at the rate of five to eight seers and in latter, at the rate of eight to ten seers. The traditional practice is to broadcast the seed but now line sowing is being adopted. Tillage, soil preparation, sowing and interculture is done as in the case of *bajra*; manuring is generally not done. This also is a rain fed crop. It takes rather long time in maturing, i.e., about four or four and half months. The crop is therefore ready for harvest between November to mid-December.

Jwar grain is used by the poorer sections of community as food while the stalks (*Karabi*) are used as fodder.

Next to *bajra*, *jwar* claims the most extensive cultivation. Of the total area under *jwar*, nearly one-third is claimed by Alwar tahsil alone.

MAIZE (*Zea mays*)—This is another *kharif* crop and is grown mainly in the tahsils of Rajgarh. Thana Ghazi and Alwar. Tijara, Behror and Mandawar have but insignificant maize cultivation. There are two types of maize, viz., yellow and white. The former variety is grown for grain while the latter is grown under irrigation near towns for sale while the crop is still in the cob-stage. Seed for maize cultivation is applied at the rate of six to eight seers. Tillage and soil

preparation are almost like *bajra* and *jwar*, though fields are generally manured. Irrigation is done when rain fails. Inter-culture is done between the end of August and mid-September. The seed is sown about the same time as *Bajra* and crop is harvested between the end of September and mid-November. Early maize for green cobs is sown under irrigation in April-May and stalks are used for fodder.

WHEAT (*Triticum sativum*)—This *rabi* crop is cultivated throughout the district and occupies about one-sixth of the total area under cereals and millets. Kishangarh, Lachhmangarh and Alwar are the most important wheat producing areas of the district. The sandy parts naturally are unable to contribute much in wheat cultivation as this is a finer grain. Tillage and soil preparation for wheat is done in two stages. First, between 20th April and 10th May fallow fields are ploughed and then they are prepared for sowing between 10th September and 15th November. It requires 10 to 15 cart loads of farm yard manure and one and a half maunds each of nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers per acre. The sowing starts after *Diwali* (in late October) and extends upto mid-December. The sowing is done in lines with the help of a bamboo drill which is attached behind the plough. About three-quarters of a maund to one maund of wheat is required per acre. The crop requires about six waterings. First, between mid-October and mid-November when the fields are watered before sowing and the operation is called *Palewa*. After sowing the first watering is done by the end of December, second by the end of January, third by the end of February and the fourth by mid-March followed by a fifth operation at the end of March wherever required. Weeding and hoeing is done in January and the crop is harvested between 10th April and 15th May.

BARLEY (*Hordeum vulgare*)—This is also a *rabi* crop and has a wide cultivation, the widest being in tahsils of Rajgarh, Alwar, Lachhmangarh, Behror and Kishangarh. The extent of barley cultivation in the district is less than that of *jwar*, *Bajra* and wheat. The tillage, soil preparation, seed rate, inter-culture, sowing period, etc., are the same as in the case of wheat. It requires one or two waterings less than wheat. The crop matures a fortnight before wheat. Barley is also sown mixed with gram.

Other Cereals

RICE (*Oriza sativa*)—Rice has a rather patchy cultivation in this district in as much as it is not sown in all tahsils and even in the

ones where it is sown, the extent of such cultivation is small. Rice is sown only as an autumn crop. If transplanted, the seed rate is 10 to 15 seers per acre and if scattered broadcast, 25 to 40 seers. Sowing period is June-July. Irrigation is required four to six times depending upon the nature of soil, the quantity of rainfall and the irrigation facilities available. Inter-culture is needed twice or thrice and harvesting period is October-November.

Some other cereals and small millets are sown both during *rabi* and *kharif* seasons over small areas in some parts of the district.

PULSES—Pulses also have a fairly wide cultivation in the district. Gram (*Cicer arictinum*) alone claims about four-fifths of the total area under pulses. Alwar, Lachhmangarh and Behror are among the important areas of gram cultivation. Some other *rabi* pulses are also sown generally throughout the district. Among *kharif* pulses, *tur* (*Cejanns Indicus* or *Arhar*) is cultivated in every tahsil though Mandawar. Thana Ghazai, Behror, Tijara and Bansur are but unimportant contributors. *Tur* being a *kharif* crop is sown in July-August. Seed is required at the rate of six to eight seers per acre. Tillage and soil preparation are like other *kharif* crops. Irrigation is not required and interculture not done. Harvesting is done in December for early varieties and in March-April for late varieties.

Other *kharif* pulses have about nine times greater cultivation. Among these *urad*, *moong* and *moth* are important. *Urad* is grown mixed with *jwar* in Rajgarh, Thana Ghazi and Lachhmangarh. *Moong* and *moth* are the crops of the sandy areas mainly and are sown mixed with *bajra*. Gram is sown from the beginning to third week of October. Seed is applied at the rate of 15 to 20 seer per acre. Tillage and soil preparation is in two stages. First, like wheat and barley and second from late-September to mid-October. It is generally sown in *barani* land unless grown with wheat or barley. Interculture is not done and the crop is harvested from the third week of March to the second week of April.

Other Crops

Sugarcane (*Saccharum officinarum*) is grown in the tahsils of Rajgarh, Alwar, Lachhmangarh, Thana Ghazi mainly and on very small chunks in Kishangarh. Mandawar, Behror, Tijara and Bansur. The crop is not grown extensively. Soil preparation and tillage is done in

two stages between the third week of December and mid-February. Sowing is done from late February upto the middle of May. As many as eight to twelve irrigations are required depending upon the nature of soil and weather conditions. Interculture is needed thrice, in April, June and August. The crop can be harvested between mid-October and mid-March depending upon the date of sowing and the nature of the seed used. If monsoon rains are not adequate, an additional irrigation is done in September.

Among condiments and spices, turmeric, ginger, coriander seed, chillies, cumin seed and aniseed are generally produced throughout the district.

Fruits and vegetables, sown generally throughout the district, are concentrated mainly near the towns of Alwar and Rajgarh where the soil is especially suited for their cultivation and water is available for irrigation. In fact, the bund of Siliserh was constructed mainly with a view to providing water for gardens of Alwar town. There are a number of such gardens at Alwar and Rajgarh, both under the management of the government and private agencies. The principal fruits grown in Alwar are mango, papaya and guava and in Rajgarh, mango, (*Mangifera indica*) lemon, (*Citrus limonia*) and Jamun. Ramgarh and Tijara are other places growing fruits, the varieties produced being plums and apples which are exported to other places in the State and to Uttar Pradesh and Delhi.

Vegetables like potato, *singhara*, sweet potato, onions, cauliflower, cabbage, tomato, brinjal, lady finger, green chillies, etc. are cultivated near the towns. Besides meeting local demand, these are exported to other districts also.

OILSEEDS—Groundnut (*Arachis hypogea*) has a small cultivation and castor seed almost nil. Sesamum (*Sesamum indicum*) is cultivated throughout the district though on very small patches in Behror, Tijara and Bansur. Rape and mustard claim the largest share of area under oil seeds and are very important produce in the district.

Linseed (*Linum usitatissimum*) is grown on a very small area. Some other oilseeds are sown throughout the district.

FIBRES—Among this class of crops, cotton (*Gossypium herbaceum* and *hirtum*) cultivation is negligible. Sunn (indigenous variety) occupies small lands in all tahsils.

DYES AND TANNING MATERIALS—These have no cultivation save for small pieces devoted for such crops out of fancy.

DRUGS AND NARCOTICS—Cultivation of tobacco is limited, and scattered in all tahsils.

FODDER CROPS—These are grown extensively throughout the district and occupy an area almost equal to that under wheat and maize combined.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—The implements used by the agriculturist are mostly the old types which were used by his forefathers. There is nothing strikingly different in these implements as compared to those used by the agriculturists of other districts in the State.

The principal of these, of course, is the plough. The wooden plough still holds much ground, though the iron variety too, is now becoming popular. The common agriculturist's preference for the wooden plough stems mainly from two causes. Firstly, it can be manufactured and serviced locally, and secondly, it imposes a lesser strain on the animal behind it. However, the iron plough, too, has its advantages viz., durability and power to turn more earth and therefore, those who can afford it are now gradually replacing their wooden ploughs with the iron ones.

The seed drill is also like the plough but lighter than it. Most seed drills in use in the district, are made of bamboo and are called *nai*. but here also the iron drill (*ore*) is now coming in vogue gradually.

The hand-hoe is an iron implement with a long bamboo handle and is used for interculture. The principal harvesting implement is *daranti* (sickle). The irrigation implement (*lao charas*) has been described earlier.

Improvements are now being tried in these implements. For example, the iron plough and iron seed drill are gradually replacing their wooden fore-runners, the persian wheel is being used for lifting water from wells and motors are being installed on some other wells for pumping the water up into the irrigation channels. The mould board iron plough has a wooden beam and handle. All other parts are of iron. It is being fabricated in the district itself. This implement which cuts and turns the soil at the same time, has become very popular in Alwar, Ramgarh, Lachhmangarh and Rajgarh tahsils.

A new implement which is being popularised through departmental efforts is the *triphali*, which as the name suggests, has three iron blades and makes three furrows simultaneously. It is at present being used by a few agriculturists only but looking to its obvious advantages, it is likely to become popular soon.

Tractors, which are generally suggestive of and economical only for large scale farming operations are in use in a rather small number, but that their number is on the increase is a hopeful sign.

The following numbers of improved implements were purchased or distributed by governmental agencies during some previous years:

Year	Number of implements purchased or distributed
1956-57	30
1957-58	433
1958-59	1,426
1959-60	1,620
1960-61	2,906
1961-62	9,414

The total numbers of the various types of implements in use in the district, are shown in the table below:

Name of the implement.	1950-51	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
1. Ploughs					
(a) Wooden	89,824	94,078	99,131	97,129	—
(b) Iron	215	998	3,020	2,289	96,736
2. Carts	23,370	26,920	26,594	30,187	32,430
3. Oil Engines	208	78	33	112	123
4. Electric Pumps	19	8	81	56	23
5. Tractors	21	43	61	86	109
6. Cane Crushers					
(a) Power driven	80	19	26	3	89
(b) Bullock driven	114	80	52	80	
7. <i>Ghanis</i> with crushing capacity					
(a) less than 5 seers	232	193	146	124	505
(b) above 5 seers	28	32	—	—	
8. Persian wheels	—	—	—	—	528

SEEDS—Efforts are being made to increase the use of improved variety of seeds for as many crops as possible. But it has so far not been possible to do so in the case of all crops, evidently, due to the shortage of multiplication farms. During the Second Five Year Plan, improved wheat seed (C-591) and *bajra* (*jakhra*) were available for distribution. In 1958-59, about 3,000 maunds of the above mentioned variety of wheat seed had to be imported from Kotkapura (Punjab) in order to supplement other sources of supply. Now the different varieties of seeds distributed are RS 31-1 for wheat, RS 17 for barley and RS 10 for gram. All these varieties have been developed at the Government Farm at Durgapura near Jaipur. A maize variety developed at Bassi Farm and the local *jakhra bajra* seed is also distributed. During the last two years the following quantities of the various seeds were distributed.

Seed	(Maunds)	
	1961-62	1962-63
<i>Bajra</i> (<i>Jakhra</i>)	904	320
Maize (<i>Bassi</i> Selected)	50	166
Wheat (RS 31-1)	13,397	8,132
Barley (RS 17)	1,014	430
Gram (RS 10)	1,825	1,427

SEED STORES—As the work of seed distribution is done through the Panchayat Samitis, each one of the Samitis in the district (there are 14), has a seed store. There is also a seed store at the district headquarters, making a total of 15 seed stores for the district.

SEED FARMS—In order to overcome the shortage of improved seeds, three seed multiplication farms have been set up in the district for multiplication of the seeds of wheat, barley and gram. These farms in all, have a total area of 400 acres. Some particulars about each of these are given below :

Location	Area	Date of opening	Distance from Alwar
Mauipur	200 acres	October 22, 1959	28 miles
Tinkiruri	100 acres	November 27, 1959	23 miles
Nowganwa	100 acres	June 12, 1962 (date of taking over)	20 miles

The farm at Nowganwa has been purchased from the army for Rs. 1 lakh.

MANURES—In the sandy soils, there is a general deficiency of organic matter which is overcome by the application of farm yard manure and also by use of green manure crops by turning them into the soil.

Farm yard manure is generally used by the cultivators in every crop, as far as possible, except gram. Night soil manure is available in the towns of Alwar and Rajgarh and it is applied mostly to vegetable cultivation. But as the municipal committees at these places are unable to cope with the heavy demand, bigger panchayats are also encouraged to prepare and distribute night soil compost.

Chemical fertilizers like Amonium Sulphate, Amonium Sulphate Nitrate, Urea and Superphosphate are being used by cultivators for irrigated crops and vegetables. The agriculturists have now come to understand increasingly, the advantages of these fertilizers. They are now taking steadily to their use. Such fertilizers are distributed through Panchayat Samitis by the Agriculture Department. The following quantities were distributed during the last two years :

Name of fertilizer	(Tons)	
	1961-62	1962-63
Amonium Sulphate	397	398
Amonium Sulphate Nitrate	132	145
Cal. Amon. Nitrate	144	216
Urea	45	14
Superphosphate	164	129

GREEN MANURING—Green manuring also is being encouraged. The cultivators have realised its value in sandy soils as well as in sandy loam and loam soils. *Sanai* and *guar* are the principal manure crops. About 13,000 acres of land is every year devoted to green manure crops.

COMPOST PITS—The number of compost pits in each Panchayat Samiti during 1962-63 was as follows : Kishangarh 362, Lachhmangarh 636, Tijara 268, Mandawar 103, Kotkasim 1,478, Bansur 3,520, Thana Ghazi 534, Rajgarh 55, Behror 325, Nimrana 401, Reni 53 and Kathumar 51.

CROP ROTATION—The practice of crop rotation is followed both in *kharif* and *rabi* cultivation. Some of the prevalent forms of crop rotation are given below :

- (a) Maize for cobs—Cauliflower—Wheat.
- (b) Maize—Wheat—Vegetables.
- (c) *Jwar*—Gram.
- (d) Fallow—*Sarson*.
- (e) *Bajra*—Wheat or Barley (on irrigated lands).
- (f) *Sarson*—*Jwar* or Maize or *Bajra*.
- (g) Fallow—Wheat.
- (h) Green manure—Wheat.

MIXED CROPPING—The following pattern of mixed cropping is found in the district :

- (a) Wheat—Barley called *Gojara*.
- (b) Barley—Gram called *Rejhar*.
- (c) Wheat—Gram called *Gochani*.

Besides these, *jwar* is combined with *guar* and *bajra*; *guar* and *moth* are also sown together.

CROP PESTS AND DISEASES—The crops are attacked by a large number of pests and diseases. While the agriculturists have some traditional remedies like magic lantern light traps for insect control during monsoon, these by themselves, are hardly sufficient to control their menace. Scientific remedies are therefore, now applied more and more to save the crops. The diseases and pests of various crops are given in the appendices at the end of the chapter.

The plant protection machinery in the district consists of teams trained in plant protection activities. There are five units distributed in the district as shown below :

Station of the Unit	Panchayat Samitis under jurisdiction
Alwar	Kishangarh, Umrain
Thana Ghazi	Rajgarh, Reni, Thana Ghazi
Lachhmangarh	Kathumar, Ramgarh, Lachhmangarh
Behror	Behror, Bansur, Nimrana, Mandawar
Tijara	Tijara, Kotkasim

The unit at Alwar works under the District Agriculture Officer and is led by a Plant Protection Assistant who in a way is the co-ordinator of all plant protection work in the district. Other units are stationed at the headquarters of Panchayat Samitis and work under the supervision of Plant Protection Supervisor.

Even though the idea of scientific plant protection has now been accepted by the farmer, the government continues to grant subsidy for the various insecticides and pesticides. The rate of subsidy at present is 25 per cent. Technical help is rendered by the plant protection unit of the area. Their equipment includes sprayers, dusters, seed treating machines, etc.

Departmental Activities

The District Agriculture Officer looks after the activities of the Department in the district. Agriculture Extension Officers have been posted in all the Panchayat Samitis. The Department, besides other activities, tries to popularise better farming practices, some of which are mentioned here :—

SUMMER PLOUGHING—As soon as cultivators finish *rabi* harvesting operations, summer ploughing is done. By this practice most of the insect pests are destroyed and rain water is well absorbed by the soil. This practice is not encouraged in sandy soils as this leads to erosion in such areas.

LINE SOWING—This ensures uniform germination of seeds and economy in their use. It makes for easier weeding and hoeing.

WEEDING AND HOEING—This provides aeration of roots and stops evaporation of soil moisture.

USE OF IMPROVED IMPLEMENTS—Improved implements give better returns with lesser labour.

DEMONSTRATION PLOTS—Such plots are laid on the fields of cultivators themselves to make them realize the importance of scientific farming for greater yield. The results of the demonstrations have been encouraging and the use, by farmers, of chemical fertilizers, improved seeds and implements, is increasing. Three types of demonstration plots are laid out. viz. demonstration of fertilizers, demonstration of better seeds and demonstration of improved agricultural practices.

SOIL CONSERVATION¹—This has been done on 1,000 acres of land with hundred per cent subsidy during 1961-62 and 1962-63.

1. "Soil conservation is not merely fencing, contouring, strip cropping, filling gullies or planting steep or erodible lands to grass and trees; it means drainage if the land is too wet, and irrigation if it is too dry. It means addition of fertilizers and organic matter to soil which is impoverished of these constituents. It is all these and whatever else needs to be done to keep the soil.....permanently productive". (*Agriculture in India*, Asia Publishing House, Vol. I, pp. 154-55).

LOANS—The government also advances loans to peasants for purposes of agricultural improvement. These are classified, according to purpose into long term, medium term and short term loans. Broadly speaking the following are the various purposes of these loans :

LONG TERM—Pumping sets, improved agricultural implements persian wheels, tractors, construction, deepening and repair of wells, and other sources of irrigation (anicut, channels, tube wells etc.) and soil conservation.

MEDIUM TERM—Fruit development.

SHORT TERM—Seed, fertilizer, etc.

These loans are now routed through the Panchayat Samitis. The following amounts were disbursed in the district during 1961-62 and 1962-63.

	(Rupees)	
	1961-62	1962-63
Long term	1,66,697	1,18,452
Medium term	4,840	3,650
Short term	90,425	2,93,928

Apart from what is being done now, considerable attention was also paid to improvement of agricultural produce even during the pre-independence era, as is clear from the following account based on the *Alwar State Administration Report, 1945-46*.

The Agriculture Department was under the Revenue Minister. There were 3 State farms and a private farm was in receipt of aid. The main functions of these farms were as follows :

- (1) Trials of important crops, e.g., sugarcane, wheat, gram, barley, *bajra*, groundnut tobacco, etc., to find out the best for the locality.
- (2) Raising seeds of main crops for multiplication in areas controlled by seed stores.
- (3) Demonstrations of crop rotations, intensity of cropping, use of improved seeds and cultural treatment of the soils.
- (4) Trials of labour saving devices and their demonstrations to the public.

During the princely regime efforts were also made towards improvement of agriculture through introduction of better varieties. The varieties introduced for wheat and paddy were C 591 and T 21 respectively. Three varieties viz., Co 290, Co 331 and Co 312 were tried for sugarcane; Co 331 was selected. Improved strains for other crops like barley, gram, *arhar*, groundnut, tobacco, maize, etc. were also introduced. The State also maintained seed and implement stores. Other activities in the field of agriculture included training of military units in the elementary principles of agriculture and garden improvement.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Area under fodder crops

The principal fodder crop is the *guar*; *jwar* and *bajra* are also sometimes grown as fodder crops. In any case, the stalks of all cereals are used as fodder. The area under fodder crops, according to Land Records figures, in the district is shown below :

Year	Area under fodder crops
1956-57	57,346
1958-59	55,088
1959-60	52,035
1960-61	50,260
1961-62	49,629
1962-63	49,259

In spite of the fact that quite a large area is devoted to the cultivation of fodder crops, shortages occasionally occur and imports have to be made from Tonk, Jaipur and Bharatpur districts and even from the surrounding States of Punjab and Uttar Pradesh.

CATTLE—There are two principal breeds of cattle in the district, the *Mewat* and the *Rath*. The former breed is found mainly in Alwar, Rajgarh, Thana Ghazi, Lachhmangarh, Ramgarh, Kishangarh and Tijara areas while the latter is found in Behror, Bansur and Mandawar.

The *Mewat* cattle are valued as dual purpose cattle and used for heavy plough and carting. The cows are fairly good milkers. They show *Gir* characteristics but also bear some resemblance to the *Hariana* breed, indicating a mixture. They are mostly white in colour with a dark head. They are somewhat high in the leg. The forehead and the narrowed down face indicate *Gir* influence. The *Mewat* cows yield about 8 lbs. of milk per lactation.

The *Rath* cattle are medium size animals. They look very much like *Hariana* and are likely to be mixed up with that breed. They are very compact and active and are suitable for medium plough and road work. The average milk yield of the *Rath* cow is about 10 lbs. per lactation.

STOCK IMPROVEMENT—A key village centre was started in the district in 1955. In 1959 it was transferred to Umrain Panchayat Samiti, but in 1963, was taken back by the Animal Husbandry Department. It has six sub units, each unit has a stockman.

Till the end of 1961-62, the centre had performed 4,924 artificial inseminations which resulted in 1,422 births (704 males and 718 females). The percentage of successful inseminations has ranged between 51 to 62. Besides artificial insemination, natural service also continues, though in comparatively smaller number of cases. Only during the first two years, viz., 1955-56 and 1956-57 was greater reliance put on natural service than on artificial insemination. Other activities can be summed up as follows : Castrations 3,933; Vaccinations against Rinderpest, Black Quarter and Haemorrhagic Septicaemia 21,776, Veterinary aid given to 28,215 animals; animals tattooed 6,405, number of bulls distributed 15, and number of cases treated for sterility 34.

The staff of the Centre consists of a Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, eight Stockmen, and six Bull Attendants.

Besides the artificial insemination centre attached to the Key Village Centre at Alwar, there is another at Kishangarh which is at present under the Panchayat Samiti. This centre was established on October 20, 1955 and was transferred to Panchayat Samiti, Kishangarh on October 2, 1959. The centre had carried out 1,297 artificial inseminations upto the end of 1962-63.

CATTLE BREEDING FARM¹—There is a Government Cattle Breeding Farm in the district at Alwar. The farm is run by a Superintendent assisted by an Assistant Superintendent and the ministerial and class IV employees. The farm had on 1st April, 1959, a livestock population of 301 to which were added 87 heads through births and 1 through receipt. Out of these, 21 died during that year, seven were distributed for breeding purposes and 23 were otherwise sold or transferred. This left a balance of 338 heads on March 31, 1960. The calves were distributed free for breeding purposes.

1. Information according to *Annual Administration Report*, Directorate of Animal Husbandry, Rajasthan, Jaipur, 1959-60.

The total number of services imparted to the farm cows was 102, 38 by artificial insemination method and 64 through natural service.

The total quantity of milk produced by the farm in addition to the quantity used for rearing calves, was 1,38,438 lbs. This was sold locally.

The milk records of some of the cows which completed their lactations during the year, were as follows :

S. No.	Name of the cow	Days in milk	Total milk in lbs.	Maximum yields per day in lbs.	Lactation
1	Jamuna	288	2,313	16	II
2.	Mohani	314	2,380	17	I
3.	Laxmi	350	2,231	15	II
4.	Koshalya	338	2,440	17	IV
5.	Kali	327	2,626	19	II
6.	Tara	232	2,545	18	II
7.	Jinko	309	2,230	14	II

In 1962-63, the farm had a total area of 40.5 hectares (100 acres) of which 35.2 hectares (87 acres) were under cultivation. The herd consisted of three bulls, five bullocks, 86 cows and 58 young stock. The average milk yield in the herd (for 232 milk days) was 691 kg. (1,674 lbs.) per lactation.¹

Besides the artificial insemination centres and the cattle breeding farm, some *goshalas* are given grants-in-aid so that these can be turned into productive centres. Also, the Bull Premium and Calf Subsidy Schemes have been taken up in order to encourage private breeders to rear promising calves.

SH EP--The district has a total sheep population of 92,240 (1962-63 figure). The principal breed found is the *Malpura*. It is well built and has an extremely light brown face which appears white from distance. Ears are short and tail may be medium to long. The rams of this breed weigh about 60 to 75 lbs. and the ewes 50 to 65. The wool is of coarse and very coarse varieties. The quantity of wool produced per year per animal is $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 lbs. Shearing is done thrice a year. There is also a small sprinkling of *Marwari* breed. This is a black faced stockily built

1. *Annual Administration Report of the Animal Husbandry Department, Rajasthan, 1962-63, Annexure VII.*

sheep with medium or short ears. It is hardy, thrifty and disease resistant. Ewes weigh between 50 to 65 lbs. and the rams between 60 to 80 lbs. The *Marwari* breed produces medium and coarse grades of wool. The quantity produced per animal per year is two to four lbs. and the number of shearings is two.

BUFFALOES—The district does not possess any distinctive breed of buffaloes but efforts are being made to cross the country breed buffaloes with *Murrah* buff bulls. Such bulls are purchased by the department and distributed in the villages free of cost. Under the Community Development Programme in Kishangarh, such bulls were maintained at a number of places. The programme paid for the concentrates and the fodder, and the sheds were contributed by the local people.

FISH—A Fisheries Development Scheme is in operation in the district. The staff for this scheme consists of a Fisheries Inspector, two Fishermen and a Fieldman.

POULTRY—The total poultry population of the district is 36,735 (1962-63 figure) consisting of 35,643 fowls and 1,092 ducks. The largest number of fowls is in Alwar tahsil and that of ducks in Lachhmangarh tahsil. The strain is generally *desi*. But efforts are now being made in the Panchayat Samitis to develop poultry industry on scientific lines. It should be interesting to note that in 1955-56 the beginning was made in the Kishangarh community development block. Pedigree birds were sold at subsidized rates. A poultry farm was also established there in 1956-57. There is now a scheme in force for the grant of subsidy to poultry breeders and exchange of *desi* cocks. Training is also imparted to poultry keepers. Two volunteers have been posted in this district under the Peace Corps Programme of the United States of America to work for poultry programme.

The figures for distribution of cow and buffalo bulls and poultry by the district animal husbandry officials are shown in the following table :

	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Cow bulls	16	18	46	26
Buffalo bulls	20	35	15	16
Poultry	—	250	365	625

A table giving the livestock population of the district from 1956-57 to 1962-63 is given in the appendices at the end of the chapter.

Cattle Fairs

The cattle fairs are held at Malakhera, Kishangarh, Kathumar, Kherli, Behror, Dehmi, Nimrana, Khairthal, Tijara, Reni, Nangli and Rajgarh¹. Details about the fairs are given in the appendix at the end of the chapter.

Hospitals and Dispensaries

The district had in 1962-63 a total of eight hospitals, seven dispensaries, one artificial insemination centre and seven key village centres. There is no mobile dispensary or mass immunisation centre. The position of animal husbandry facilities during some past years is given below :

Year	Hospitals	Dispensaries	Artificial Insemination Centre	Key Village Centres
1957-58	5	10	1	12
1958-59	4	11	1	6
1959-60	4	11	1	6
1960-61	6	9	1	9
1961-62	7	8	1	9
1962-63	8	7	1	7

The location of the hospitals and dispensaries is shown below :

Hospitals	Dispensaries
1. Alwar	1. Bansur
2. Rajgarh	2. Harsana
3. Malakhera	3. Ramgarh
4. Thana Ghazi	4. Kathumra
5. Lachhmangarh	5. Govindgarh
6. Kishangarh	6. Mundhan
7. Behror	7. Kotkasim
8. Tijara	

1. Each fair may not necessarily be held every year. Thus in 1957-58 there were 10 cattle fairs in the district whereas in 1958-59 there were 12.

The following statement shows the amount of work done by the department during the past few years :

Year	Work done at Headquarters			Work done on tour	
	Cases treated	Castrations	Medicine supplied	Cases treated	Castrations
1957-58	52774	12647	24766	35777	70029
1958-59	55119	13360	23678	32571	11289
1959-60	50936	13118	25638	14004	9644
1960-61	67878	26203	25638	34345	21672
1961-62	69163	27420	9290	24109	6742
1962-63	63538	95883	12927	15061	5001

Livestock Diseases

The principal diseases of cattle are Rinderpest, Haemorrhagic Septicaemia and Black Quarter. Buffaloes suffer from diseases similar to those of cattle. Diseases of sheep are Anthrax and Pleuropneumonia. Goat pox and sheep pox also claim a few victims. Poultry is afflicted by Ranikhet, Fowlpox, etc., and dogs by rabies. Besides, all livestock have other contagious and parasitic diseases and diseases of foot and mouth. The figures of attacks and deaths for the various diseases are given in appendix at the end of this chapter.

The more important of these diseases are described in brief below:

ANTHRAX—The disease is caused by spore-forming micro-organism known as *Bacillus Anthracis*. It affects the blood so as to cause its destruction and loss of function. It has a very rapid course (10 to 36 hours). In acute cases there may be no marked symptoms and the animal may suddenly drop down and die. At times, the cattle may show high temperature, great restlessness, bellowing, stamping of feet, loss of appetite and fall in milk yield. There may develop tremors of thighs or of the whole body. Haemorrhages from the intestines, mouth and nose may also occur at the acme of the disease.

In sheep and goats it appears very suddenly. The animal staggers, grinds teeth with body twitchings and dies in a few minutes. There are haemorrhages from natural orifices. In less severe cases, the disease may last for a few hours.

BLACK QUARTER—This is also a highly fatal and infectious disease of cattle and sheep, characterised by fever, swellings and lameness. Goats and Camels contract the disease rarely.

The disease is caused by spore forming micro-organisms known as *Clostridium chauvoei* found in the soil of the affected area. Animals catch infection through fodder, drinking water or open wounds on the body.

There is rise in body temperature. The animal ceases to ruminate, seeks isolation and stands crooked up or may lie avoiding pressure on the affected part. There is lameness of the affected part. There is blowing respiration and grunting and on careful examination a local swelling may be found. The swelling is at first small, hot and painful, but it rapidly expands and becomes cold and painless. The skin over the swelling becomes hard, dry and dark. From this swelling, if incised a dirty red, frothy, and occasionally rancid smelling fluid escapes. The disease runs a course of $\frac{1}{2}$ to two days.

HAEMORRHAGIC SEPTICAEMIA—This disease also has a sudden onset and is characterised with marked rise in temperature. It is caused by *Pasteurella bovisseptica* which is present in the blood of the affected animal from where it is transmitted to healthy animals probably by biting insects, flies, etc.

The temperature rises to 106° to 108° (F) with depression, loss of appetite and cessation of rumination. Pulse and respiration become accelerated followed by frothy flow of saliva from the mouth and swelling of the region of the throat. The swelling may extend to other parts. There is dripping of saliva and mucous discharge from the nose. The mouth is hot and dry. On the commencement of the swelling, there is a short painful cough, later on respiration becomes difficult and strenuous. There is first constipation and later diarrhoea may set in. The animal resents to be moved and as the suffering mounths it utters painful groans, grinds teeth or bellows loudly.

RINDERPEST—This is an accute, and highly contagious disease affecting chiefly cattle and buffaloes. It is characterised by inflammation, haemorrhages, erosions, etc. with severe diarrhoea followed by excessive weakness. There is a very high rate of mortality in affected animals. But those who survive the attack acquire lifelong immunity.

It is caused by a filterable virus which is relatively fragile on exposure to heat and light. Infection spreads through contamination of drinking water, fodder, etc.

Rinderpest has a sudden onset marked by a sharp rise in temperature, accompanied by restlessness, dry muzzles and constipation. Other

features are frothy salivation, thirst, ulcers, diarrhoea. depression and weakness. In protracted cases respiration becomes painful and is at times associated with cough.

NATURAL CALAMITIES

Floods

During recent years the Sabi river has risen twice in floods affecting parts of Kotkasim sub-tahsil, once from August 9, 1956 to August 10, 1956 and again from August 27, 1960 to August 29, 1960, the calamity every time lasting for three days. Property worth Rs. 18,101 was damaged in 1956 and worth Rs. 21,758 in 1960. While the 1956 flood caused no damage to crops, an area of 1,065 acres was affected in 1960. No cattle or men lost their lives in either of these floods. By way of relief, in 1956, Rs. 600/- were given as cash grant, loans amounting to Rs. 1,500/- were advanced for house-building, relief stores worth Rs. 600 were distributed and Rs. 2,100 were given as relief to sufferers.

Famines¹

Complete famines fortunately do not occur frequently. That of

1. Speaking of famines, Powlett recorded this : "The famines famous throughout the country and which form eras before and after which events are spoken of as having occurred are those of—

1.	<i>Sambat</i>	1810	A. D. 1753—54	called	<i>dasotia</i>
2.		1840	1783—84		<i>chalisa</i>
3.		1860	1803—04		<i>satha</i>
4.		1869	1812—13		<i>unhattara</i>
5.		1874	1817—18		<i>chauhattara</i>
6.		1890	1833—34		<i>nawra</i>
7.		1894	1837—38		<i>chauranwara</i>
8.		1910	1853—54		<i>dasma</i>
9.		1917	1860—61		<i>athsira</i>
10.		1925	1868—69		<i>pachisra</i>

"Of these the most general were the second, sixth, ninth, tenth. The last famine which, in 1868-69, fell so terribly on west Rajasthan, was not so bad throughout Ulwar, where the famine of 1860-61 was in places more felt. In 1868-69 it was only for a day or two that the price of grain was as high as a rupee for eight seers, whereas in 1860-61 that, as implied by its name *athsera* was for some time, the rate. However, in 1868-69 the loss of fodder was more general than during the previous famine.

"Several considerable buildings in the State owe their origin to famine relief. Amongst these are the Kankwari fort and I believe, the Bakhtawar Sagar. The public garden was laid out and decorated by M. R. Sheodan Singh during the last famine.

"*Bharut* grass seed is not the resource in times of scarcity that it is in Bikaner. *Mota* grass seed chiefly (at least in some localities) and after the *sanwak* and the *marka* are what the people mostly depend on during these visitations". (*Gazetteer of Ulwar*, Powlett, p. 99).

1860-61 however, was more severely felt here than perhaps in any other part of the territory now comprised in Rajasthan. It is locally known as *ath sera*, because the staple food-grains sold for some time at 8 seers for the rupee. In the famine of 1868-69 there was less distress than in the areas to the west and south-west, but the scarcity of fodder caused considerable mortality among the cattle. In 1877 showers of rain fell in May and June; but they were insufficient for sowing, and with the exception of 0.7 inches at Alwar on July 5, not another drop fell till August 21, when about half an inch was registered. The autumn crop failed almost completely, and the *rabi* or spring harvest was only one-fourth of the normal. Relief works and poor houses were opened at central places, but the intensity of the distress was not fully realised at first. The relief measures would have been more effectual had they been more timely.

The cattle died in hundreds, and the agricultural community, especially the Meos, deserted their home-steads in thousands. It was calculated at the time that by emigration and deaths the then State of Alwar lost one-tenth of its population. In the famine of 1899-1900, the outlook was as gloomy as in 1877, but the State pursued very different policy, and the distress which followed was infinitely less acute. A sum of nearly Rs. three lakhs was advanced to the cultivators, who were thus enabled not only to purchase cattle and seed, but to dig more than 7,000 *kachcha* unbricked wells, and repair or deepen 900 masonry ones. More than 20,00,000 units were relieved on works and 6,16,000 gratuitously, (these figures represent total daily attendance multiplied by the number of days) and the total direct expenditure was nearly Rs. 2 lakhs. In addition, about Rs. 5½ lakhs of land revenue was suspended.

In 1905-06 a severe famine took place. The pinch of the scarcity though felt every where, was in the beginning, all the more severe in the tahsils of Kathumar, Govindgarh, Lachhmangarh, Rajgarh and Alwar. Gradually however, it spread, till in the months of January and February it was felt throughout the State with the exception of Kishangarh, Ramgarh, Tijara, Mandawar and Behror where it was not so trying in its effects. About 35 per cent area was severely effected, 42 per cent partially. The remaining about 23 per cent was not affected at all. Excluding urban population, the total population of the severely effected areas was estimated at 2,34,395.

About 4,861 persons with their cattle left their homes before news reached of the suspension of revenue and opening of relief works. The emigration was chiefly towards the Yamuna and the Ganga. The

immigration was from Bikaner, Jodhpur and Jaipur. The total estimate of the cost was Rs. six lakh but the programme of works while having the desired effects in relieving the populace, did not require more than a lakh and a quarter. To this may be added Rs. 1,34,128 distributed in the form of *takavi* and Rs. 6,864 spent on purchase of fodder.

In 1918-19, owing to the World War, prices of food grains had gone up. Therefore, the export of all edible grains was stopped. A Famine Department was opened on 10th November, 1918, to organize the supply and regulate prices. Inspectors were appointed to tour the tahsils with a view to ascertaining the available stock of food and regulating supply. The rate of grain and fodder for sale to public was fixed as under :

GRAINS

PER RUPEE

Wheat	6.5 Kg. (7 Seers)
Barley	8.3 Kg. (9 Seers)
Gram	9.3 Kg. (10 Seers)
<i>Moong & Urad</i>	6.0 Kg. (6½ Seers)

FODDER

<i>Karah of Jwar</i>	46.6 Kg. (1½ Maund)
<i>Karah of Bajra</i>	55.9 Kg. (1½ Maund)
<i>Bhusa and Pala</i>	37.3 Kg. (1 Maund)

The above rates were for municipal towns while for the other areas grain was allowed 0.9 Kg. (one seer) more and fodder 9.3 Kg. (10 seers) more than the rate for towns.

APPENDIX I

Classification of wells according to quality of water (as per settlement by O'Dwyer.)

Tahsils	Sweet (<i>Mitha</i>)		Hard (<i>Malmala</i>)		Slightly Brackish (<i>Rukala</i>)		Brackish (<i>Malmala</i>)		Bitter (<i>Khara</i>)		Oily (<i>Telia</i>)		Oily Bitter (<i>Bala-Telia</i>)		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Kishangarh	914	79	27	2	13	1	64	6	64	6	65	6	—	—	1,147	100
Ramgarh	670	80	—	—	11	1	65	8	74	9	19	2	—	—	839	100
Govindgarh	126	46	—	—	17	6	34	13	56	21	32	12	5	2	270	100
Lachhmangarh	615	61	29	3	4	—	128	13	193	20	33	3	—	—	1,007	100
Tijara	894	86	22	2	28	3	38	4	26	9	16	2	4	—	1,028	100
Behror	598	79	18	2	—	—	46	6	29	4	28	4	36	5	755	100
Mandawar	821	81	33	—	—	—	80	8	54	5	25	3	3	—	1,016	100
Kathumar	508	58	44	5	3	—	65	8	157	19	7	9	11	1	866	100
Rajgarh	1,520	92	—	—	8	—	57	4	46	3	11	1	2	—	1,644	100
Alwar	987	80	3	—	45	4	95	8	86	7	16	1	5	—	1,237	100
Bansur	1,837	95	37	2	19	1	—	—	31	2	—	—	4	—	1,928	100
Thana Ghazi	2,071	98	19	1	13	1	—	—	7	—	—	—	2	—	2,112	100
Total	11,561	84	232	2	161	1	672	5	828	6	323	2	72	—	1,345	100

APPENDIX I (Concl'd.)

“As a record of wells these figures are not absolutely correct, for in some cases *Muafi* and *Kachcha* wells have been included and in others excluded, but they bring out clearly the varying quality of the well water. Five-sixth of the wells are sweet though there are considerable differences in their fertilising qualities and one-sixth bitter. The latter are most common in the level tracts, viz., in the eastern plain embracing Govindgarh, Lachhmangarh and Katumbar, and the level tracts of Behror and Ramgarh; while in the rocky proportions.....e.g., the south and south-west and where light sandy soil prevails, as in Tijara, Bansur and parts of Behror and Mandawar, the well water is almost invariably of excellent quality. In fact, in Alwar the curious fact is found that the more level and better soil, the worse the water. The bitter, oily and oily-bitter wells are the worst, as the well water alone, unless supplemented by copious rains, makes the soil hard and barren. The crops come up in an even patchy manner, the efflorescence known as *Reh* or *Kaller* appearing in places, and are apt to be choked by noxious weeds. If, however, the crop has been germinated by the rainfall, irrigation from hard, bitter or brackish wells, aided by a few showers, is often more fertilising than that from sweet wells at least for the lighter soils, owing to the high proportion of alkaloids, which such wells contain. For this reason, too, it is usual, where circumstances allow, to sow the crop from a sweet well and when germinated water it from bitter wells or from sweet and bitter wells alternately”.¹

1. Michael F. O'Dwyer, *Final Report on the Alwar State Settlement*, Reprint Jodhpur 1960, p. 8, Italics by present author.

APPENDIX¹ II

Area and Production of Principal Crops
(1958-59)

Name of the Crops	Area (Hectares)	Production (M. Tonnes)
CEREALS		
<i>Bajra</i>	1,32,886	40,363
<i>Jwar</i>	37,218	6,297
Maize	9,101	7,295
Wheat	40,172	47,815
Barley	37,748	40,531
Rice	9	2
Small Millets	38	14
PULSES		
Gram	1,78,565	1,35,091
Other <i>Kharif</i> Pulses	26,928	7,935
<i>Tur</i>	5,016	231
Other <i>Rabi</i> Pulses	183	48
COMMERCIAL CROPS		
Sesamum	7,948	766
Rape & Mustard	68,753	15,104
Linseed	6	1
Groundnut	29	16
Casterseed	1	1
Sugarcane	153	2,755
Chillies	173	77
Potatoes	131	586
Ginger	—	—
Cotton	14	9 Bales
Tobacco	411	295
San Hemp	1,272	3,142 Bales

1. Source : *Statistical Abstract*, Rajasthan. (Yearly volumes 1959 onwards)
Production of cotton in bales of 392 lbs. (178 kg.) each and that of San Hemp
in bales of 400 lbs. (191 kg.) each.

APPENDIX II (Contd.)
(1959-60)

Name of the Crops	Area (Hectares)	Production (M. Tonnes)
CEREALS		
<i>Bajra</i>	1,20,124	69,610
<i>Jwar</i>	39,800	11,152
Maize	11,658	13,230
Wheat	35,876	47,691
Barley	35,778	40,101
Rice	15	3
Small Millets	23	10
PULSES		
<i>Tur</i>	6,671	1,775
Other <i>Kharif</i> Pulses	30,506	7,314
Gram	1,45,177	7,367
Other <i>Rabi</i> Pulses	161	65
COMMERCIAL CROPS		
Sesamum	10,156	1,247
Rape & Mustard	71,210	19,555
Linseed	-	-
Groundnut	14	12
Castorseed	2	2
Sugarcane	306	3,150
Chillies	252	113
Potatoes	115	512
Ginger	-	-
Cotton	9	6 Bales
Tobacco	512	310
San Hemp	1,132	2,798 Bales

APPENDIX II (Contd.)

(1960-61)

Name of the Crops	Area (Hectares)	Production (M. Tonnes)
CEREALS		
<i>Bajra</i>	1,30,544	61,890
<i>Jwar</i>	45,085	8,691
Maize	11,243	9,727
Wheat	42,634	65,130
Barley	35,835	52,334
Rice	15	3
Small Millets	3	-
PULSES		
<i>Tur</i>	5,860	1,576
Other <i>Kharif</i> Pulses	18,460	4,965
Gram	1,70,138	1,21,661
Other <i>Rabi</i> Pulses	304	121
COMMERCIAL CROPS		
Sesamum	6,878	505
Rape & Mustard	75,430	32,126
Linseed	30	8
Groundnut	49	21
Castorseed	-	X
Sugarcane	424	6,084
Chillies	311	140
Potatoes	247	379
Ginger	-	-
Cotton	2	2 Bales
Tobacco	535	384
San Hemp	973	2.342 Bales

X. Negligible.

APPENDIX II (Contd)
(1961-62)

Name of the Crops	Area (Hectares)	Production (M. Tonnes)
CEREALS		
<i>Bajra</i>	1,32,881	59,871
<i>Jwar</i>	39,918	7,963
Maize	11,855	9,083
Wheat	42,272	58,654
Barley	36,559	45,852
Rice	24	4
Small Millets	22	5
PULSES		
Other <i>Kharif</i> Pulses	22,082	5,942
Gram	1,74,544	1,19,724
Other <i>Rabi</i> Pulses	175	50
<i>Tur</i>	3,837	1,032
COMMERCIAL CROPS		
Sesamum	7,916	1,132
Rape & Mustard	98,287	46,047
Linseed	59	12
Groundnut	91	48
Casterseed	-	-
Surgarcane	523	1,362
Chillies	164	73
Potatoes	291	445
Ginger	-	-
Cotton	4	3 Bales
Tobacco	381	273
San Hemp	900	2,223 Bales

APPENDIX II (Concid.)
(1962-63)

Name of the Crops	Area (Hectares)	Production (M. Tonnes)
CEREALS		
<i>Bajra</i>	1,21,298	47,718
<i>Jwar</i>	44,904	13,287
Maize	13,172	12,401
Wheat	39,379	45,106
Barley	33,779	39,790
Rice	63	11
Small Millets	101	22
PULSES		
Other <i>Kharif</i> Pulses	22,069	5,936
Gram	1,28,232	72,436
Other <i>Rabi</i> Pulses	98	18
<i>Tur</i>	3,243	873
COMMERCIAL CROPS		
Sesamum	8,419	1,513
Rape & Mustard	1,16,303	60,092
Linseed	125	32
Groundnut	158	85
Casterseed	5	4
Sugarcane	530	1,697
Chillies	189	84
Potatoes	219	786
Ginger	-	-
Cotton	7	6 Bales
Tobacco	452	324
San Hemp	969	2,391 Bales

APPENDIX III

Important Diseases of Crops in Alwar District

Diseases		Symptoms	Control Measures
Name	Causal Organism		
1	2	3	4
CEREALS			
BARLEY (<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>)			
1. Covered smut	<i>Ustilago hordei</i>	Smutted heads; grains replaced by black agglutinated spore mass, covered by persistent white, papery membrane.	Treat seeds with Ceresan or Agrosan GN before sowing @ 2-2.5 gm./kg. of seed; grow resistant varieties.
2. Loose smut	<i>Ustilago nuda</i>	Smutted heads; grains replaced by black powdery mass of spores, later leaving the rachis naked.	Solar heat or hot water treatment of seeds; grow resistant varieties.
3. Root rot and Foot rot	<i>Helminthosporium sativum</i>	Roots and collar show browning; later, elongated brown spots appear on leaves glumes and spikelets; ears poorly filled; grains shrivelled.	Treat seed with Ceresan or Agrosan GN before sowing; grow resistant varieties; practice crop rotation and sanitation.
4. Stripe	<i>Helminthosporium graminum</i>	Long, dark brown, linear strips on leaves; affected leaves turn brown, twist and dry up; no grain formation.	Treat seeds with Ceresan or Agrosan GN before sowing; grow resistant varieties.

APPENDIX III (Contd.)

1	2	3	4
WHEAT (<i>Triticum aestivum</i>)			
1. Ear-cockle	<i>Anguina tritici</i>	Leaf blades generally twisted; infected ears are shorter and remain green longer; awns are more spreading; affected grains transformed into one or more small galls.	Use clean seed, free from galls, for sowing; remove galls by sieving or by floatation in water.
2. Leaf rust (Brown rust)	<i>Puccinia tritici</i> (= <i>P. recondita</i>)	Round or oblong, orange pustules on leaves and sometimes on leaf sheaths; pustules small and irregularly arranged; later pustules turn black and remain covered with a thin membrane.	Grow resistant varieties.
3. Loose smut	<i>Ustilago tritici</i>	Same as under barley.	Same as under barley.
4. Pythium root rot	<i>Pythium graminicolum</i>	Roots stunted and rotten; leaves pale green or brown.	Not known.

APPENDIX III (Contd.)

1	2	3	4
		MAIZE (<i>Zea mays</i>)	
1. Downy mildew	<i>Sclerospora philippinensis</i>	Yellowish streaks; with whitish powdery growth; appear on leaves later turning brown; affected plants pale, stunted and bunched.	Spray with Bordeaux Mixture (4:4:50) or any other copper fungicide like Fytolan, Perenox, etc., grow resistant varieties. Rogue out diseased plants also the affected <i>kans</i> grass plants from the neighbourhood of maize crop.
		GRAM (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>)	
1. Wilt	<i>Fusarium orthoceros</i> var. <i>ciceri</i>	Affected plants stunted, with pale yellow, green leaves curled downwards; later, plant withers and dies; rootlets completely rotted; main root discoloured.	Late sowing, deep ploughing and use of resistant varieties.
		MUSTARD (<i>Brassica spp.</i>)	
1. Downy mildew	<i>Peronospora brassicae</i>	Thin, greyish-white, downy growth appears in patches on lower surface of leaves; upper surface marked by white spots corresponding to patches below.	

APPENDIX III (Contd.)

1	2	3	4
		SESAMUM (<i>Sesamum orientale</i>)	
1. Phyllody	Virus	Floral parts of affected plants transformed into green leafy structures followed by profuse branching; later, affected plants assume a bunchy top, no seed formation.	Not known.
2. Wilt	<i>Fusarium vasinfectum</i>	Leaves yellow and drooping; plant stunted, wilts and dies; vascular tissues become brown.	Grow resistant varieties.
		POTATO (<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>)	
1. Late or Irish blight	<i>Phytophthora infestans</i>	Brownish to purplish-black lesions on leaflets, petiole and stem; lesions enlarge rapidly; brown to purple discolouration of tuber followed by brownish dry rot; wet rot starts in storage.	Spray foliage with 1% Bordeaux Mixture @ 100 gallons/acre; remove foliage tops a few days in advance of harvest; avoid injury to tubers at harvest; sort out infected tubers.
2. Early blight	<i>Alternaria solani</i>	Oval or angular, dark brown to black spots on leaflets forming	Crop rotation; spray crop with carbamates (e.g. Nabam plus Linc

APPENDIX III (Concl.)

1	2	3	4
3. Leaf roll	Virus	concentric rings on dead tissue; lowest leaves dry up and droop first; surface lesions on tubers are dark sunken and irregular in shape.	Sulphate, dithane Z 78 and Parzate).
		Upward rolling of margins of leaflets; tissue assumes rigid leathery texture; whole top becomes more erect, followed by necrosis of phloem; growth is retarded and tubers become under sized.	Use certified disease-free seed; spray crop with insecticide to control aphids.

APPENDIX IV

Important Insect Pests of Crops in Alwar District

Insect pest	Description/damage	Control measures
GRAM		
1. Greasy cutworm, <i>Agrotis ypsilon</i> Rott	A moth that hides under dried twigs and leaves at day, and lays eggs in clusters on underside of leaves; larvae attack and cut plants at ground level and pupate in soil; moth has dirty brown forewings and creamy hindwings.	Mix 5 per cent DDT in soil before sowing @ 20-25 lbs. per acre. Dust with 5 per cent DDT, heptachlor, chlordane or aldrin at the base of plants @ 15-20 lbs. per acre. Spray the base of the plants with 0.03 per cent aldrin @ 60-80 gallons per acre.
MUSTARD		
1. Mustard aphid, <i>Lipaphis</i> (<i>Rhopalosiphum</i>) <i>erysimi</i> (Davis)	A greenish white aphid; affected leaves get curled, and plants wither and die.	Clean cultivation; spray with 0.05 per cent nicotine, or fish-oil rosin soap, or 0.2 per cent BHC, or 0.05 per cent malathion @ 80-100 gallons per acre.
2. Mustard saw-fly <i>Athalia proxima</i> Klug	A blackish caterpillar that attacks all crucifers; feeds on leaves of young seedlings; curls and falls on the ground when touched; the adult is a black fly that lays eggs singly inside the leaf tissues.	Remove larvae by hand-picking if infestation is light; dust with 3 per cent BHC @ 15-20 lbs. per acre or spray 0.1 per cent DDT or BHC @ 80-100 gallons per acre.

APPENDIX IV (Concl'd.)

Insect pest	Discription/damage	Control measures
1. Leaf and pod caterpillar, <i>Antigastra catalaunalis</i> D.	A small brown moth whose pale green caterpillars feed on leaves and bore into shoots and fruits; caterpillar makes a web with top leaves by folding them and pupates in a greenish white cocoon.	Affected shoots and leaves may be hand-picked and destroyed. Dust with 5 per cent BHC @ 15-20 lbs. per acre. Spray with 0.25 per cent DDT or BHC @ 40-50 gallons per acre.
	BRINJAL (<i>Solanum melongena</i> L.)	
1. Brinjal shoot and fruit borer, <i>Leucinodes arbonalis</i> S.	A short pinkish caterpillar; bores into shoots and fruits; infested shoots droop down and dry up; caterpillar pupates in a brown silky cocoon on plant and emerges as a grey brown moth.	Remove attached shoots and fruits and destroy caterpillars. Spray with 0.25 per cent DDT @ 60-80 gallons per acre at fortnightly intervals.
2. Brinjal steam borer <i>Euzophera peritella</i> R.	A pale white caterpillar that attacks stem only; the moth is grey brown.	Remove attacked plants and destroy the same.
	CITRUS CROPS	
1. Citrus psylla, <i>Diaphorina citri</i> Kuw.	A small brown flying insect that sucks sap from new leaves and shoots; its nymph which is flat and yellow, turning brown later, also sucks sap; leaves curl and shrivel.	Spray with 0.06 per cent nicotine sulphate, or 0.02 per cent endrin @ 1-2 gallons per tree.

APPENDIX V

Livestock

Year	Males over 3 years			Females over 3 years			Young stock 3 years and under		Total
	Breeding	Working	Others	In milk	Dry	Others	Males	Females	
CATTLE									
1956-57	486	1,45,588	576	80,114	72,198	19,187	74,004	1,05,105	4,97,258
1957-58	530	1,42,180	2,437	87,089	62,042	187		1,61,879	4,56,344
1958-59	567	1,55,295	1,813	93,602	58,614	132		1,66,894	4,76,977
1959-60	602	1,57,688	3,213	1,00,498	8,655	50,530		1,58,372	4,79,558
1960-61	486	1,63,034	385	67,682	79,325	23,752		1,50,800	4,85,464
1962-63	627	1,69,578	2,009	98,403	13,883	52,341		1,61,153	4,97,994
BUFFALOES									
1956-57	276	15,130	188	70,939	34,760	13,614	30,883	90,494	2,56,284
1957-58	322	13,715	347	75,139	26,026	289		1,12,378	2,28,216
1958-59	351	14,086	315	79,237	25,668	280		1,17,059	2,36,996
1959-60	365	13,769	716	58,390	4,762	20,146		1,21,817	2,46,965
1960-61	289	12,504	522	75,753	38,482	15,071		1,14,197	2,56,827
1962-63	289	15,615	893	93,849	5,695	25,846		1,40,033	2,82,220

1. Source : Statistical Abstracts Rajasthan, 1958 onwards.

APPENDIX V (Concl'd.)

Year	Sheep	Goats	Horses & Ponies	Mules	Donkeys	Camels	Pigs	Poultry			Total
								Fowls	Ducks	Others	
1956-57	98,698	4,26,700	3,539	16	11,704	12,775	9,919	17,684	78	69	17,831
1957-58	89,212	3,59,229	2,776	22	11,137	13,567	7,563	13,094	1,048	-	14,142
1958-59	91,535	3,20,018	2,912	30	11,146	14,662	9,207	13,866	671	-	14,537
1959-60	86,440	2,73,321	2,907	90	11,791	16,022	9,469	15,362	624	-	15,986
1960-61	99,427	2,98,232	2,591	109	11,214	14,605	10,204	34,640	432	-	35,072
1962-63	92,240	2,93,149	2,415	469	11,959	16,724	9,439	35,643	1,092	-	36,735

APPENDIX VI

Cattle Fairs, 1957-58*

Name of fair	Place of location	Managing authority	Date		Principal species and breeds of livestock assembled
			From	To	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Kathumar	Kathumar	Panchayat	4th Sept.	8th Sept.	—
2. Kherli	Kherli	"	8th Sept.	13th Sept.	Mewat Breed
3. Behror	Behror	"	Jan. & May	—	Rath
4. Dehmi	Dehmi	"	Jan.	—	Rath
5. Nimrana	Nimrana	"	Aug. & Dec.	—	Rath
6. Malakhera	Malakhera	"	26th Aug.	1st Sept.	Mewat
7. Kishangarh	Kishangarh	"	14th June, 57	26th June, 57	Mewat
8. Khairthal	Khairthal	"	6th June, 57	17th June, 57	Mewat
9. Tijara	Tijara	Municipal Board	15th Aug., 57	21st Aug., 57	Mewat
10. Reni	Reni	Panchayat Board	10th Oct., 57	18th Oct., 57	Mewat

APPENDIX VI (Concl'd.)

Number of animals assembled at the fair										Animals sold at the fair					Income from the fair		Expenditure on the fair	
Cattle		Buffaloes	Horses	Camels	Donkeys	Cattle		Buffaloes	Camels	Donkeys	Rs. P.		Rs. P.					
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17								
1. 500	150	-	20	20	200	123	1	2	718-00	263-00								
2. 5,000	1,500	-	200	200	3,597	816	5	8	9,000-00	856-00								
3. 2,000	60	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	4,000-00	850-00								
4. 4,000	100	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	2,000-00	700-00								
5. 750	48	-	6	5	220	48	5	5	1,000-00	175-00								
6. 3,400	700	-	25	40	-	-	-	-	12,945-00	1,365-00								
7. 7,500	475	-	75	32	2,478	200	-	27	5,568-00	511-00								
8. 1,266	635	-	70	25	205	83	-	-	568-00	502 56								
9. 4,098	472	-	70	50	-	-	-	-	6,474-90	1,050-00								
10. 2,063	568	-	15	18	1,069	-	-	-	5,721-00	697 00								

* Annual Report of the Animal Husbandry Department, Rajasthan, 1957-58.

APPENDIX VI-A

Cattle Fairs, 1958-59*

1	2	3	4		6	7		8
			From	To		Income from the fair	Expenditure on the fair	
Name of fair	Place of location	Managing authority	Dates		Principal species and breeds of live-stock assembled	Income from the fair	Expenditure on the fair	
1. Malakhera	Malakhera	Panchayat	13th Sept.	20th Sept.	Mewat	Rs. 9,792-00	Rs. 1,289-00	
2. Kishangarh	Kishangarh (Reni)	"	5th June	11th June	"	6,750-00	515-00	
3. Reni	Rajgarh	"	21st Oct.	28th Oct.	"	600-00	300-00	
4. Rajgarh	Rajgarh	Municipal Board	2nd Feb.	8th Feb.	"	800-00	400-00	
5. Tijara	Tijara	Panchayat	15th Jan.	22nd Jan.	"	1,873-00	700-00	
6. Behror	Behror	"	20th May	23rd May	Rath	2,087-00	565-00	
7. Nangli	Nangli	"	3rd Sept.	5th Sept.	"	586-00	308-00	
8. Kherli	Kherli	"	8th Sept.	13th Sept.	Mewat	9,000-00	856-00	
9. Kathumar	Kathumar	"	4th Sept.	8th Sept.	"	718-00	263-00	
10. Dehmi	Dehmi	"	January	-	Rath	2,000-00	700-00	
11. Nimrana	Nimrana	"	August	-	"	1,000-00	175-00	
12. Khairthal	Khairthal	"	6th June	12th June	Mewat	568-00	502-00	

APPENDIX VI-A (Concl'd.)
Cattle Fairs, 1958-59*

		Number of animals assembled at the fairs				Animals sold at the fairs						
		Cattle	Buffaloes	Horses	Camels	Donkeys	Cattle	Buffaloes	Horses	Camels	Donkeys	Goats
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		
1. 2,900	600	5	100	-	2,182	773	-	4	-	-	-	-
2. 3,284	-	56	52	-	2,574	-	16	52	-	-	-	220
3. 500	-	-	-	-	220	250	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. 765	10	-	-	-	250	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. 3,300	200	50	100	-	149	129	6	25	-	-	-	1,564
6. 2,150	175	-	27	-	963	19	-	19	-	-	-	-
7. 250	150	5	50	-	65	51	1	8	-	-	-	-
8. 5,000	1,500	-	200	200	3,597	816	-	5	8	-	-	-
9. 500	150	-	20	20	500	123	-	1	2	-	-	-
10. 4,000	100	-	200	-	500	50	-	50	-	-	-	-
11. 750	48	-	6	5	220	48	-	5	5	-	-	-
12. 1,266	635	-	70	25	205	83	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Annual Report of the Animal Husbandry Department, Rajasthan, 1958-59.

APPENDIX VII
Attacks and deaths among Livestock*

Diseases by livestock categories	1957-58		1958-59		1959-60	
	Attacks	Deaths	Attacks	Deaths	Attacks	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CATTLE						
Rinderpest	5465	772	4886	164	14	-
Haemorrhagic Septicaemia	1333	46	277	14	28	6
Foot and Mouth	1797	-	11893	-	295	-
Black Quarter	353	23	12	2	-	-
Anthrax	1	1	2	2	-	-
Surra	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other contagious diseases	120	4	-	-	-	-
Other parasitic diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	9069	846	17070	182	337	6
Other causes	200	-	-	-	-	-
BUFFALOES						
Rinderpest	5390	628	3046	50	2	-
Haemorrhagic Septicaemia	866	51	546	18	16	10
Foot & Mouth	1183	-	898	-	108	-
Black Quarter	152	7	25	1	-	-
Anthrax	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surra	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other contagious & parasitic diseases	260	-	-	-	-	-
Total	7851	686	4515	269	126	10
Other causes	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHEEP						
Anthrax	87	9	20	1	-	-
Sheep pox	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pleuropneumonia	70	10	7	-	-	-
Foot & Mouth	-	-	362	-	-	-
Scabies	-	-	-	-	-	-

APPENDIX VII (Contd.)
Attacks and deaths among Livestock*

Diseases by livestock categories	1957-58		1958-59		1959-60	
	Attacks	Deaths	Attacks	Deaths	Attacks	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Other contagious & parasitic diseases	100	-	49	-	-	-
Total	257	19	438	1	-	-
Other causes	-	-	-	-	-	-
GOATS						
Anthrax	50	4	-	-	-	-
Goat pox	20	6	-	-	-	-
Pleuropneumonia	30	4	20	-	-	-
Foot & Mouth	20	-	455	-	3	-
Scabies	30	12	-	-	-	-
Other contagious & parasitic diseases	110	2	-	-	-	-
Total	260	28	475	-	3	-
Other causes	-	-	-	-	-	-
DOGS						
Rabies	12	12	-	-	1	-
Other contagious & parasitic diseases	18	-	-	-	-	-
Total	30	12	-	-	1	-
Other causes	-	-	7	-	-	-
POULTRY						
Ranikhet	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fowlpox	-	-	-	-	3	1
Spirochaetosis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coccidiosis	25	1	-	-	-	-
Other contagious & parasitic diseases	10	3	-	-	-	-
Total	35	4	-	-	3	1
Other causes	-	-	-	-	-	-

APPENDIX VII (Concl'd.)

Attacks and deaths among Livestock*

Diseases by livestock categories	1957-58		1958-59		1959-60	
	Attacks	Deaths	Attacks	Deaths	Attacks	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CAMELS						
Surra	206	1	233	-	3	-
Mange	11	1	130	-	-	-
Pleuropneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other contagious & parasitic diseases	241	-	1	-	-	-
Total	458	2	364	-	3	-
Other causes	-	-	-	-	60	-
ALL ANIMALS						
Total (contagious diseases)	17745	1601	22862	452	473	17
Total (other causes)	200	-	7	-	60	-

* Source : *Annual Reports of the Animal Husbandry Department, Rajasthan* for respective years.

APPENDIX VII-A

Attacks and deaths among Livestock during 1961-62 and 1962-63*

Diseases	1961-62		1962-63	
	Attacks	Deaths	Attacks	Deaths
Rinderpest	329	96	-	-
Haemorrhagic Septicaemia	5589	307	75	44
Anthrax	9	7	-	-
Black Quarter	13	9	13	2
Foot & Mouth Diseases	13712	45	483	17
Sheep Pox	5	-	-	-
Others	-	-	60	10

* Source : Office of the Director, Animal Husbandry Department, Rajasthan.

APPENDIX VIII

Preventive Inoculations¹

Year	Name of disease against which inoculation was done	Outbreaks in which inoculation was done	Villages affected	(Number)										
				Animals died un-inoculated			Animals inoculated			Inoculated animals died of the disease				Bovine, Equine, Poultry population affected
				Bovine	Equine	Others	Bovine	Equine	Others	Bovine	Equine	Others		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
1957-58														
				GOAT TISSUE VIRUS INOCULATION										
	Rinderpest	61	75	488	-	-	1,69,901	-	105	52	-	-	-	94,418
				A. R. P. S. INOCULATION										
	Rinderpest	20	36	122	-	-	1,021	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,030
				HAEMORRHAGIC SEPTICAEMIA SERUM INOCULATION										
	Haemorrhagic Septicaemia	17	17	130	-	-	2,820	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,987
				BLACK QUARTER SERUM INOCULATION										
	Black Quarter	6	6	19	-	-	593	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,500
1958-59														
				G. T. C. VACCINATION										
	Rinderpest	54	120	1,031	-	-	22,644	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,633

APPENDIX VIII (Contd.)

		Preventive Inoculation ¹											(Number)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
					A. R. P. SERUM INOCULATION										
	Rinderpest	69	185	114	-	-	24,247	-	-	-	-	-	26,135		
					H. S. VACCINATION										
	Haemorrhagic Septicaemia	5	5	14	-	-	2,931	-	-	-	-	-	4,000		
					H. S. SERUM INOCULATION										
	Haemorrhagic Septicaemia	10	18	122	-	-	2,394	-	-	-	-	-	3,000		
					B. G. VACCINATION										
	Black Quarter	1	2	1	-	-	347	-	-	-	-	-	800		
					B. G. SERUM INOCULATION										
	Black Quarter	1	2	2	-	-	1,291	-	-	-	-	-	6,000		
					ANTHRAX VACCINATION										
	Black Quarter	1	1	1	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	204		
					ANTHRAX SERUM INOCULATION										
	Black Quarter	1	1	1	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	333		
					G. T. V. VACCINATION										
	Rinderpest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

1959-60

CHAPTER V

INDUSTRIES

The old organisation of Hindu society demanded that certain necessary arts, such as those of the weaver, the potter, the oil-presser, the black-smith and the shoe-maker should be practised in every village. A vast bulk of population was, and still is, supported by pasture and agriculture and the non-agricultural portion of the village community was insignificant, being as small as was consistent with the few and simple needs of the average cultivator. With the passage of time, these petty village manufactures, as they existed then, were strangled and their products outmoded by the competition of machine-made foreign manufactures.

Old Industries

The area comprised in the district had never been industrially developed. The population of the area has mainly been rural or agricultural. According to the *Imperial Gazetteer of India* (1908), "The manufactures are unimportant and consist mainly of the weaving of cotton and the dyeing of turbans. Some paper is made at Tijara; and from the salts extracted from the earth, a few miles to the east of the capital (Alwar town), a coarse glass is manufactured, from which bangles and bottles are made."¹

As in other parts of Rajasthan, in Alwar also, in olden times, industries were of the cottage size and the work was mostly done with the equipment which was locally available. These were mostly rural industries and the products were generally sold within a limited area either in the village itself or at a centrally situated market place in the neighbourhood where the artisans would assemble on a *hatwada* or a week-day to dispose of their products. These products were articles of daily necessity such as cloth, shoes, agricultural tools, implements, pottery etc. The producers and consumers were known to each other and the artisans were attached with a number of families to whom they supplied their products and were paid at the harvest time, in the shape of agricultural produce. Thus an agriculturist used to get a *charas* (leather bucket) from the village *raiger* (cobbler) and would pay him, say

1. *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, Vol. V, p. 263.

20 seers (a little over 18½ kilos) of barley at the time of harvest. Similarly, the *kumhars* (potters) supplied earthen-wares and used to receive something in return at the time of harvest and other special occasions. Almost every village had all the necessary industries to meet local requirements itself and employment was provided to almost all the non-agriculturists residing in villages.

WEAVING—Weaving and cloth making was an important old time industry of the district. Cotton was ginned by almost all women, irrespective of their caste and social standing. The ginned cotton would then go to the carders for carding and turning into silvers. This carding was done on *dhunkis* by the male members of *Dhunia* families and the sliver making was done by women. Yarn was spun on wooden spinning wheels which were used by almost all the women of the village in their spare times. Spinning was very popular and there used to be spinning competitions once or twice a month in which groups of women participated and sang folk songs peculiar to such occasions, sometimes, right from sunrise to sunset. These competitions provided exciting pastime. The yarn so spun was generally given to the family weavers for weaving into *kheslas* and *reji*. These weavers were also remunerated in kind at the time of harvest. There were at that time, no arrangements for collecting the yarn, so spun, at a central place and the weavers had to go from house to house for its purchase and after weaving cloth out of it, sell the same in *hatwada* in the village itself or in the neighbouring areas.

DYEING AND PRINTING—Besides spinning and weaving, there were also the important allied industries of dyeing and printing. Since people in Rajasthan generally prefer dyed cloth, there sprang up a class of dyers who dyed turbans and *odhanis* etc. The calico printing industry also acquired importance. The *chippas* (dyers) catered to the requirements of printed cloth of the whole community. The printing was done by hand with wooden blocks of several beautiful designs. The industry thrived at Alwar, Rajgarh, Pratapgarh and Narainpur. A large number of people were engaged in the work in Alwar town and a lane in the town is still called *Rangbhariyon ki gali* (lane of the dyers). The *chippas* printed *rajai abras* (quilt covers) and cloth for blouses and *lehangas* (skirt.)

After the advent of railways in the area, the rural cloth industry received a set-back on account of the competition with the imported mill made cloth. Still it kept on running as the demand for dyed cloth

was quite substantial. It however, received a serious set back due to the partition of the country. Most of the printers and dyers were Muslims and there was a near total migration of this community from the district. The printing work could only be revived after some time when Khadi Sanghs encouraged the production of *Khadi* under schemes sponsored by the Charkha Sangh. The details of *Khadi* industry are given further in the chapter.

LEATHER—Leather tanning was another rural industry of the district. On account of lack of means of transport, only local leather was used by the leather workers. Whenever an animal died, it used to be lifted by the family tanner. The tanner would flay the carcass and tan the skins by what is called the bag-tanning process. The tanning took about a month to complete. The tanned skins were utilised for making *charas* (buckets for lifting water from the wells), shoes and small bags for carrying tobacco etc. The industry has, of late, received an impetus on account of the introduction of pit-tanning system and the growing use of machines for preparation of western type footwear and also due to the production of several new items like portfolios, money-bags, etc.

Pit tanning has been introduced under the Community Development Programme and such centres have been opened at a number of places in the district including Ismailpur where one of the earliest was started. For quite a long time, *desi* (native fashioned) shoes have been made in the towns of the district.

CARPENTRY—The carpentry industry was carried on by the *khati* community of the area. The carpenters used to prepare doors, windows *chowkis* and *pattas* for almost all the households. They also helped the farmers in the preparation of bullock carts and ploughs etc. as also that of *dhanas* and *chakalis* for drawing water from the wells. They also prepared *Raths* and *Bahelis* (chariots) of artistic designs for the rich people who could afford to maintain these conveyances. In recent times, this industry has received an impetus on account of the growing demand of furniture, particularly in schools, hospitals and other institutions, which have been fast multiplying in rural areas also.

BLACKSMITHY—Blacksmithy was carried on by the *lohar* community of the area. The blacksmiths, besides preparing articles of household use such as *tava*, *kadhāi*, *kunda*, *sankals*, *chimta*, etc. also prepared tools and implements used by the agriculturists like *phawara*, *khurpa* and metal parts of bullock-carts and other agricultural implements. In

olden times, the *lohars* used to manufacture padlocks also. The lock making industry has, however, suffered heavily on account of the import of better and cheaper locks from Aligarh and other places.

STONE CARVING—The stone carving industry has been successfully carried on by the members of the *silawat* community (stone chisllers) in various centres like Rajgarh, Thana Ghazi, Behror, Alwar and Kherli. The *Silawats* prepared, as they still do, pillars, *Todis*, *Chowkhats* (door frames), stone *Jallis*, etc. The stone carving industry has found in this district, a new expression in making idols of gods and goddesses and is flourishing at Thana Ghazi near where white marble is available at Jhiri.

TEL GHANI—Extraction of oil from *Til* (sesamum), *Sarson* (rape seeds) and *Alsi* (linseed) which are extensively cultivated in the district, was an important industry thriving in the villages and towns of the district. The *Tel Ghani* industry of Alwar was of considerable repute. The industry was run by the *Teli* community whose hereditary occupation was plying the oil *Ghani*. In the absence of kerosene oil in olden times, the *Ghani* oil was used for lighting purposes, in addition to its being popularly used as an edible oil. Even now it is customary to light the *Ghani* oil *deepaks* in temples and other sacred places as also on special occasions. The *T. li* had a ready market for his oil for domestic and ceremonial consumption. Even now there is great demand for the *Ghani* oil as the same is considered to contain more nutritious value than the mill-crushed oil.

Oil pressing, using the old type of *ghani* consisting of a stone mortar (inside lined with wood) and a wooden *lat* (a large pestle) worked by a bullock, has been common in villages and towns of the district. An ordinary family used to earn its livelihood with a *Tel Ghani* fitted within the house. The *Ghani* is made of a tree trunk of a girth of say about three to four feet. The height of the *Ghani* fixed in the *kachcha* ground of the house is three to four feet above the ground. The *Ghani* has a ditch in which is placed the lower rounded edge of a round long log of wood called *kolhu*, seven or eight feet in length. A perpendicular slab of wood on which is put a heavy stone of equal breadth and length, moves round, touching the outer surface of the *Ghani*, to make the *kolhu* press heavily on the inner walls of the *Ghani*. A bullock draws the slab with the outer end on which it is tied, and the oil seeds within the *Ghani* are crushed to give out oil. At the bottom of the *Ghani* is a hole with a metal ware (usually a tin) beneath it in which the oil is collected. While the bullock, with blinkers on its eyes, goes round the

Ghani monotonously (and hence the proverbial *kolhu ka bail*), the *Teli* would take two or three rounds with him every now and then with a burning flame in his hand giving heat to the seeds inside the *Ghani* so as to make them bleed profusely. *Tel Ghani* was, and still is, an important household industry of the district. A number of legends are attached with the way of life of the *tehi* community of the area.

IRON FURNACES—Iron furnaces were working in the State as back as the first half of the nineteenth century. "In the year 1837 there were 30 smelting furnaces at work in Alwar yielding 536 tons of iron per annum chiefly at Rajgarh, Tehla and Baleta, but as in so many parts of India where mining once flourished, this activity has since disappeared through competition of imported materials, the only ruined workshops and dim traditions now remain."¹

In the later part of the nineteenth century, iron furnaces were given on contract to private contractors who worked them. Some idea of the receipts from and disbursements on the iron furnaces, as shown in the budget estimates in some of the Administration Reports of the State, can be gained from the figures given below :—

Year	Receipts (In Rupees)	Disbursements (In Rupees)
1892-93	1,369	231
1894	1,271	230
1895	1,074	261
1896	927	258

INDIGO FACTORY—There had never been a large scale industry in the area in the present sense of the term. However, an Indigo Factory, 'was started by a trader from Hathras at Bantoli in Lachhmangarh tahsil in 1892. The proprietor bought the crop from the cultivators, and exported the products to Calcutta. The amount so exported in 1895 was about 38 cwt."² Later details of the factory are not available.

COTTON PRESS—A steam hydraulic cotton press was established in 1883 and monopoly for pressing cotton, exported from Alwar, was granted to Seth Harmukh Roy Govind Ram of Khurja for a period of

1. *The Alwar State Administration Report, 1938-39.*
2. *Imperial Gazetteer of India (1908)* Vol. V. p. 263.

ten years. Figures of the amount of cotton pressed in the factory and the sources of its procurement, are given below as available in some of the Administration Reports of Alwar State :

Year	Cotton pressed (in mds.)	Cotton brought from within the State (in mds.)	Cotton brought from outside the State (in mds.)	Places from where cotton was brought
1892-93	34,250	22,000	12,250	Nagina, Firoz- pur, Jhar, Bandikui
1894	51,504	36,700	14,804	
1895	74,846	53,531	21,315	
1896	31,181	18,931	12,250	

Cotton was exported mainly to Bombay and a limited number of bales was sent to Calcutta and Ahmedabad also. In the year 1904-05 the Press was closed for a year because of the severe famine.

A ginning factory was also started in 1894 in the State. Both, the cotton press and the ginning factory were private concerns and paid to the State, a fixed royalty of Rs. 3,000 per year.

None of these industries exists today.

POWER

HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER—A part of the district is being served by the hydro-electric power received from the Bhakra Project, a list of the villages served by this project, is available in Appendix I. It is hoped that power for the Kota Atomic Power House will also be available to the district in the near future.

THERMAL ELECTRICITY—The old power house of Alwar city was established in the year 1942. This still runs with a total capacity of 1075 kw. In 1960, a new thermal power house was constructed near the railway station, by the Rajasthan State Electricity Board with a capacity of 2,000 kw. Since then, no change in the generating capacity of the power house has taken place. The total consumption of electricity in the district in the year 1962-63 was 47.33,314 kw.

Various industries are served by the power house. A list of the industries alongwith the number of connections given to them is in the Appendix II.

The total number of domestic connections given till February 1964 is 5,376. The rate per unit for domestic consumption is 37 paise net and 40 paise gross. For industrial purposes the rate is 19 paise net and 22 paise gross per unit.

The Rajasthan State Electricity Board owns the power house and the staff deputed at the steam station consists of four Junior Engineers, one Chemist (Grade I), two Foremen, nine Drivers, two Artisans, two Firemen, one Chargeman, four Fitters and 18 Helpers. There is one diesel power station at Rajgarh also, which was established in 1947.

Rural Electrification

Seventy three villages of the district have been electrified upto the end of 1964. These villages are in the tahsils of Alwar, Kishangarh and Tijara. The list of village is in appendices I and III. Thirty villages are served by hydel power and the remaining villages by power obtained by the Alwar Thermal Power House. The hydel power has been installed during the period April, 1962 to the end of 1964, whereas the thermal power started going out to the neighbouring villages from the year 1951. In these villages the power is available for domestic consumption as also for drawing water from the wells and sometimes for running the small scale industries. There is naturally great demand for electricity in rural areas and particularly in those neighbouring the electrified villages.

MINING

Alwar district has both metallic and non-metallic minerals. "The hills in the south and south-west are fairly rich in minerals, such as copper, iron and lead, but they are now hardly worked. Marble is found in various parts: namely, pink at Baldeogarh in the south, black near Ramgarh in the east, and white near the capital and at Jhiri in the south-west. The Jhiri marble is said to be as good for statuary purposes as any in India."¹

Metallic Minerals

Copper and iron are found in the district but they are not worked as large deposits have not yet appeared. Copper is available at Dariba,

1. *Imperial Gazetteer of India (1908)*, Vol. V, p. 263.

Kushalgarh, Gothri, Sainpuri, Bhagani etc. Dariba copper mines were worked during the last century when coins were made at the Rajgarh mint. According to an account 1433 mds. (534.85 quintals) of copper was mined between the year 1860 to 1871 and coins were minted from it.¹ For long, afterwards, the mines remained closed. At present the Indian Bureau of Mines are carrying out prospecting work at Dariba and nearby areas. Only one copper mine of Sainpuri is still being worked by one local contractor who too, has not been able to produce any substantial quantity of the ore. So far no export of ore has been made. Iron is also found at a number of places but as the quality available does not suit the requirements of the outside market, at present, no deposit is being worked.

Non-Metallic Minerals

Among the non-metallic minerals, barytes, felspar, soapstone, dolomite, mica and quartz are found and worked by private parties. Alwar district is the only district in the State where barytes is found. It is found in Khora-Makrora, Bhagat ka Bas, Bhankhera-Bhurasidh, Thetra Jamroli, Sainpuri, Dholidhoop, Rawandera and Umrain. The mines are worked with the help of manual labour. The average number of labourers employed at these mines is 110 and the total production amounts to about 250 tons per month.

Barytes may be divided into three general groups, ground barytes, lithopone, and barium chemicals. By far the largest single use of barytes is made for preparation of oil drilling where it is used as a weighing material. Nearly 82% of the world's production is used for this purpose. About 5 tons of barytes is consumed for each 1,000 ft. of high pressure well drilled.

The other important uses for ground barytes are as an inert mineral filler in paper, rubber, linoleum, cloth, oilcloth, etc. In glass, granular barytes is used as a flux, as a deoxidizer and as decolourizer, making the melt more workable and increasing the brilliance of the glass. About 6% of the total world production is consumed in the glass industry.²

1. Hand-written Gazetteer of Alwar, List No. 11, No. 7, 830/201 pp. 348 available with the Rajasthan State Archives, Bikaner.
2. *Mineral Resources of Rajasthan, Bulletin 4*, by M. L. Sethi, Department of Mines and Geology, Govt. of Rajasthan, 1956, p. 55.

Lithopone which is a white pigment consisting of about 70% barium sulphate and 30% zinc sulphide is also made from barytes. The zinc sulphide is usually replaced by 1 to 3 per cent of zinc oxide to manufacture one ton of lithopone. 1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ tons of barytes and a total of about 4 tons of raw materials such as zinc, barytes, sulphuric acid, coal, etc., are required. Lithopone is used extensively in the manufacture of paints, both as a white pigment alone as well as mixed with other pigments. Barytes is also used for manufacture of barium chemicals, e.g., barium carbonate, barium sulphate, barium nitrates and barium chlorides. It was for some years consumed locally for indigenous manufacture of paints and pigments on small scale near Alwar town. The mineral was ground to fine mash in a small local mill using mill stone for grinding purposes.

If sufficient quantity of the mineral is available it can easily cater to the establishment of a paint industry in the locality. Leaching treatment with nitric, hydro-chloric and sulphuric acid can also be carried out and the mineral can be supplied to the chemical industry where colour factor of the mineral is not so important though the BaSO_4 (Barium Sulphate) content should be 90% to 98%, silica not more than 0.5% to 3.5% and Fe_2O_3 (Iron Oxide) upto a maximum of 2%.¹

Felspar and quartz are worked by two private concerns. One of the parties, namely, Indian Porcelain Ltd. was allotted the quarries exclusively for putting up a porcelain factory which, so far, has not started functioning. Since felspar is used as a flux, only small quantities are quarried and despatched to consuming centres.

Soapstone is found in Samra, Bairawas, Nangalabani, Natata, Jhiri and Raghunathgarh. The deposit at Samra though extensive, is of inferior grade and as such is not worked. Only one mine of Bairawas is worked at present and that too, to a little extent. The other mines of Jhiri and Raghunathgarh are closed for some time past and those of Nagalkheri and Natata are in a prospecting stage.

Dolomite is found in Jhiri and Neemla villages. The Neemla mines are lying closed for a long time as the mineral found was of

1 *Mineral Resources of Rajasthan, Bulletin 4*, by M. L. Sethi, Department of Mines and Geology, Govt. of Rajasthan, pp. 55-56.

inferior grade. Only Jhiri mines are worked where about 50 persons are employed and the average monthly production comes to 320 tons.

Among other minerals reference may be made to limestone which is found at a number of places in Rajgarh, Thana ghazi and Alwar tahsils. About 160 persons are engaged at the mines at Dholan, Bahali and those lying between Dholan and Kuncha. Total production was 42,280 tons in the year 1962.

Mining Department

A qualified mining engineer is at the head of the Sub-divisional Office of Alwar. He looks after all technical and administrative work of mining in the district. Departmental prospecting for barytes was made in village Ramsinghpura during the year 1962. Prospecting for copper at Angari and some other places is still being done by the Bureau of Mines, Government of India, but the results obtained are not available as yet. Exploration for new sources of minerals is being carried out by the Assistant Mining Engineer, Alwar. The annual income from leases etc. in the district is about Rs. 5,00,000 which is expected to rise further.

LARGE SCALE INDUSTRIES

COTTON—There are no large scale industries in Alwar district. There is, however, scope for the establishment of a cotton mill. The availability of cotton in the district and neighbouring areas of Punjab, the great demand for textiles in the district and the proximity of markets in Delhi, offer good scope for the successful running of a cotton mill.

The scheme of establishing a cotton mill was considered by the erstwhile Alwar State and an area of about 104 acres (166 bighas) was allotted to Messers Tej Pratap Textile Mills. The venture however, was given up by the promoters and the proposed mill could not be established. Now Messers J. K. Cotton Manufacturers Ltd. of Kanpur have applied for the establishment of a cotton mill at Alwar. A piece of land has been selected in the industrial area and the work of construction of the factory building and staff quarters etc. is expected to be taken up shortly. Licence for establishing a cotton mill has also been given to Messers Bihari Lal Beni Prasad of Delhi.

CERAMIC INDUSTRY—The district is rich in the deposits of quartz and felspar which are essential raw materials for ceramic industry. Other allied raw materials are also available in the neighbouring areas and there is sufficient scope

for the development of ceramic industry on a large scale. At present, the Rajasthan Ceramic Industry is in production in the district.

Match Factory

MATCH FACTORY—There is ample scope to start a match factory in the district. wood (*Boswellia serrata*) which is the main raw material for the manufacture of matches, forms one of the principal species of the Alwar forests and is found almost everywhere on the plateau of the hills and the upper part of the hill slopes. Some old reports show that during the forties of this century about 20,000 maunds of this wood was being used annually for the manufacture of slate frames on a royalty of one anna per maund. The area available then for exploitation was about 1,000 acres. Sanction for starting a match factory was accorded in 1945 in favour of a party from Lahore. A plot in the Industrial Estate along the railway lines was also allotted to the party for the purpose. An investment of about Rs. 50,000 in land, buildings and machinery was made by the party but later, due to the partition of the country and differences among the partners, no progress for installing the factory could be made.

SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

Alwar had a number of small scale industries many of which still survive. Most of them are located at Panchayat Samiti headquarters, Alwar City, Tahsil headquarters and in other important towns. The small scale industries of the district can be classified as follows :

OIL MILLS—Oil pressing is the most important industry of the district. The district is abundantly rich in the production of oil seeds like *Til* (*Sesamum*) and *Sarson* (rape seeds). *Sarson* of a rich variety is grown in abundance in this area. The area under cultivation of oil seeds is about 2 lakh acres. Besides the local produce, the supply of oil seeds is augmented from the oil seed producing areas in the neighbouring districts. On account of the plentiful availability of oil seeds, oil pressing had become an important industry of the district. About a decade ago there were six large-scale oil mills in the district out of which four were situated in Alwar city and one each at Khairthal and Rajgarh. The present number of oil mills is 20. Two of these situated at Alwar, have been closed. Of the total number, 17 (including the two closed) are in the Alwar city, two at Khairthal and one at Rajgarh. All the mills are privately owned.

Of the 20 oil mills, leaving apart the two that have been closed, only two are not working with power. None of the mills employs more than 20 persons and on an average, 5 to 10 persons are working in each. No specialised labour is required to work in the mills and the average daily wage of the labourer comes to rupees two to three.

The raw material used by all the mills is the same, i.e., oil seeds, the bulk of which is grown within the district itself. The units have a few power driven *kolhus* (rotaries) which are found here and there mostly working with a flour mill using the same engine. The mills are owned by private individuals who have adequate finances of their own to work them. The oil has markets in Assam, Bengal, Delhi and various parts of the State and the country.

About a decade ago, the installed capacity of all the mills was 21 expellers, 102 Bengal type *kolhus* and 130 Amritsar type *kolhus*. The production capacity of the mills at that time was about 1,180 maunds of oil and 2,050 maunds of cake per three shifts of 8 hours each. At that time the industry had a total fixed capital of Rs. 11,46,470 out of which lands and buildings accounted for Rs. 5,20,000 and plant and machinery for Rs. 6,26,000. Besides, the capital invested in raw materials and finished products amounted to Rs. 23,00,000.

At present, the industry has more than twenty two lakhs of rupees invested in it as fixed capital. The total yearly production of the industry amounts to more than 4,000 tons of oil. Expellers and *kolhus* fitted in the mills use power from 15 H.P. to 200 H.P.

DAL MILLS—There are three Dal Mills in the district. The plants are generally installed in the oil mills since both works are of seasonal nature and it helps the mill owners to run their mills economically by crushing oil seeds and producing *dal* under the same roof and with the same motive power. The annual production of the mills is estimated to be 2,000 tons.

CERAMIC INDUSTRY—The Rajasthan Ceramic Industry, Alwar established in 1960 is an important industry with an investment of Rs. 3 lakhs and employing about 190 persons. The factory is located on an area of 3 acres in the industrial area at Alwar. The factory is using machines of 70 h.p. The raw materials used in the manufacture of sanitary fittings like wash-basins, water-closets etc. are available from mines in the district itself and a very small quantity is obtained from outside. The approximate value of the finished products of the factory

is Rs. 2 lakhs per year. The firm has sales agents in the important towns of Rajasthan and its products are sold in other States also. There being a good demand of ceramic wares, the Directorate of Industries and Supplies, Rajasthan, Jaipur is going to start a Ceramic Training Institute at Alwar in the near future. A plot of land has been selected for the institute in the industrial area and some machines etc. have also arrived.

IRON, STEEL AND SHEET METAL INDUSTRIES—The sheet metal industry in the district is of recent growth. At present 17 factories are functioning in the district. Out of these, 15 are situated in the Alwar city and one each at Bolni and Mojpur. The industry requires iron, steel and tin, and other metal sheets as its raw material. The fabricators who mostly manufacture trunks, boxes, furniture pieces and buckets etc., get supplies of galvanized sheets from the Directorate of Industries and Supplies. They also meet their requirements to some extent, by purchase of scrap from Delhi.

None of the factories employs more than 25 workers and the average daily wage of the labourer is about two rupees. Capital worth about one and a half lakhs of rupees has been invested in the industry. It employs 140 workers in all. The products are sold in Rajasthan and lamp-shades etc. are sent to Delhi and nearby markets.

The industry caters to the requirements of the public as also of some of the government departments. Some of the factories are making iron gates, window bars, fencing, etc. of beautiful designs which find ready market locally.

SOAP MAKING INDUSTRY—Of the industries which have developed in recent times in the district, soap industry occupies an important place. It has developed mainly during the last five years. There are 10 small scale units producing washing soap bars and cakes. The growth of this industry is, to a large extent, due to the change in the habits of the people who, now, have discarded the use of *khar* (soda) and have instead started using soap for washing their garments.

The raw materials of the industry consist of caustic soda, oils and certain chemicals which are procured mainly from Agra and Delhi. The number of workers employed by each factory is very small, say, two to six persons each. The daily wage rate comes to rupees two. The main source of power is coal. Of the 10 soap factories, seven are located in Alwar and one each at Kherli, Rajgarh and Khairthal. About

1.75 lakhs of rupees have been invested in the industry giving employment to about 40 persons. Soap is sold in the district and is also exported to other parts of the State, though not in very substantial quantities. Four of these factories are the recipients of import licences for raw materials. The annual production of the industry is worth about a lakh of rupees.

ENGINEERING INDUSTRY—The engineering industry has developed only recently because of the increased road traffic. The city being situated almost midway on the Jaipur-Delhi highway and having direct road links with some western U.P. cities like Mathura and Agra, a number of small engineering units are located in Alwar city. There are five of them which are important and undertake the work of tyre vulcanising, electric welding, battery-service and motor parts repairs, etc. Each unit employs five to ten persons and works with electric power. Semi-skilled labourer gets three to four rupees a day. Capital worth about a lakh of rupees is invested in the industry and a total of about 35 workers are employed in it. Recently, a concern for the manufacture of tractor parts has also been set up.

MARBLE CHIPS MAKING INDUSTRY—Marble, both white and black variety, is available in this area. There are three important units of the industry working at the present moment, two in Alwar and one in Thana Ghazi. Messers Ram Narain & Bros. of Alwar are the oldest and leading grinders of marble chips of various sizes which are widely used in the building industry. Chips are largely used now-a-days for cement flooring purposes and are in great demand. The production process consists of breaking large lumps of marble into small pieces. For this purpose lumps of marble are fed into crushers where they are crushed to various sizes which are then fed into chipping or powdering machines similar to the ordinary flour mills. The chips are then passed into sieves of different meshes and thus different grades of chips are obtained.

The Alwar factory of M/s Ram Narain Bros. employs about 80 labourers. The factory has a capital outlay of about Rs. 2,50,000 and consumes about 200 h.p. of electricity. The other concern, owned by Messers Chandulal, employing about 20 labourers is running with a capital outlay of Rs. 60,000 and consuming 30 h.p. of power. Gujarmal Gupta's concern at Thana Ghazi with a capital outlay of Rs. 1,00,000 employs about 50 labourers. The installed machinery is of about 8 h.p.

PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY—Messers Lokopakarak Pharmaceutical Works and Messers Janhitkarak Pharmaceutical Industries are the two important concerns working in the Alwar city. They have a capital outlay of Rs. 2,00,000 and 50,000 respectively. The former concern are the manufacturers of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines and of pickles and *murabbas* etc. They have got a number of agencies in Rajasthan through which they sell their products. The Lokopakarak Pharmaceutical Works are registered with the Ayurvedic Department to supply medicines to Government Ayurvedic dispensaries. The two firms import their raw materials—various herbs and vegetables, ayurvedic products, roots, etc.—from Uttar Pradesh, Delhi and Rajasthan State itself. Messers Kesla Laboratories are another pharmaceutical work manufacturing allopathic medicines. Capital worth about a lakh and half of rupees has been invested in the industry as a whole. Coal is the source of power and the industry provides employment to about 20 persons.

ICE FACTORIES—There are two ice factories in the district—Vijai Ice Factory and Hira Ice Factory, both in Alwar city. They are seasonal industries working in the summer season only. The Hira Ice Factory, the first to open and having a capital investment of Rs. 1,00,000, has recently been closed. The Vijai Ice Factory having a capital investment of about Rs. 2,00,000 employs about 50 labourers during the season. The average daily rate of wages is rupees two per labourer. Ice is supplied to the city and the near about towns by road and rail.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY—The chemical industry in the district is not very old. The factory named Alwar Chemical Works, Alwar is in the industrial area along the railway track going to Jaipur. Their main products are various kinds of acids which find ready market throughout the country. The Lokopakarak Pharmacy also manufacture hair oils and components and tooth powder etc. They have their agencies at different places.

M/s Alwar Paints and Colour Industries, Rajasthan Paints and Colour Industries Rajasthan Chemicals and Prince Laboratories are the other four chemical works located at Alwar in the district.

The Alwar Paints and Colour Industries have a capital outlay of about a lakh of rupees. The other three have an investment ranging between twenty to thirty thousand rupees each. None of the works employs more than 5 workers. Average wage is of two rupees

per day. The first three are engaged in the manufacture of paint which is sold mostly in Rajasthan while the products of the Alwar Paints and Colour Industries find market outside the State also. The Prince Laboratories produce certain drugs which are exported outside the State.

PLASTIC INDUSTRY—The plastic industry is of recent growth in the district. Plastic canes are manufactured by Messers Aravali Industries, Alwar. Plastic pens are manufactured by Messers Alwar Plastic Industries. The industry has ample scope in the district as there is great demand for plastic buttons, toys, etc.

FURNITURE INDUSTRY—The furniture industry in the district has made considerable headway in recent years. Formerly, there was very little demand for furniture as there were very few schools and offices and, in the offices also, *gaddas*, *jajams* and *masnads* etc. were used and not wooden furniture as at present. On account of the change in the mode of furnishing and greater demand for modern furniture in households as also the opening of new schools, offices and a variety of institutions, the demand for furniture pieces increased considerably which, in its turn, induced entrepreneurs to establish furniture workshops and saw mills. There are seven important furniture workshops in the district all working in Alwar city. The industry has a capital investment of about three lakhs of rupees, giving employment to more than 90 persons. The total consumption of power by the industry comes to about 90 h. p.

The raw material, i.e. wood logs etc. are mostly imported from Delhi. Furniture of various types is manufactured and is marketed within and outside the State.

FOUNDRIES—There were four foundries working in the district out of which two have been closed. Those closed were Krishna Metal Works and Popular Iron Foundries. The two foundries working are in Alwar city and mould metric weights and spare parts of certain machines. The Bharat Industrial and Trading Corporation, running with a capital investment of a lakh of rupees, employs about 20 labourers. The raw materials used are pig iron and certain minerals which are available from local mines. Its annual production is estimated at 2,000 tons. The manufactures are sold in the local market. The second foundry has a capital outlay of about Rs. 3.5 lakhs. It employs about 80 persons consuming about 400 tons of coal annually. Its annual

production is about 12,000 tons, the products having a ready local market.

The industry has bright future and is likely to play an important role in the industrial development of the district.

BRASS INDUSTRY—There were two concerns in the district manufacturing brass utensils of various kinds for household use. At present only M/s Krishna Chand Gulab Chand are working with a capital outlay of Rs. 10,000 employing about 10 labourers. The scrap molasses and other raw materials are imported from Delhi, Ganganagar and Uttar Pradesh, and the manufactured utensils are marketed within the State. The Director of Industries and Supplies has allotted circles to the industry for obtaining their raw materials. There is ample scope for further development of the utensil industry in the district.

PRINTING PRESSES—A number of printing presses were established in Alwar city and have made considerable progress. Besides the Government Press in the present Collectorate premises, there are a number of printing presses in the city as well as in certain other towns like Kherli and Rajgarh. Expansion of education and increase in various public activities has led to corresponding increase in the number of the printing presses.

In Alwar city there are eight printing presses, namely M/s (i) Araya Printing Works (2) Vinod Press (3) Arawali Press (4) Panchan Press (5) Bochhar Press () Jagdish Press (7) Krishna Press (8) Sharma Brothers Electromatic Press.

An estimated sum of one and half lakh of rupees is invested in these presses. They all use electric motors of 2 to 5 horse power. In each press, on an average, five workers are employed getting different wages according to their work. A few of them, like The Sharma Brothers Electromatic Press, are quality printers.

Besides undertaking private work, the presses also receive orders for printing of forms etc. from the government. Some journals, magazines and newspapers are also printed in these presses.

CEMENT JALI WORKS—There are four such units in the district which prepare cement *jalis* and pipes etc. for building and house construction purposes. Two such units, namely, The Krishna Vinod Jalian and Cement Works are located in Alwar. They work with a

capital outlay rupees of seven and eight thousand respectively, employing six and five workers each. There are two more units working in Tijara and Khairthal. Each has a capital investment of about rupees five thousand and employs five persons each. The raw materials are cement, *bajri* (sand) and iron bars which are locally available.

MOTOR TYRE RETREADING—There are three retreading workshops located in Alwar city. The total capital invested in them is about Rs. 1,20,000. The industry does not provide much employment, each unit employing two or three persons. Rubber is the raw material required by the industry which is imported from Delhi. The industry uses coal as well as electricity as the source of power. Thirty to forty tyres are retreaded every month by each unit. There is an association of tyre retreaders also.

RADIO AND TRANSISTOR ASSEMBLY—There are two radio-transistor assembling concerns in Alwar city. They are assembling transistor sets of Pye models. Most of the radio parts are imported and about 500 sets are assembled every year. Their sale and distribution is arranged by their principals at Delhi. The industry has a capital investment of about fifty thousand rupees.

CLOCK INDUSTRY—There is a clock manufacturing concern at Alwar by the name of Runwell Industries. It produces Jungi clocks and timepieces. The firm was established in Ladya Bag, in June, 1960. According to the original plan, the firm was to manufacture 36,000 timepieces and 24,000 clocks every year. However, this target appears to be very far, yet. The factory is a small establishment confined to three rooms where machines and tools are fixed and production is carried on. The firm imports necessary parts from time to time under licence granted by the Director of Industries, Rajasthan. The value of these import licences for various periods is as follows :—

Period	Parts etc. for which the licence has been given	Value of the licence Rs.
October '60 to March '61	Stainless steel, parts, strips etc.	17,250
April '61 to Sep- tember '61	Stainless steel, wires, brass strips, ropes and measuring tools etc.	63,525
October '61 to March '62	Nickel, carbonium, carbon and silver crap, brass, tools, etc.	78,450
April '62 to March '63	Timepieces parts and raw materials.	1,07,300

FLOUR MILLS—Flour mills for grinding grain into flour had been functioning for quite a long time. They were, however, limited to cities and bigger towns but their number has rapidly increased during the last 15 years and today, almost all the towns and most of the bigger villages, have their own flour mills. They grind not only food grains and pulses but also spices, salt crystals etc. Many of these mills have added a pair or two of oil *kolhus* worked with the same engine, for pressing oil seeds for local consumption. Of these flour mills, some use electric power and others are worked by crude oil or petrol engines.

SHOE MAKING—Leather workers are to be found all over the district, the main centres being Alwar, Ramgarh, Kishangarh, Tijara, Khairthal, Malakhera and Thana Ghazi. Besides shoes and *deshi jutis* used by villagers, Alwar was, for sometime during the last decade, known for rubber sole *chappals*. There were about 90 establishments in Alwar city engaged in making rubber-sole *chappals*. The sole was made from rubber tyres and the straps etc. were made from plastic in various colours. The industry has now declined because of people's preference for leather shoes.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

WEAVING—The most important cottage industry employing the largest number of persons is weaving. It is a hereditary occupation of weavers. Since olden times the industry had been carried on mostly by Muslim weavers and *Kolis* (a backward class). The Muslim weavers who used to do finer work however, left the district during the partition and the industry is now carried on mostly by *Kolis*. A decade ago, there were about 3,000 families spread over the whole district engaged in making *pugrees*, their main product. *Pugree* (turban) is used as a head-dress by *Marwaris* and varies in length from 20 to 40 yards. The width, however, is small, about nine inches or so. The ends of the *pugrees* are generally made in *Zari* (threads of gold) which may be pure or imitation. The *Zari* end is known as *chilla* which is called *pucca chilla* if it is pure *Zari* or *kachcha chilla* if it is imitation.

Till recently, looms called *addas* were used for the manufacture of *pugrees* and the shuttle was thrown by hand to and fro in the process of weaving. The looms and *addas* used to cost Rs 20 to 25. Yarn was given by the merchant who acted as the financier and seller.

The weaving industry has received impetus in recent years as a result of the training schemes introduced by the government in the various Panchayat Samities. The old type pit looms are gradually disappearing and the use of fly-shuttled looms and semi-automatic looms is becoming popular. There has been a marked improvement in the designs and types of the cloth produced on the handlooms.

KHADI AND GRAMODYOG—The weaving industry of the district received great impetus by the campaign organised from time to time, for popularisation of *Khadi* and handloom fabrics. In the year 1940, a Khadi Bhandar was established at Alwar under the aegis of Rajasthan Charkha Sangh and *Khadi* exhibition was held later. Through the efforts of the Sangh, hand-weaving was revived and re-established.

After the formation of Matsya State, a Matsya Rajya Gram Seva Mandal was established. The government gave a loan of Rs. 25,000 and direct assistance of Rs. 22,500 for the development and expansion of the industry. A sales depot was opened in Bharatpur and production centres were opened at Bayana, Dholpur and Sirmathura. In the Alwar district, production and sales increased at Govindgarh, Kathumar, Chikani, Tijara, Lachhmangarh and Bahadurpur etc. Among the Kasturba Seva Kendras, fine thread was spun at Chikani.

In 1956, the Khadi Sangh began to work for the success of Ambar Charkha specially at Rajgarh and Lachhmangarh. The All India Khadi and Gramodyog Commission and State Board gave aid for supporting the *Khadi* and village industries.

In the beginning, the production was worth Rs. 10,000 which, at present stands at Rs. 35,000. In 1959, one more Khadi Bhandar was opened in Alwar city and a few more in other towns. As a result, the sales touched the figure of nearly three and a half lakhs of rupees per annum. At present there are about 2,300 persons engaged in *Khadi* production in the district.

The development of *Khadi* and handloom industry has made a favourable impact on the textile dyeing and printing industry as well.

INDUSTRY LEATHER—The leather tanners are generally found all over the district, but the main centres are Alwar, Rajgarh and Ismailpur. Tanning is carried on mostly on family basis. The tanners usually reside near a place where abundant water supply is available as they need

plenty of it for tanning. The raw materials required are raw hides, *babul* or wattle bark, *harda* (*myrobalan*) and lime. The market for hides is local but hides and skins treated with salt are exported to tanneries outside Rajasthan also. The tanners also prepare *charas* (leather water buckets) for the agriculturists.

Due to the establishment of leather tanning centres in the various Panchayat Samitis, leather tanning with chemicals in masonry tanks, has now become popular and the old bag tanning system is being slowly replaced. Footwear industry is also developing and the shoe-makers have begun producing western type shoes with the help of machines and improved tools.

STONE CARVING INDUSTRY—Stone carving is an important industry and the local *silawats* produce beautiful pillars and balcony supporters in many towns of the district like Kherli, Rajgarh, etc. The marble stone industry is a famous handicraft of Thana Ghazi area and there is a cooperative society of artisans. There is also a show-room near the bus stand at Thana Ghazi where the produce is exhibited.

MOONJ AND BANS INDUSTRY—The *Bans* (Bamboo) industry is an old one in the district. After partition, some of the displaced persons took to *Moonj* and *Muddha* (reed charis) making as their means of livelihood. Bamboo is found in the forest ranges of Alwar, Rajgarh and Siraska. The tools used by the bamboo workers are knives, saws, cutters, etc. The finished products are baskets, *chik* (curtains), hand bags, matting chairs (*Muddhas*) and other small articles of household use. *Moonj* is spun on pulleys to make strings, ropes and *ban*. Generally, a whole family is engaged in the work.

A co-operative society under the name of Alwar Bans Udyog Sahakari Samiti was formed to organise the working on co-operative lines. Presently there are two such societies in the district. Their membership is 107, the share and working capitals being Rs. 8,030 and Rs. 14,333 respectively. There is also a Moonj and Bans Sahakari Samiti at Bilari. Government assistance rendered to the *Moonj* and *Bans* workers during the three years from 1958 to 1961 was Rs. 1,000/-, 2,000/- and 500/- respectively.

The cottage industries in the district are run mostly by particular castes. The work is hereditary and the art passes on from father to

son, thus preserving the skill in the families of the artisans. All members of the family get employment in the industry though the extent of employment depends on season, demand and other local factors. The industries in rural areas are mainly geared towards meeting the needs of the villagers.

Industrial Potential

The district has several advantages and has good potential for industrial development. The Small Industries Service Institute of the Government of India at Jaipur renders technical advice and other assistance to small scale industries in this district also. They conducted a survey of the district with a view to assess its industrial potential. Their report was published in 1961. The following abstract from the report is relevant :

“Alwar district appears to have good industrial prospects. It is fairly rich in material resources. Besides being surplus in food grains, oil-seeds, a number of fruits and vegetables, like lemons, tomatoes, potatoes and peas (amongst agricultural produce), milk, hides and skins, bones, etc. (in live-stock wealth), ‘Salar’ wood and a few species of grasses, like ‘Surval’, ‘Phulan’, ‘Siran’ etc. (amongst forest produce) and barytes, china clay, quartz, felspar, dolomite, lime stone, marble, etc., (in minerals), are some of the items, available in commercially exploitable quantities.”

Alwar city is located on the Jaipur-Delhi national highway and motor-repairs, retreading and other subsidiary engineering works can progress fast. A new power-house has been constructed outside the city, near the railway station, water supply is satisfactory and transport facilities are available. Alwar has easy approach to the markets of Delhi, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh. Machines and parts can be easily imported from these areas.

There is a polytechnic, awarding diplomas in engineering and an Industrial Training Institute also at Alwar giving technical training to young men. These institutions will be a ready help in the supply of technical personnel for these industries. An area of 63 acres along the railway track at Alwar, has been declared as Industrial Area and a number of industries have come up there, while land is still available for more industries.

The report referred to above, recommended the following new industries that could be started in the district :

1. Tin Containers
2. Solvent Extraction Plant
3. Low Tension Porcelain Insulators
4. Sanitary Wares
5. Straw Boards
6. Lithopone
7. Milk Powder
8. Dehydrated Peas and Tomato
9. Cold Storage
10. Paper Pins
11. Fractional Horse-Power Motors
12. Paper Perforators

Industries Department

A Director of Commerce and Industries was appointed in the year 1944 in the erstwhile Alwar State. The department encouraged local enterprise to set up new works and, as a result of its activities, quite a number of industrial units were set up in the State.

At present the District Industries Officer is stationed at Alwar. His office was established in November, 1956 and is located in the collectorate building. Apart from the District Industries Officer there are Industries Extension Officers, Inspector and Assistant Inspector of Weights and Measures and a small staff consisting of ministerial and class IV employees. The District Industries Officer looks after the departmental training centres and the industrial development works in urban and rural areas. It discharges the function of the allotment of loans to industries, gives quota certificates, and recommends to the Director of Industries, Jaipur grant of import licences to industries. The Regional Deputy Director of Industries and Civil Supplies, Jaipur is the immediate controlling authority of the office.

Industrial Estate

In Rajasthan the work of establishment of Industrial Estates was taken up during the Second Five Year Plan. The construction of an Industrial Estate at Alwar was taken up in the year 1960-61. The Estate

covered an area of 77 acres of land. A total number of thirty-six sheds of class A and B were constructed and allotment was made to some industries under the Rajasthan Industrial Estates (Allotment of Sheds) Rules, 1961. The subsidised rent for the first three years for the sheds was to be as follows :

Type of Shed	Rent		
	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year
A Class	150/-	160/-	170/-
B Class	90/-	100/-	110/-

The position of all the Industrial Estates in Rajasthan was reviewed by the government in July, 1962 and looking to the lack of interest among entrepreneurs to set-up units in the Estate, the construction of sheds etc. was stopped. The whole areas have now been transferred to the Alwar Polytechnic. As the sheds were lying incomplete, none of the allottees had taken possession prior to the Estate's transfer to Polytechnic and hence there was no difficulty.

State Assistance

Recently, the Rajasthan Financial Corporation has rendered the following financial assistance to industries in Alwar district:-

S. No.	Type of Industry	No. of concerns	Effective amount of loan sanctioned (Rs.)	Amount availed of (Rs.)
1.	Oil Industry	1	15,000/-	15,000/-
2.	Stone Dressing and Crushing	1	1,00,000/-	1,00,000/-
3.	Sanitary Wares	1	1,00,000/-	50,000/-

The Corporation charges at the rate fixed by the Board of Directors from time to time. The present rate of interest is 8 per cent on timely payments of instalments of principal and interest.

Labour and Employer's Organisations

Since there are no large scale industries, no big labour organisation in the district exists. There are ten registered trade unions with a

total membership of 692. The details of the trade unions are as follows :—

S. No.	Name of the Trade Union	Registration number	Date of formation	Membership	
				Initial	As on 31.12.63
1.	Motor Mazdoor Union	58/60	14.4.60	48	68
2.	Nagar Parishad Mehtar Mazdoor Union	77/60	27.6.60	265	40
3.	Power House Mazdoor Union	36/31	6.4.61	180	145
4.	Rajgir Mazdoor Union	92/61	1.11.61	54	100
5.	Karkhana Mazdoor Unions	93/71	1.11.61	51	70
6.	Rajkiya Mudranalaya Karamchari Sangh	18/62	30.5.62	47	34
7.	Tonga Mazdoor Union Kishangarh	36/62	30.8.62	35	50
8.	Alwar Zila Medical Workers Union	38/62	5.9.62	12	42
9.	Chungi Karamchari Sangh, Nagar Parishad	44/62	1.10.62	62	70
10.	Kedalganj Karamchari Sangh	57/63	23.9.63	72	72

Labour Welfare

There are about 500 workers in all the factories in the district registered under the Factories Act, 1948. The wage level in most of the factories, is rupees two to three per day per worker. However, in some of the factories like engineering etc., the wages are three rupees per day per worker or even higher. The labourers, having no ascertainable number or strength are economically impoverished and no comparable improvement in their wages in view of the rising price-index, has been noticed.

Most of the Central Acts in regard to labour and labour welfare are applicable in the district.

The total number of factories in the district was 45 in 1965-66. Of these, 28 factories were registered and 17 unregistered.

The total number of accidents reported during 1964 were two. None of them was fatal.

The office of the Labour Inspector and Conciliation Officer, Alwar, started functioning in the district from August, 1965. Prior to this, the district was under the jurisdiction of Labour Officer, Jaipur.

Minimum Wages Act

Under the Act an employer has to pay to every employee engaged in a scheduled employment, wages at a rate not less than the minimum notified by the State Government from time to time, for different classes of employment. The total number of inspections made by the Inspector from August, 1965 to March, 1966, were as under :

S. No.	Particulars	No. of Inspections
1.	Rice, Dal and Flour Mills	9
2.	Public Motor Transport	7
3.	Oil Mills	25
4.	Employment in Construction and Maintenance of Roads and Buildings	6
5.	Stone Breaking & Crushing	15
6.	Local Bodies	3
Total :		65

A total of 12 cases were filed in the court of law under section 22-A of the Act for non-maintenance of records etc. during October, 1965 to January, 1966. Out of these, five employers were convicted and three acquitted. The remaining four cases were pending on 31st March, 1966. In addition, a fine of Rs. 170/- was imposed on the convicts.

Three applications were filed in the court of law under section 20 of the Act for recovery of less payment due from the employers. All the applications are pending with the court.

Industrial Disputes Act, 1958

13 disputes were entertained by the Conciliation Officer, Alwar from July 1965 to March 1966. Out of these six cases were settled during the course of conciliation proceedings, three were referred to the Government, three were withdrawn by the parties and one was pending.

Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961

This Act is applicable to such establishments where five or more workers are employed under the same operator. There were four units registered under the Act upto March, 1966.

There are no government labour welfare centres in the district.

Chamber of Commerce

A Chamber of Commerce was started in Alwar city in the year 1939 with the object of looking after the interests of the business community and of giving stimulus to local trade and industry. Its membership was 150 in the year 1941. The Chamber took special interest in checking 'underweight' cheating of the public by salesman at the grain market. It also endeavoured to check the sale of adulterated *ghee*. The Chamber has ceased to function.

At present, there is no organisation of industrial employers in the district. The state of industrial relations is normal. No strike notices were served nor has any strike taken place in the district. No industrial disputes were brought before the authorities. However, the authorities to deal with industrial disputes, if they arise, are (1) Judge, Industrial Tribunal, Rajasthan, Jaipur and (2) Presiding Officer, Labour Court, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

सत्यमेव जयते

APPENDIX I

Names of villages electrified with hydel power

S No.	Name of village	S. No.	Name of village
1.	Badi	16.	Mator
2.	Ballabhgram	17.	Nangla Mouziya
3.	Bansur	18.	Nangla Dungar
4.	Baskripalnagar	19.	Nasirabad
5.	Dantia	20.	Neembhera
6.	Gunj	21.	Noor Nagar
7.	Ismailpur	22.	Patan Mewan
8.	Jeelota	23.	Rampur
9.	Jheewana	24.	Siwana
10.	Jhirandiya	25.	Sohar Khan Kalan
11.	Jindolli	26.	Syamka
12.	Karauli	27.	Tahanoli
13.	Khairthal	28.	Tapukara
14.	Kishangarbas	29.	Tatarpur
15.	Lisana	30.	Tijara



सत्यमेव जयते

APPENDIX II

Power Connections given by the Alwar Power-House

		No. of connections
1.	Agriculture pumps	175
2.	Air Compressor	5
3.	Bans & Moonj Udyog	1
4.	Battery Charger	20
5.	Ceramic Industry	1
6.	Chaff Cutter	5
7.	Cooler Plant & Refrigeration	8
8.	Emergency	1
9.	Flour Mills	83
10.	Ice Candy	3
11.	Irrigation Pumps	79
12.	Lathe & Drill	22
13.	Metal Works	6
14.	Oil Mills	69
15.	Paper Cutter	2
16.	Petrol Pumps	7
17.	Pharmaceutical Works	5
18.	Power Plugs	95
19.	Printing Presses	19
20.	Reactifier	4
21.	Retreading Companies	4
22.	Saw Machine	5
23.	Soap Factory	1
24.	Stone Grinding	5
25.	Sugar Caul	5
26.	Surgical Works	1
27.	Treading M/c	3
28.	Water Fitting	1
29.	Welding M/c	13
30.	X-Ray	4

APPENDIX III

Names of villages electrified with thermal power

S. No.	Name of village	S. No.	Name of village
1.	Bahadurpur Patti Jodiya	23.	Karoli
2.	Bahadurpur Patti Kalan	24.	Khairthal Mandi
3.	Bahadurpur Patti Kanugo	25.	Kherli Ganj
4.	Bahadurpur Patti Miran	26.	Kithur
5.	Bahadurpur Patti Pahadi	27.	Liwari
6.	Baldevbas	28.	Milakpur
7.	Balla Buda	29.	Moongeska
8.	Basai Balan	30.	Nagal Heera
9.	Basai Jagta	31.	Nagla Saniawadi
10.	Bhugor	32.	Nagla Jogi
11.	Burja	33.	Raibka
12.	Chikani	34.	Raisinh
13.	Chirkhana	35.	Rata Khurd
14.	Daudpur	36.	Ratan Kalan
15.	Dhobighatta	37.	Roopbas
16.	Dholi Dhoop	38.	Sikari Ka Bas
17.	Gajuki	39.	Sirmoli
18.	Jatiyana	40.	Tulera
19.	Jhar Khera	41.	Ulahedi
20.	Juliara	42.	Umrain
21.	Kaduki	43.	Umran Ka Tiraya
22.	Kangal Bhata		

CHAPTER VI

BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

Indigenous Banking

The institution of the indigenous banking has certain common characteristics that are found all over the country. The indigenous banker is not only an economic institution of the rural India but also an important special factor that affects the improvement of the Indian agriculturist in more than one way. He is the person who comes to the rescue of the cultivator in times of dire necessity and misery, but he is also the person who perpetuates the latter's tragic conditions of life.

The bulk of the finances required by the agriculturists in Alwar district, as elsewhere in Rajasthan, has been supplied by the money-lender and the indigenous banker. The two institutions, often combined in one person, formed the entire money market of the village with little variance in their scope of activities. The one financed trade and industry, advanced loans, attracted deposits and dealt in *hundis*, while the other financed consumption rather than production, till the co-operative societies shared their undisputed monopoly over the agricultural finance.

The principal castes carrying on this business of money lending in the district are Agarwal and Maheshwari *baniyas*, Jains, Brahmins and Rajputs. Muslims, who formed a substantial part of the population of the district before partition refrained from this business on religious considerations.

The Mahajans or *Baniyas* or *Bohras*, as the money-lenders are called here, provide loans for short periods ranging from 6 months to 3 years, but these are very often renewed if the agriculturists are, as is usually the case, not in a position to repay the debt on the stipulated date. The loans are made for productive purposes like the purchase of seeds, cattle, implements, artificial manures, repairs of old wells and digging the new ones as well as for consumption purposes like marriage and other social and religious performances.

The procedure and methods of advancing loans by these money-lenders or indigenous bankers being simple and informal, are more tempting to the illiterate farmer than the complicated practice adopted by the Co-operative societies, commercial banks, etc. The usual method

in vogue in advancing loans is to get the *Bahikhata* (ledger-book) signed by the borrower or by taking his thumb impression, if he is illiterate at the time of lending money. No tangible security is demanded from the borrower. The money is advanced either on the execution of a promissory-note or on written acknowledgement. If the loan is a bigger one, the promissory-note is usually guaranteed by a second person, as a surety. Loans are granted on the mortgage of landed property also. But this method is seldom adopted as the borrower is frequently not the master of his land.

The rate of interest charged by these *Mahajans* or indigenous money-lenders had been very high, ranging from 12 per cent to 25 per cent, though, in some cases, there had been instances when the interest rate is reported to have gone as high as 50 to 100 per cent. Besides the high rate of interest, the farmer was subjected to a number of malpractices. The money-lender was always in search of new contrivances to exploit the farmer. Some of the common malpractices adopted by the money-lenders were as under:

(i) Invariably a condition was attached while advancing a loan that the crop will be sold by the borrower to the lender or through him. The money lender would either purchase the crop at a lower price or earn commission by making the farmer sell his crop through him.

(ii) During the currency of loan, the farmer was made to render free service to the lender commonly known as *begar*.

(iii) The money lender started a number of charity funds which was just another way of fleecing the poor farmer as the contribution towards these funds was made obligatory for him.

(iv) If the loan was not repaid on the due date the *Mahajan* would not hesitate in seizing the crop or even ejecting the farmer from the land.

(v) In some cases the *Mahajans* were reported to have gone to the extent of falsifying and fabricating the books of account in their own favour.

Despite all these, the farmer had no other alternative. The money-lender had the sole monopoly of supplying agricultural finance and because of the absence of large number of effective co-operative institutions, their deficiency as well as inefficiency and the indifference of commercial banks towards agricultural finance, the agriculturists had to fall back upon him in times of necessity.

General Credit Facilities

The problem of financing the much needed improvements in land and agriculture had always been a ticklish problem. The resources of the State being limited, the rulers could not do much in spite of their best intentions and the farmer had but to take recourse to the indigenous bankers. Some relief was given to the farmer when the co-operative movement started taking roots in the year 1935. It is now spreading all over the district and the agriculturist is getting loans and other types of financial assistance from co-operatives and other governmental agencies run under various schemes and programmes.

At present the agriculturist draws on the following agencies for his financial requirements :

1. The Village Money-lender
2. Co-operative Societies
3. Commercial and Land Mortgage Banks
4. State Government

The village money-lender still persists and provides the bulk of rural finance. Details of their functioning in the district, are described in the first part of this chapter.

The co-operative societies have slowly but steadily begun to replace the village money-lender in the field of agricultural finance. The co-operative societies, besides providing credit (there are 66 agricultural credit societies in all the Panchayat Samitis of the district), help the cultivator by imparting technical assistance for increased production and by arranging the sale of his produce at competitive rates. The district has a total of 1,196 co-operative societies of all kinds with a membership of 54,595 and a working capital worth Rs. 96,06,836. The total loans advanced by all types of co-operative societies amounted to Rs. 53,82,488 on 30-6-62.

The joint stock banks functioning in the district play a very insignificant part in the agricultural finance except the indirect help that they render by advancing loans to the indigenous bankers, commission agents and co-operative societies and by discounting *hundis*.

The State government provides finance to the agriculturist in the form of *taccavi* loans. These are given mostly for the purchase of livestock, tools and agricultural implements and for digging and repairing wells.

The figures of *taccavi* loans advanced through the Collector, Alwar during the last five years are as follows :

S.No.	Kind of <i>Taccavi</i> Loan	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	Total
1.	Ordinary <i>Taccavi</i>	15,000	-	-	-	-	15,000
2.	Miscellaneous Grow More Food Scheme (construction of wells)	41,250	-	-	-	-	41,250
3.	Installation of pump-ing sets	6,000	3,000	-	-	-	9,000
4.	Miscellaneous loans to Panchayat Samitis for flood, fire sufferer: etc.	-	500	1,224	200	-	1,924

In total, *taccavi* loans of all kinds during the last five years amount to Rs. 2,38,594.

Joint-Stock Banks

At present, branches of four joint-stock banks are functioning in Alwar district. Their names and dates of establishment are as follows :

S.No.	Name of the Bank	Date of establishment
1.	The State Bank of India	1-4-1940
2.	The Punjab National Bank	19-9-1940
3.	The State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur ¹	October, 1948
4.	The United Commercial Bank	12-10-1948

Besides, the State Bank of India has a pay-office at Kherli which was opened on 14th April, 1940. The Alwar branch has a currency chest of Reserve Bank of India. The bank conducts business on behalf of the government also. The United Commercial Bank has a branch at Alwar and has opened another branch at Khairthal on 16th October, 1961. The Punjab National Bank branch at Alwar provides locker facilities also.

1. Note :— The business of the Bank of Jaipur Ltd. was taken over by the State Bank of India on January 1, 1963 and was merged with the Bank of Bikaner. This new banking institution was named as The State Bank of

An idea of the activities of these banks, their deposits and advances can be gathered from the three tables given in appendices at the end of the chapter.

Warehousing Corporation

The Rajasthan State warehousing Corporation came into existence in December, 1957 with the twin objective of providing warehousing facilities and cheap and easy credit to the holders of warehouse receipts.

The Warehousing Corporation started working in the district in 1959. Besides Alwar, there are two more branches of the Corporation working in the district. The one at Kherli was established in 1959 and the other at Khairthal, in 1960.

The following statement shows the actual occupancy position of different packages during March, 1964, in the district :—

Packages	No.	Volume of packages in CFT.	Bag Equivalent	Total occupancy in terms of bags.	Percentage of occupancy
1. Bags	13812	6'	1	13812	91.50
2. Drums	108	15'	2½	270	1.78
3. Small Tins	1001	2'	⅓	334	2.23
4. Bales	52	60'	10	520	3.45
5. Chaff cutting Machines	145	Open	Open	145	1.04

The Warehousing Corporation in the district received deposits of 99,428 bags containing 79,37,172 kg. from private parties and 5260 bags containing 4,83,920 kg. wheat from government during 1963-64. The withdrawals during the same period by private parties and government were 1,07,144 bags and 3,769 bags respectively. The business report about deposits and withdrawals by private parties and government during 1963-64 is given in Appendix at the end of the chapter.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Co-operative Movement

Co-operative movement in the area was initiated in the year 1935 when a regular department was set-up for the purpose in the former

Alwar State. Services of an officer, designated as Registrar, two Inspectors and four Sub-Inspectors were borrowed from the then Punjab Government. Some persons from the State were also sent to Punjab for training. The Alwar State Co-operative Societies Act was promulgated in 1935 which came into effect from 1st March, 1935. Rules were framed under provisions of the Act and brought into immediate effect.

The movement began with the formation of Better Living Societies aiming at the improvement of the economic conditions of the masses by inculcating among them the habit of thrift and eliminating the extravagant expenses people indulged in, on social customs and religious performances etc. Model by-laws for the formation of Better Living Societies and Thrift and Credit Societies, were drafted and extensive propaganda explaining the latter's advantages was made. As a result, more than 100 Better Living Societies were formed by the year 1939-40. During the year 1938-39 the necessity of forming co-operative credit societies was felt to give fillip to the agricultural operations in the rural areas. Consequently, organisation of agricultural co-operative Thrift and Credit Societies began. While only fifteen credit societies in urban areas had been registered by the year 1941-42, the number of agricultural co-operative thrift and credit societies increased to 157 by the year 1946-47, i.e., prior to the formation of Matsya State. This number further rose to 164 by the year 1950.

The former Alwar State Government also afforded necessary financial assistance to help grow the co-operative movement. A sum of Rs. 1,500 in the first instance, was placed at the disposal of the Registrar, Co-operative Societies for making advances to the Co-operative Credit Societies. Later, as the number of societies increased, demand for more funds was felt and eventually, with the formation of the credit societies with unlimited liabilities, the need for a well organised agency for this purpose was greatly felt. The Alwar Central Co-operative Bank Ltd. was established in the year 1941 with a view to feed the co-operative societies with necessary finances. Under the Co-operative Societies Act, 1935, a Co-operative Marketing and Industrial Federation was organised and registered on August 22, 1946 with limited liabilities and headquarters at Alwar. The Federation had manifold objects, namely,

- (a) To improve, foster and develop cottage industries on co-operative lines;
- (b) To purchase either on cash or credit, and to stock such raw materials and appliances as may be required for these industries;

(c) To grant advances by member societies at reasonable rates of interest on security;

(d) To purchase or receive for sale the finished products of member societies;

(e) To make experiments, demonstrate and organise new industries.

The membership of the Federation was open to Primary and Central Societies registered under the Co-operative Societies Act of 1935. There was a Board of Directors which was the final authority so far as the functioning of the Federation was concerned.

The Alwar Central Co-operative Bank

The Alwar Central Co-operative Bank Ltd, Alwar was registered in the year 1941 with an initial share and paid-up capital of Rs. 2,250/-. To start with, two societies and 16 individual members were the share subscribers of the bank. It continued to work smoothly till the year 1946 when communal disturbances broke out. The Meo members of the co-operative societies affiliated to the Bank, migrated to Pakistan and a huge amount of Rs. 2,50,000 of the Bank was locked up in these Societies. For about two years, activities of the bank remained practically at stand still and continued to run in loss till the year 1957. During the First Five Year Plan period, the government gave subsidy to the Bank for managing staff and during the Second Plan period it rendered assistance in the form of share capital. Despite this assistance the bank had no reserve borrowing power till the year 1957. Its lendings far exceeded the amount of its share capital and reserve and as such, it was not in a position to obtain funds from the Reserve Bank of India to finance loans to the co-operative societies in the district.

By the year 1958 the bank had raised its own funds sufficiently. It has also been taking loans from the Rajasthan State Co-operative Bank Ltd., Jaipur for some years. The details of these loans are as follows :

Year	Short term loans Rs.	Medium term loans Rs.
1959-60	25,00,000	—
1960-61	20,10,000	—
1961-62	39,40,000	—
1962-63	42,26,178	—
1963-64	50,52,000	1,49,495

The Bank advances loans to agricultural and industrial co-operative Societies. Till the end of the year 1963, the Bank advanced only short-term loans (repayable within one year) but during the year 1963-64 it advanced medium-term loans also (repayable within five years) to certain societies. It receives loan applications from the societies through the Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies which are finally passed by the Loan Sub-Committee of the Bank appointed by the management of the Bank. The details of advances to the co-operative societies, during the last five years, are as follows :

Year	(Rupees)	
	Loans advanced	
	Short term	Long term
1959-60	30,82,270	-
1960-61	25,72,078	-
1961-62	25,53,822	-
1962-63	36,86,030	-
1963-64 (31st May, 1964)	45,17,097	1,05,170

A sum of Rs. 12,600 granted by the State Government as loans to Industrial Co-operative Societies, was disbursed through the Bank.

The Bank is well set for a bright future. Its profits amounted to Rs. 79,141 during the year 1962-63. The Bank opened two branches at Khairthal and Kherli on 8-2-1962 and 11-1-1964 respectively. The branches generally advance loans to the co-operative societies of the Panchayat Samitis affiliated to them for agricultural purposes and marketing of crops. They also accept deposits like other banks.

Co-operative Societies

On the eve of the formation of Rajasthan, there were 321 co-operative societies functioning in the district. This number rose to 496 in June, 1955 with a total membership of 14,724. The Central Bank had a membership of 267. The various types of co-operative societies in the district as on 30-6-1955 were as follows :

S.No.	Type of Society	Number	Membership
1.	Marketing Federation	1	100
2.	Commission Shop	1	58
3.	Agricultural Credit	67	2,234
4.	Sahakari Gram Banks	14	316
5.	Multipurpose	138	3,361
6.	Farming	19	296
7.	Land Colonisation	3	70
8.	Milk and Ghee	4	137
9.	Better Living	112	3,461
10.	Non-Agricultural Non Credit	13	947
11.	Consumers Stores	83	2,124
12.	Weavers	18	963
13.	Industrial, other than Weavers	18	375
14.	Labour Contract	1	182
15.	School Supply	3	43
Total :		495	14,667

Besides these, 156 societies were under liquidation on the date, most of them because of mass migration of Meos during the communal disturbances in 1947.

The number of co-operative societies in the district during the period 1955-1963 almost doubled. The total number of all types of co-operative institutions in the district as on 31-3-1963 was 1,196 with a total membership of 54,595.

The district, according to the Census Report of 1961, has 1946 villages with a population of 10,89,333. Of these 1150 villages have so far, been covered by the co-operative movement. 50,000 families forming about 20% of the total number, have been brought within the fold of the co-operatives. The table given in Appendix at the end of the chapter shows the various types of co-operative societies existing in the district, as on 31-3-1963 alongwith their membership, share and working capital, deposits and loans advanced.

Loans by the Societies

The co-operative societies such as agricultural credit, multipurpose, large sized and service co-operatives have advanced the following amounts of loans for various agricultural purposes during the period from 1956-57 to 1962-63 (till August, 1963). Recoveries made in each year, are also given in the table below :

Year	Advances	Recoveries	(Rupees)
			Overdues
1956-57	3,38,015	-	4,51,170
1957-58	10,68,922	-	5,56,000
1958-59	17,58,193	-	8,86,002
1959-60	43,47,313	36,91,877	-
1960-61	25,91,146	20,11,114	19,67,572
1961-62	35,42,605	31,25,641	15,81,642
1962-63	15,37,627	2,14,600	12,32,273

Distribution of Seeds and Fertilisers

The co-operative societies, for some time, have gradually started undertaking the work of distributing seeds and fertilisers to the agriculturists in order to render all possible assistance to them necessary for stepping up agricultural production. The following statement shows the distribution of fertilisers and seeds by the co-operative societies during the three years from 1959 to 1962 :

Year	Distribution of seeds		Distribution of Fertilizers	
	Quantity (in mds)	Value (in Rs.)	Quantity (bags)	Value (in Rs.)
1959-60	4,900	88,200	1,030	18,540
1960-61	5,100	92,800	1,400	25,200
1961-62	5,800	1,04,400	1,700	30,600

The distribution of seeds previously was made on the *Bari* system but, of late, this has been changed into cash system. The co-operative societies also undertake the distribution of these articles to non-members on the recommendation of the Panchayat Samitis or any other authority empowered by them for the purpose. The recovery from non-members

is made by the Panchayat Samitis in case the societies are unable to do so.

Long Term Finance- Mortgage Bank

To afford long term finance for various agricultural improvements a Primary Land Mortgage Bank was organised and registered in the year 1958. The following table will show the advances and recovery of the loans made by the Bank so far :

Year	Membership	Paid-up Capital	Borrowings from C.L.M.B.*	Loans advanced	Recoveries made	Balance
1959-60	38	4,400	-	-	-	-
1960-61	128	11,380	4,000	-	-	-
1961-62	234	12,845	34,700	38,700	678	38,022
1962-63	309	16,967	20,550	20,550	4,085	16,465

Demand for long term loans from the Mortgage Bank is gradually increasing and efforts are afoot to enable the Bank to meet the demand and make the scheme successful.

Farming Societies

So far 30 Co-operative Farming Societies have been organised in the district. Out of these, 20 societies are under the non-pilot project and 10 under the pilot-project schemes. The table given below reveals various aspects of their working :

S. No.	Type of Society	Number	Member ship	Share Capital	Working Capital	Land avail- able with the society (<i>bighas</i>)	Loans (Rupees)
1.	Joint Farming	17	280	22,688	79,355	3,222	16,236
2.	Collective Farming	6	113	38,880	35,766	600	18,500
3.	Better Farming	7	226	40,605	9,125	14,410	19,902
Total		30	619	1,02,173	1,24,246	18,232	54,638

* Central Land Mortgage Bank

As a large number of these societies were not functioning satisfactorily, a Functional Inspector has recently been appointed for such societies and measures are afoot for their resurrection.

District Co-operative Institute

The District Co-operative Institute carries on the work of imparting education to the non-officials such as members of the societies. It has so far organised 251 camps for educating the members of the working committees of the various co-operative societies in the matter of their duties and responsibilities and other vital aspects of their working.

Subsidies and Loans

A number of co-operative societies have been provided with subsidies and loans for managerial purposes and construction of godowns. Their year-wise details are given below :

(Rupees)				
Year	Subsidy for Managerial purposes	Construction of godowns	Loans for Construction of godowns	Share contribution to the societies
1959-60	35,000	21,500	64,600	70,000
1960-61	107,100	12,250	36,750	25,000
1961-62	117,200	—	7,500	7,000
1962-63	105,100	13,750	41,250	2,58,000

Godowns constructed by various co-operative societies are as follows :

The Marketing Societies have constructed nine, Large Size Societies five, and other Societies seven godowns with the help of the loans obtained either from the Government or the Panchayat Samitis.

Plan Progress

During the First Five Year Plan, the target of granting Rs. 20,702 to certain societies including the Co-operative Bank, was achieved.

The Second Five Year Plan had a target of establishing 420 service co-operatives and revitalisation of 172 small societies which was fully achieved. It had also aimed at forming 11 Large Size Societies, four Marketing Societies, five Supervising Unions, one Primary Land

Mortgage Bank, eight Joint Farming Societies, one Leather Workers Society and seven Tel Ghani Societies. All these targets were fulfilled. Instead of one Leather Workers' Society, four such societies were established.

During the Third Five Year Plan period, a total sum of Rs. 18.48 lakhs is expected to be spent on the co-operative movement in the district of which the Panchayat Samitis will spend Rs. 8.98 lakhs and the government departments Rs. 9.50 lakhs. The Plan aims to bring all villages and 80 per cent of the population within the fold of the co-operative movement. 492 co-operative societies, 14 Joint Farming and 89 Industrial Societies, will be formed. It is also proposed that the Small Savings collection will be invested in subscribing to the capital of these societies. For the first two years of the Third Plan period, the targets and their fulfilment were as follows:

Year 1961-62		(number)
Type of Society	Target	Achievement
1. Service co-operatives	55	55
2. Revitalisation	57	57
3. Others :		
(a) Opening of Bank branch	1	1
(b) Revitalisation of Consumers Stores	1	1
Total	114	114
Subsidies (rupees)		
1. Service co-operatives	60,500	60,500
2. Revitalisation	58,600	58,600
3. Others	17,794.50	17,794.50
Total	1,36,894.50	1,36,894.50

Year 1962-63		(number)
Type of Society	Target	Achievement
1. Service co-operatives	52	52
2. Revitalisation	18	18
3. Others (farming)	11	11
Total	81	81

Subsidies (rupees)

1. Service co-operatives	50,800	50,800
2. Revitalisation	48,300	48,300
3. Others (farming)	34,740	34,740
Total	1,33,840	1,33,840

General and Life Insurance

Prior to the formation of Life Insurance Corporation of India and its functioning in the district, there was a representative of the Bharat Insurance Company stationed at Alwer, having jurisdiction over Bharatpur and Sawai Madhopur districts also. The Company had been doing a business of about Rs. 6 lakhs annually. Representatives of Oriental, Hindusthan and New India Insurance Companies also toured the district and each representative did a business of two to three lakhs of rupees every year.

There is now a branch office of the Life Insurance Corporation of India functioning in the district with headquarters at Alwar since September 18, 1959. The office falls in the Northern Zone and is controlled by the sub-divisional office at Jaipur and divisional office at Ajmer. The total business so far done by it is as follows :

Year	Total Business (Rs.)
1960	52,00,500
1961	77,27,150
1962-63 (upto 31.3.63)	91,04,100
1963-64 (upto 31.3.64)	84,32,500

State Insurance

The State Insurance Scheme was introduced in the district on 1st January, 1954. The total number of insured officials by the end of the year 1963 was 7,479. The table given below shows the amount of premium collected during the last five years:—

Year	Premium (Rs.)
1958-59	2,37,533.50
1959-60	3,00,098.00
1960-61	3,71,475.00
1961-62	4,14,977.85
1962-63	4,66,246.00
1963-64	5,31,270.00

National Savings

The office of the District Organiser, National Small Savings, Alwar was established on 10th July, 1952. The annual collection figures for the last four years are as follows :

(Rs. '000)		
Year	Gross Collections	Net Collection
1959-60	2,661.9	162.4
1960-61	3,034.5	390.8
1961-62	3,673.9	757.6
1962-63	3,158.0	(-) 278.2
1963-64	3,218.0	257.0

Figures of National Savings collections in all the Panchayat Samitis of the district are available and average annual figures (based on three years 1962-63, 1963-64 and 1964-65) are given as under :

(Rs. '000)		
S. No.	Panchayat Samiti	Net Collections
1.	Rajgarh	(—)* 19
2.	Ramgarh	24
3.	Kishangarhbas	(—)* 9
4.	Lachhmangarh	2
5.	Tijara	32
6.	Behror	(—)* 4
7.	Bansur	9
8.	Thanaghazi	13
9.	Mandawar	16
10.	Kathumar	(—)* 6
11.	Neemrana	18
12.	Kotkasim	24
13.	Umrain	13
14.	Reni	—
Rural Total		113
Alwar City		(—)* 56
District Total		57

* (—) means more withdrawals than deposits.

Details of schemewise collections for the last two years are given below :

(t thousand rupees)					
S. No.	Scheme	Gross Collections 1962-63	Gross Collections 1963-64	Net Collections 1962-63	Net Collections 1963-64
1.	National Plan Savings	419	196	110	(—)* 120
2.	Defence Deposit Certificates	—	—	(—)* 2	—
3.	Post Office Savings Bank	2676	2920	(—)*444	212
4.	Cumulative Time Deposits	59	102	58	101
5.	Total	3153	3218	(—)*278	193
6.	Premium and Prize Bonds.	12	70	12	70

COINAGE

The Mint

There was only one mint in the State located at Rajgarh. It was established in 1772. The mint struck coins till 1876 when an arrangement (Appendix I) was made under the Native Coinage Act, 1876 with the British Government for striking coins at the Calcutta mint. After 1876, some rupee coins were struck once a year at the Rajgarh mint only for the purpose of being kept in the *Toshe Khana*¹ at Alwar and not for circulation.

“Gold however, was never coined in the State. Before 1877, the silver coins were called ‘Rao Shahi,’ meant both for *naazr* and normal circulation.”²

At one time, according to Major Cadell's report, the income and expenditure of the mint was Rs. 2,867 and Rs. 2,406 respectively.

Before 1877, silver coins of the denomination of one rupee, eight annas and for annas were minted but thereafter, only rupee was struck. The last of the eight and four anna pieces were struck in 1852.

During the reign of Rao Pratap Singh, silver coins with symbols of dots were struck twice. The intrinsic value of these 100 state rupees

* (—) means more withdrawals than deposits.

1. Toshekhana in Alwar State could be dated back to the year 1775 A.D., the year of foundation of the State. It was a safe-vault containing many interesting and valuable pieces of jewellery, and other objects of artistic interest.
2. W.W. Webb, *The Currencies of the Hindu States of Rajputana*, 1893, p. 110.

was stated to be 101.353 Imperial rupees. A symbol of two swords like curved lines, with their upper tips close to each other and lower ones separated, was inscribed on the obverse side of these coins.

The coins struck during the reign of Rao Raja Bani Singh weighed 174 grains and had three symbols on the obverse side and a *jhar* on the reverse side.

Maharaja Sheodan Singh introduced new coins in the year 1859 A. D. which were minted till 1874 A. D. They had *chhata* or the royal umbrella and a *jhar* with three points on one side. These coins were struck in the name of Her Majesty, the Queen of England.

The Rajgarh rupee weighed 11 *mashas*. The original coin contained 10 *mashas*, $5\frac{1}{2}$ *rattis* of silver and $2\frac{1}{2}$ *rattis* of copper. In 1860, Captain Impey, the then Political Agent, altered the composition to 10 *mashas* $3\frac{1}{2}$ *rattis* of silver and $4\frac{1}{2}$ *rattis* of copper which the Rao Raja again changed in 1864 to 10 *mashas* 2 *rattis* of silver and 6 *rattis* of copper. In 1866 the composition was again restored to the original standard.

Hundred silver Rajgarh rupees contained 97.2% silver and 2.14% of copper. The corresponding proportion for Imperial rupee, was 91.3% silver and 8.7% copper. The weight content of the State rupee was 173.23 grains with a pure content of 167.23 grains. The additional exchange rate of Rajgarh coins varied at different times from 1 to 7 rupees Imperial.

However, from 1876 the assay and weight of the Alwar coins made at Calcutta was the same as that of Imperial coins. During the reign of Maharaja Mangal Singh coins were struck between 1874-76. They had the same inscriptions as on the coins during Maharaja Sheodan Singh's time with the date altered.

Alwar coins minted at Calcutta had the Queen's head and the words "Victoria Empress" in English on the obverse side and "Maharao Raj Sawai Mangal Singh Bahadur, 1880" inscribed on the reverse. It had two jars each with 15 branches and the words "one rupee" and "Alwar State" written in English in the margin. The weight of these coins was 180 grains each.

After 1888, another type of coin was struck in the name of Maharaja Sri Sawai Mangal Singh Bahadur very similar to the previous coins.

The State also had copper coins which were known as 'Rao Shahi Taka' struck during Bakhtawar Singh's reign (1791-1815) weighing 290 grains as against those struck during Bani Singh's regime (1815-1857) weighing 281 grains.

Copper coins during Rao Raja Sheodan Singh's reign (1859-1874) were struck in the name of Her Majesty the Queen with two symbols on both side, weighing 285 grains.

They were also struck in the reign of Maharaja Mangal Singh but could not be brought into circulation.

In 1873, the British quarter anna copper coin was adopted by the State.

"The value of 'Rao Sahi' coins to Imperial coin had been the subject of great variation, as it fluctuated according to the relative value of the Imperial and *Hali* Alwar rupee (rupee of the current year). The exchange rate of the copper coin for the Rao Sahi rupee varied from 16 to 28, the rate for Imperial rupee being 2 or 3 paise less."

TRADE

According to 1961 Census, of the total working population of 4,88,185 the number of persons drawing their subsistence from Trade and Commerce was 12,626.

Course of Trade

The commercial importance of the district arises from the fact that it is very well connected by road and rail with the nearby places of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Delhi. Formerly it had trade routes diverging to Uttar Pradesh (known as United Provinces,) Punjab, Ajmer-Merwara and Gujarat. The Delhi-Ahmedabad railway line, laid in 1874, almost bisects the district and on it are situated the important *mandis* of the district, namely, Alwar, Rajgarh, Khairthal and Malakhera. Kherli, the most important *mandi* of the district, is situated on the Ajmer-Agra railway line.

These rail-routes had been the most popular trade routes in the former times. In the absence of wide road links that have developed only during the last two decades, most of the trade was connected with the *mandis* of Punjab like Rewari, Narnaul and Ateli etc. The

State had trade links with places like Kanpur, Jhansi, Jubbulpore and Saugar also. Alwar had access to Uttar Pradesh by road through Bharatpur, Agra and Mathura. It had connections with Gujarat and Bombay by rail through Jaipur, Ajmer, Abu and Ahmedabad. It had rail-links with Punjab through Rewari and Delhi.

The Alwar city itself, occupies an important place on the road map of the State. It falls midway between Delhi and Jaipur on National Highway number eight and is also connected by local roads all around. A by-pass on the National Highway is under construction which will now pass through Behror and thus reduce the distance from Jaipur to Delhi by about thirty miles. Although Alwar will not fall on this by-pass, more traffic is expected to pass through the district.

Today fast road-traffic links the district with various parts of the neighbouring States. On almost all the roads passing through the Alwar city, trucks are seen roaring around all the twenty-four hours. This has given rise to a number of small engineering works and repair shops that have recently sprung up in the city.

Imports and Exports

About the exports and imports of the district only a few lines are devoted in the *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, wherein it has been mentioned :

“The chief exports are cotton, oilseeds, *bajra*, *ghi*, country cloth, turbans and shoes; while the chief imports are sugar, rice, salt, wheat, barley, gram, piece-goods, iron and cooking utensils. Both exports and imports are carried almost entirely by the railway.”¹

A few excerpts from the Administration Report of the Alwar State may also be quoted here.

“There are no statistics of rail-borne traffic available in the State, but from local enquiries it appears that wheat, oil-seeds, barley and gram were imported from Bandikui, Dausa, Bhatinda, Sirsa, Bhiwani, Gopalgarrh and Sikri to the extent of 50,000 maunds and that about 20,000 maunds of *bajra*, *guar* and oilseeds were exported to Ahmedabad and other places.”²

1. *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, Vol. V, p. 263.

2. *Report on the Administration of the Alwar State, 1892-93.*

"No statistics of rail—borne traffic are available in this State but from local enquiries it appears that about 75,000 maunds of wheat, barley, gram, oil-seed etc. were imported from Bharatpur and British territories and that 2,01,000 maunds of grain were exported to Saugar, Jhansi, Ajmer, Cawnpore (Kanpur), Fyzabad, Jubulpore, Ahmedabad, Burdwan, Calcutta and Bombay."¹

"Trade through the year was brisk and in a flourishing state."

"The principal exports from the State were staple food grains such as *moong*, *urad*, *bajra*, *makki*, *jowar*, *sarson* and other commodities like cotton seed, *ghee*, potatoes, Jhiri and Kirwari stone. Turbans of local manufacture, skins and bones were also exported. The principal articles of import were, manufactured cloth, hardware, salwood, coal, *gur*, sugar, rice, wheat, barley, gram, *til* and spices."²

Imports

There has been a noticeable change in the nature and quantity of imports of the district. In the old records there is no mention of machinery, shoes, cigarettes, vegetable *ghee*, diesel oil etc. as items of imports. Since the Second World War and partition of the country the import of the above articles has increased and road traffic is gradually taking a larger share in the transportation of goods and commodities. About a decade ago the sources of imports of the district were as follows:

Name of articles	Place from where imported
1. Cloth	Ahmadabad, Madras, Bombay and Delhi
2. <i>Bidi</i> , Cigarettes	Delhi
3. Brass-ware	Rewari and Muradabad
4. Cotton seeds	Pepsu ³ and Punjab
5. <i>Gur</i> and Sugar	Uttar Pradesh and Punjab
6. Machinery	Delhi and Bombay
7. Shoes	Kanpur
8. Spices	Delhi
9. Cotton	Punjab
10. Vegetable <i>ghee</i>	Bombay, Ghaziabad and Delhi
11. Kerosene, Mobile and Diesel oil	Okha port (Gujarat)
12. Gold and Silver	Bombay

1. *Report on the Administration of the Alwar State 1894*, p. 38.

2. *Alwar Administration Report, 1908-1909*, p. 13.

3. Pepsu—Patiala and East Punjab States Union—merged in the Punjab after the State Reorganisation in 1956

There had been no great change in the nature of imports during the preceding decade except that more machines and machine parts are imported and Delhi has become a sort of supplying centre to the district

Exports

The exports of the district are mostly agricultural produce and have been varying with the swings in agricultural production. A decade ago the exports and their destinations were as follows :

Name of article	Destination
1. <i>Ghee</i>	Delhi
2. <i>Livestock</i>	Uttar Pradesh, Delhi and Punjab
3. <i>Sarson</i> (Rape-seed)	Bengal, Bihar, Assam and Uttar Pradesh
4. <i>Til</i>	Delhi and Gurgaon
5. <i>Edible oils</i>	Bengal, Bihar, Assam and Uttar Pradesh
6. <i>Zeera</i>	Delhi and Assam
7. <i>Dhania</i>	Delhi
8. <i>Grain</i>	Gujarat
9. <i>Paper</i>	Uttar Pradesh and Delhi
10. <i>Oil cakes</i>	Punjab
11. <i>Gur</i>	Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh

Some changes have occurred in the nature and quantity of the exports of the district during the last decade. Some hides and skins, soap and sanitary wares are exported to other parts of the State, radio and transistor sets are assembled, though not in a great number, and sent to Delhi. Medicines, Ayurvedic and Unani, are exported to Delhi, Uttar Pradesh and other parts of the State. Marble chips manufactured in the district find markets even outside the State. In the same way, varnish paints and colours are exported outside the State. The exports from the district have doubtlessly increased and there has been a change in their nature also. In addition to the agricultural products, manufactured goods are also taking an important place in the inventory of the exports from the district. A rough idea of exports of the district can be gained from the following table showing the figures of goods traffic through railways.

Among the agricultural commodities, the main exports are those of wheat, gram, *jwar*, barley and rape-seed. The export figures of these from the *mandis* of the district, viz., Alwar, Khairthal, Rajgarh, Malkhera and Kherli are shown in the table given below :

Commodities	(quintals)			
	1961—62		1962—63	
	Within the State	Outside the State	Within the State	Outside the State
1. Wheat	36,911	9,163	14,906	—
2. Gram	22,607	36,439	9,363	32,295
3. <i>Jwar</i>	160	—	150	2,551
4. Barley	23,194	—	11,964	2,600
5. Mustard	671	2,31,563	16,017	1,59,274
6. Maize	—	—	49	6,999

From the above table, it is apparent that the largest quantities exported are gram and rape-seed. Gram is exported mainly to Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, Bombay and also to South India. Rape-seed is exported to Bengal, Bihar, Assam and Andhra Pradesh.

Regulated Markets

There are three regulated markets in the district viz., Alwar, Khairthal and Kherli.

Mandis

Alwar, Kherli and Khairthal are the most important *mandis* of the district. Malkhera and Rajgarh are the other two small *mandis*.

ALWAR MANDI—The only city of the district, the capital of the erstwhile princely State and head quarter of the present district, Alwar has been an important *mandi*. The *mandi* was previously located in an area now known as Purana Katla, east of the present Collectorate building. The present *mandi* is in the Naya Katla or Katla, as it is usually referred to. The area is known as Kedalganj, called after the name of Mr. Cadell, one time Political Agent to the Alwar State. The *mandi* is located on both sides of the tarred road running between Townhall and the railway station. *Pucca* rectangular compounds on either side of the road constitute the *mandi* where produce is dumped, auctioned and sold. Around this, there are *pucca* shops occupied by wholesale dealers-cum-agents etc.

There are 73 General Marchants and Commission Agents of note, dealing with grain in the Alwar city. About 55 telephone connections have been given to such merchants in the Kedalganj area. The *Mandi* is very much congested and during the seasonal rush, there is considerable difficulty in approaching the traders and bringing and removing the produce transacted.

It is difficult to ascertain correctly the feeding area of Alwar *mandi* as the produce is brought from various places mostly trucks. Villages of Alwar, Rajgarh and Kishangarh tahsils come within this area. The main commodities that are brought to the *mandi* from the nearby areas by trucks and bullock-carts are white, barley, gram, rape-seeds, *jwar*, *bajra* and *guar*. The average annual arrivals of these grains in Alwar *mandi* as estimated by the office of the Marketing Officer, Jaipur, are as follows :

Commodity	Quantity in Quintals
Wheat	45,000
Barley	00,000
Gram	55,700
Rape seed	1,86,700
<i>Jwar</i>	18,600
<i>Bajara</i>	15,000
<i>Guar</i>	7,500

MARKET FUNCTIONARIES—The process of marketing involves the services of various middle-men some of which are indispensable. The important markets functionaries in Alwar *mandi* are the Commission Agents, Brokers, Weighmen and *Hamals* (labourers). The Kedalganj Vyopar Samiti had prescribed a code of behaviour of these functionaries prior to regulations.

MARKET PRACTICES—Two methods viz negotiation and open auction are in vogue in the *mandi*. But the method of negotiation through samples is more popular. The producer contacts his *arhtiya*, samples are drawn and the broker contacts the prospective trader-buyer and the deal is finalised. The seller has little say in the negotiations. The employees of the middleman, weigh and screen the produce and the *Hamals* load and unload the bags. In case there is any dispute about any deal, or among the buyers and sellers, the Samiti intervenes and tries to bring about settlement and agreement among the disputing parties.

MARKET CHARGES—The chief market charges in Alwar *mandi* are *arhat* (commission), weighing and handling charges, *dalali*, charity and *shagirdi*.

Arhat is charged at the rate of 0.75 per cent of the value of produce transacted and is met by buyer and seller both. Weighing charges are paid by the seller at the rate of 0.31 per cent. Handling charges are paid by seller and buyer both at the rate of 6 paisa per bag. *Dalali* and charity are paid by both the parties at the rate of 0.06 per cent. Apart from these, 0.02 per cent of the value of transaction is charged from the seller as well as buyer as the Traders Association Fee. Two more charges, *shagirdi* and *dame* are paid by the buyer at the rate of 0.62 and 0.09 per cent respectively.

KHERLI MANDI—Kherli, the most important of grain markets of Alwar district, is situated just in the south-east corner of the district and enjoys the benefits of being strategically located at the junction of four districts, namely, Alwar, Bharatpur, Jaipur and Sawai Madhopur.

More than seventy years ago, the railway line from Bharatpur to Bandikui was laid and the Kherli railway station was established on this line. As the railway station was on the border of Bharatpur and Alwar States, some intelligent traders conceived the idea of turning the village into a *mandi* to which agricultural products could flow from both the States. The *mandi* was established just near the railway station in the year 1899 A.D. (Vikram Samwat 1956 Saka Samwat 1821) and was, later on, named as “Jeyganj” after the name of Maharaja Jey Singh of Alwar State. The *mandi* soon attracted traders and producers from nearby areas and developed into a big trading centre. Keen competition arose between the Kherli and Bharatpur *mandis*. The then Maharaja of Alwar ordered the refund of 87½ per cent of the octroi charged from the traders on all arrivals. The traders and producers, as a result, found it less expensive to bring the produce to Kherli and the *mandi* flourished.

The *mandi* is built in a rectangular shape, about 200 yards long and 150 yards wide and *pucca* roads, through the middle of each side of *mandi*, cross each other just in the centre of the *mandi* yard. Alongside the road coming from railway station is the market of the town selling all types of goods of daily necessity. The town has electricity, telephone exchange and a municipal board.

There are 78 important General Merchants and Commission Agents in the *mandi* dealing in grains. Twenty of them have telephone connections. Kherli is connected by tarred roads with Bharatpur and Alwar, the later via Kathumar, Lachhmangarh and Malakhera.

The feeding area of the *mandi* according to the office of the Marketing Officer, Rajasthan, consists of a few villages falling within the Mahuwa tahsil of Sawai Madhopur district, about ten villages of Nadbai and 88 villages of Nagar tahsils of Bharatpur district and 105 villages of the Lachhmangarh tahsil of the Alwar district.

The main commodities brought to the *mandi* are wheat, barley, gram, rape-seed, *guar*, *jwar*, *bajra* and pulses. The approximate average annual arrivals of these grains at Kherli *mandi* are as follows :—

Commodity	Arrivals (in quintals)
Wheat	15,000
Barley	9,300
Gram	33,600
Rape seed	1,50,000
<i>Guar</i>	74,000
<i>Jwar</i> and <i>Bajra</i>	18,600
Pulses	43,000

The total turnover of all types of grains was 2,76,000 quintals in the year 1962-63.

MARKET CHARGES—The method of sale in the *mandi* is by open auction. Among the market charges *arhat* is charged at the rate of 1.25 per cent of the value of the produce from the seller and 0.75 per cent from the buyer. Weighing charges are paid by the seller at the rate of 0.20 to 0.45 per cent. Handling charges are paid by the buyers at the rate of 0.31 per cent. *Dalali* is charged from sellers and buyers both at the rate of 0.06 per cent each of the value of transaction. Similar amount is paid by them as charity. The Traders' Association Fee is charged at the rate of 0.2 per cent and 0.02 per cent from the seller and buyer respectively.

Octroi on various grains is charged at the rate of 0.12 to 0.16 per cent by the municipality.

KHAIRTHAL MANDI—Khairthal, a town of 4,052 population (1951 Census) lies to the north of Alwar city at a distance of 17 miles on the Ahmedabad-Delhi railway line.

The land on which the *mandi* is situated now, was an irrigated land before 1941. Certain traders of the adjoining tahsils explored the

possibilities of establishing a grain market on this land. The site selected was just near the railway station. The ruler was approached and necessary sanction was accorded for establishing the *mandi*. Thus the *mandi* was established in 1941-42 with 25 traders to begin with. It was originally named as Tej *mandi* after the name of the then ruler of Alwar State but the name came in disuse. For the first two years the traders were exempted from the payment of 50 per cent of all taxes and the *mandi* soon flourished.

The *mandi* is a square having each side of about 175 yards. A *pucca* road is running along all sides within the *mandi* area. There is a *pucca* pavement of about 20 feet width in front of every shop which is used as a market yard for the purpose of dumping grain for open auction etc. Most of the godowns are within the shops or at the back portion of shop buildings.

The *mandi* is linked with the tahsil headquarters like Kishangarh, Tijara, Behror, Bansur and Alwar by metalled road. The *mandi* has a post and telegraph office and a telephone exchange.

There are 28 important dealers of grain in Khairthal, 14 of which have telephone connections.

The extent of hinterland of the *mandi* according to an estimate made in 1961, covers 26 villages of Tijara, 51 villages of Kishangarh, 48 villages of Mundawar, 19 villages of Behror and 24 villages of Bansur tahsils. In short, villages falling within a radius of 20 miles constitute the feeding area of the *mandi*. The population of this area, according to 1961, Census, is 2,82,800 out of which 2,80,000 are agriculturists and 2,800 non-agriculturist. The above mentioned tahsil headquarters are also the assembling centres of agricultural produce. From these places produce is brought on camles, bullock-carts and trucks. Camels transport more produce than bullock-carts

The main commodities that are brought to the *mandi* are wheat, barley, rape-seed, gram and *bajra*. Their average annual arrivals are estimated to be as follows :

Grain	Annual arrivals (in quintals)
Wheat	8,200
Barley	5,200
Gram	17,200
Rape seed	59,000
<i>Bajra</i>	5,200

The total turnover of the *mandi* was 94,800 quintals in the year 1962-63.

MARKET FUNCTIONARIES—The village *baniya* or *mahajan* who collected the produce from the farmers in the nearby small villages, himself used to be a sort of market functionary in so far as he purchased the produce from the farmer at a price determined by him in consonance with the price prevalent at Khairthal. In the *mandi* itself, the main market functionaries are :

1. **KACHCHA ARHATIYA**—In 1961, there were 30 *Kachcha arhatiyas* in the *mandi*. Their functions included the receipt of the arrivals, making arrangement for its sale, hiring labour for all necessary transactions, at times, financing the cultivators by advancing loans or by granting credit to them. They were the intermediary between the producer seller and buyertrader in the market.

2. **PACCA ARHATIYA**—They numbered 27 in the year 1961. These had good and substantial financial standing with much more capital than the ordinary commission agents. In addition to all the functions of the *Kachcha arhatiya*, they also perform the function of *chalani* i.e., effecting the sale to the upcountry traders. They charge commission both from the seller and the buyer.

3. **CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING SOCIETIES**—There are two co-operative marketing societies in the *mandi*, namely; The Khairthal Kraya Vikraya Sangh Ltd. and the Multipurpose Co-operative Society. They also act as commission agents charging commission from sellers @ Rs. 1.25 per cent and from the upcountry buyer @ Rs. 0.50 per cent. They do not take other marketing charges such as charities, *dharmada* etc.

4. **DALAL OR BROKER**—There are not many *dalals* in the *mandi*. A *dalal* is the main figure in effecting a sale either by open auction or by negotiations, as they bring the buyers and sellers together in the *mandi*. They charge commission @ Re. 0.06 per cent from both the parties.

5. **WEIGHMEN**—The weighmen are locally called 'Tola'. They numbered about 20 in 1961. They are engaged by the commission agents for weighing the bags.

6. **PALLEDARS OR LABOURERS**—Their number was 80 in the *mandi* about three years ago. *Palledars* are the labourers who load and unload carts, trucks and wagons. They also do the work of cleaning and stitching the bags etc.

MARKET PRACTICES—The farmer-seller or the village assembler brings the produce in the *mandi* and contacts his creditor-trader or the commission agent. Produce is sold in the *mandi* both by open auction as well as negotiation. In the latter case samples are shown to the buyer-trader and the sale is negotiated. Though there are no fixed hours of business in the *mandi*, open auction takes place between 10 a. m. and 2 p.m. The system of under-cover bargaining is not prevalent in this *mandi*.

MARKET CHARGES—The main market charges in the Khairthal *mandi* are *arhat*, weighing and handling charges, *Karda*, charity and *dalali*

Arhat or commission is charged by the commission agent from the producer-seller or the village assembler at the rate of Rs. 1.25 per cent. Commission at the rate of Re. 0.50 per cent is charged from the upcountry buyer. Handling and weighing charges are realised by the commission agent on behalf of the *hamals* and weighmen from both seller and buyer at a flat rate of Re. 0.3 per cent on food grains and 0.47 per cent on *sarson* and *til* seed. These include charges for loading, unloading, cleaning, filling, emptying and stitching bags and weighing etc. Later, the commission agent makes over the charges to the labourers. Brokerage or *dalali* is charged by the *dalal* from the seller at the rate of 6 paise per four bags. Apart from these, deductions as charity are made at the following rates :

Dharmada @ Re. 0.06 per cent.

Temple charity @ Re. 0.06 per cent.

Goshala @ Re. 0.06 per cent.

The total charges in the name of charity come to Re. 0.15 per cent. These are charged only from the buyers. *Karda* charges from the seller for the impurities in the produce sold is realised @ Re. 0.94 per cent.

OTHER MANDIS—Apart from these three big *mandis*, the other two of some importance are Rajgarh and Malakhara. Both of these are railway stations on the Delhi-Ahmedabad metre gauge line. The *mandis* are linked with Alwar by tarred road. In Rajgarh there are about ten and in Malakhara only five traders of some importance. The chief grains that are marketed in these *mandis* are wheat, gram, *jwar*, and *sarson*. The total turnover of the Rajgarh and Malakhara *mandis*, for the year 1962-63 were 27,860 and 6,700 quintals respectively.

Retail Markets

Apart from the above *mandis* other important market places of the district are Behror, Thana Ghazi, Kishangarh, Tijara, Lachhmangarh, Govindgarh, Ramgarh, Kathumar, Tapookra, Shahjahanpur, Beejwar Chowhan, Narainpur, Partapgarh and Kotkasim. All these places have retail markets which mostly deal in groceries, tobacco, general merchandise, inferior cosmetics, sweets-etc. Some new, modern-type shops with glass-almirahs, chairs etc. have been opened in almost all the towns. Small restaurants and, at places, a bookshop selling newspapers and stationery also, have been opened at the bus stands.

Besides important market places already mentioned, nearly all the villages with the exception of a few extremely small ones, have got retail shops. In these villages retail shops sell articles of daily necessity such as *gur*, salt, chillies, sugar, rice, cotton-seed, soap, edible oils, *biri*, cigarettes, matches, kerosene oil, etc. In bigger villages coarse cloth is also sold. The dealers in the villages purchase their stocks from neighbouring towns or trade centres. Their sale in the village are both on cash and credit.

Hawkers and pedlars respectively play a very important role in the trade organisation of urban and rural areas. They rank next to regular shop-keepers. Though their exact number is difficult to ascertain, according to an estimate, about a decade ago, there were 400 pedlars who used to roam about in villages. They generally sell *gota*, *salma*, *sitara* (golden and silver threads for embroidery work), bangles, rings, cloth, brass utensils, *bisahati* goods (thread, buttons, needles, etc.), ready made clothes and vegetables etc. In towns, the hawkers carry the articles of sale on their heads or on the *thelas* (hand driven carts). The number of hawkers, and of those who carried articles on their heads, has fallen. Small shops have been established on street corners by some former hawkers and more of them have started using the *thelas*. They have to take licenses from the Municipal Council or Board of the town. In all, there were about 700 hawkers in the municipal areas of Alwar, Rajgarh and Tijara about a decade ago.

Fairs

The district has its religious and cattle fairs which have been held for a considerably long period. The cattle fairs are purely economic fairs. Though Alwar is not famous for high breed animals, household

or otherwise, the cattle fairs¹ have been occupying an important place in those areas. The important cattle fairs of the district are at Reni, Behror, Dehmi, Neemrana, Tijara, Nangli, Kishangarh, Malakhera, Rajgarh and Kherli.

The following table shows the details of the cattle fairs held at various places in different years as mentioned in the Administration Reports :

Year	Places	Duty paid to the State (in Rupees)
1914-15	Dehmi, Behror, Dholagarh	1,439
1915-16	Dehmi, Behror	640
1916-17	Malakhera, Dehmi, Dholagarh, Behror, Jey Samand	3,800
1917-18	(Places not mentioned)	970
1918-19	Malakhera, Dholagarh, Kishangarh, Kherli	4,174
1919-20	(Places not mentioned)	10,743
1920-21	12 cattle fairs in different parts of the State.	16,667

Dealers from Punjab and other distant areas, come to attend the fairs and the export of livestock from the district has been quite important.

Among the social and religious fairs important ones are :

1. Mela Jaggannathji, Alwar.
2. Mela Bhartrihariji, Tahsil Alwar.
3. Mela Pandupol, Tahsil Alwar.
4. Mela Seeli-sadh, Alwar.
5. Mela Dehmi.
6. Mela Jaggannathji, Rajgarh.
7. Mela Narainji, Tahsil Alwar.

1. The Administration Report for the year 1914-15 describes that "The usual cattle fairs at Dehmi and Behror were held during the year in which 785 animals were sold on which Rs. 357 were realised as duty. In addition to the above, the Dholagarh fair under His Highness' special orders was again revived and was run on improved lines. 3,054 cattle were brought to this fair of which 2,847 were sold. The total duty on sale amounted to Rs. 1,439."

The fairs are of social and religious importance though they have economic importance also in so far as a number of shops having various items are opened there and articles like sweets, *bisarar*, cloth, cosmetics, utensils, household goods etc. are sold and purchased. About fifty such big and small fairs are held in the district every year.

Co-operation in Trade

At present there are four Co-operative Marketing Societies functioning in the district, namely, (i) Sahakari Arhat ki Dukan Ltd., Alwar, (ii) Rajgarh Kraya-Vikraya Sahakari Samiti Ltd., (iii) Kherliganj Kendriya Sahakari Kraya-Vikraya Sangh Ltd. and (iv) Khairthal Kendriya Sahakari Kraya Vikraya Sangh Ltd., Relevant details of these societies are given below :

Name of the Society	Date of Registration.	Membership			Share Capital 000 Rupees		
		A. Societies	B. Individuals	C. Traders & others.	Govt.	Others	Total
Sahakari Arhat Ki Dukan, Ltd., Alwar	19.3.1953	139	111	—	20	32	52
Rajgarh Kraya-Vikraya Sahakari Samiti, Ltd.	7.10.1960	39	55	—	15	8	23
Kherliganj Kendriya Sahakari Kraya-Vikraya Samiti, Ltd.	25.9.1959	80	74	9	25	11	36
Khairthal Kendriya Sahakari Kraya-Vikraya Sangh, Ltd.	17.10.1956	124	266	9	20	27	47

These marketing societies with varying financial positions¹ transact the *arhat* work in their respective *mandis*. They supply fertilizers and insecticides to their members and also undertake the distribution of *gur*, sugar, rice and other like commodities. The societies advance pledged loans to their members.

Some idea of the sales made by the Co-operative Societies and their members through these Marketing Societies can be gained from the following table :

S. No.	Name of the Society	Sales (in rupees)		
		1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
1.	The Sahakari Arhat Ki Dukan, Ltd., Alwar	1,04,827	1,54,929	1,75,753
2.	Rajgarh Kraya-Vikraya Sahakari Samiti, Ltd.	15,906	35,717	38,343
3.	Kherliganj Kendriya Sahakari Kraya-Vikraya Samiti, Ltd.	53,573	2,45,814	3,85,911
4.	Khairthal Kendriya Sahakari Kraya-Vikraya Sangh, Ltd.	1,75,213	2,18,425	3,68,153

1. By the end of the financial year 1963 the financial position of these societies was as follows :

(1) The Sahakari Arhat Ki Dukan, Alwar had outstanding loans to repay to the tune of Rs. 26,500 advanced to it by the government for construction of godowns. The Central Co-operative Bank's outstanding loans and pledged loans against it, amounted to Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 38,788 respectively. The society had advanced clean loans to its members and the total amount recoverable was Rs. 53,975.75 at the end of the financial year 1963. (2) The Rajgarh Kraya-Vikraya Sahakari Samiti Ltd. had Rs. 18,750 outstanding against it as loans received by it for godown construction. On the other hand, it had to recover Rs. 2,597 from its members which were advanced to them as clean loans. (3) The Kherliganj Kendriya Sahakari Kraya-Vikraya Sangh Ltd. had Rs. 26,500 outstanding against it, lent to it for construction of godowns. Clean and pledged loans recoverable by the society from its members stood at Rs. 11,041 and Rs. 2,597 respectively. (4) The Khairthal Kendriya Sahakari Kraya Vikraya Sangh, Ltd. had Rs. 15,000 outstanding against it, borrowed for construction of godowns. Clean loans given by the Central Co-operative Bank outstanding against it, amounted to Rs. 30,000. Apart from these the Society had pledged loans of Rs. 15,700 outstanding against it to the credit of State Bank of India. The society can get loans upto a limit of a lakh of rupees, on pledging produce with the State Bank of India.

Marketing Agents are also being appointed by the various Marketing Societies in the villages for assembling the produce and making arrangement for its transport to the headquarters of the societies as a measure of relief and facility to the producers.

Merchants' and Consumers' Associations

The total number¹ of General Merchants and Commission Agents in the whole district is 214. In Alwar, there are five Merchants' Associations, namely :

1. Vastra Vyapar Committee
2. Halwai Association
3. Sarraffa Vyapar Committee
4. Kedalganj Vyapar Samiti
5. Kedalganj Sanchalan Samiti

These Associations safeguard the interests of their members and regulate the business transactions in their respective fields of activity. They lay down the code of conduct in the *mandi*, intervene whenever a dispute arises among its members and try to bring about a compromise or reconciliation. The Associations also approach the municipal and government authorities, as the representative of their members, to facilitate their business transactions etc.

Weights and Measures

The old popular weights used in the district were maund, seer, *chattank* and *tola*. The length measures were yard, *girah*, feet and inches. The capacity measures were gallons, *pao* and *ser*. Grain, vegetables and other edibles etc. were weighed in terms of maund, seer and *chattank*. Milk and oils were also measured in terms of *ser* and *pao*.

A change was brought about with the passing of the Rajasthan Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958. Metric weights were introduced in the district from 1st October, 1960 and metric capacity and length measures on 1st October, 1960. An office of the Inspector, Weights and Measures was started in Alwar on 1st July, 1961. The Inspector has a staff of 4 persons under him, there being one lower division clerk, two manual assistants and one peon. An Inspector and manual assistant are also posted at Khairthal.

1. *Rajasthan Trade Directory*, pp. 219-223.

In the beginning, 16 laboratories for making and testing new weights and measures were opened in the district. One such laboratory was opened at Alwar in charge of an Inspector.

The Inspector looks after the strict observance of the provisions of the Act and also arranges for the publicity of new weights and measures. According to the Controller of Weights and Measures, Rajasthan, old weights and length measures have been fully replaced by the new ones except capacity measures that still continue to be in use to some extent.

Till the first quarter of the year 1964 the number of weights seized by the Inspector and his staff was 2,709 and the number of weights and measures stamped 22,647. A total number of 35 prosecutions have been launched against the violators of the Act.



APPENDIX I

AGREEMENT under the NATIVE COINAGE ACT, 1876, with HIS HIGHNESS the MAHARAO RAJA OF ALWAR.

Articles of Agreement made between the Government of India on the one part, and His Highness Sewaee Mangal Singh, The Maharaja of Alwar, on the other part. Whereas under the Native Coinage Act, 1876, Governor-General in Council has power from time to time to declare by Notification in the *Gazette of India* that a tender of payment of money, if made in the coins, or the coins of any specified metal, made under the said Act for any Native State, shall be a legal tender in British India. And where as by section 4 of the said Act it is declared that such power shall be exercisable only under certain conditions, amongst which is the condition that the Native State for which such coins are coined shall enter into Agreements corresponding with the first three articles of these presents. And whereas by section 5 of the said Act any such State is authorised to send to any mint in British India metal to be made into coin under the same Act, and (subject as therein mentioned) the Mint Master is required to receive such metal and convert it into coin.

And whereas His Highness the said Maharao Raja of Alwar is a Native State within the meaning of the said Act, and has pursuant to such authority sent to the Mint of Calcutta silver to be coined under the said Act into two lakhs of rupees, and has requested the Government of India to exercise the power hereinbefore recited in the case of the said coins, and the Government of India has consented to exercise such power by issuing the requisite Notification in the *Gazette of India* on the execution by His Highness the said Maharao Raja of Alwar of this Agreement.

Now, these presents witness, and it is hereby agreed between the parties hereto as follows (that is to say):—

Firstly, His Highness the Maharao Raja of Alwar agrees for himself and his successors to abstain during the term of thirty years from the date of the notification aforesaid from coining silver in his own Mint, and also undertakes that no coins resembling silver coins, for the time being a legal tender in British India, shall after the expiration of the said term be struck under the authority of himself or his successors, or with his or their permission at any place within or without his or their jurisdiction.

Secondly, His Highness the said Maharao Raja of Alwar hereby agrees for himself and his successors that the law and rules for the time being in force, respecting the cutting and breaking of coin of the Government of India reduced in weight by reasonable wearing or otherwise, or counterfeit, or called in by proclamation shall apply to the coins made for the said State under the said Act, and that the said State will defray the cost of cutting and breaking them.

Thirdly, His Highness the said Maharao Raja of Alwar further agrees for himself and his successors not to issue the said coins below their nominal value, and not to allow any discount or other advantage to any person in order to bring them into circulation.

Fourthly, His Highness the said Maharao Raja of Alwar agrees for himself and his successors that if at any time the Government of India calls in its coinage of rupees, His Highness or his successors will, if so requested by the Government of India, call in, at his or their own expense, all coins made for him under this Agreement.

In witness whereof His Highness the said Sewaee Mangal Sing, Maharao Raja of Alwar, Pandit Rup Narain Rai Bahadoor, Thakoor Mangal Sing Rai Bahadoor, Thakoor Buldeo Sing, and Rao Gopal Sing, Members of the Regency Council, and Major Thomas Cadell, v.C., Political Agent, Alwar, on behalf of the Government of India have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

MANGAL SING.

RUP NARAYAN SHARMA, *Rai Bahadur*.

THAKUR MANGAL SING, *Rai Bahadur*.

THAKUR BULDEO SING.

RAO GOPAL SING.

T. CADELL, *Major*,

Political Agent, Alwar.

LYTTON,

Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

This Agreement was ratified by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, at Simla, on the twenty-third day of July 1877.

T. H. THORNTON,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Foreign Dept.

APPENDIX II

Consolidated table of all the branches of Four Joint Stock Banks—
Ownership of Deposits for the year ending 1963

Deposits of	Rs. 50,000 and above		Between Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 50,000		Between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 10,000		Between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 5,000		Between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000		Rs. 500 and below		Total	
	a*	b*	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
FIXED DEPOSITS														
1. Business	-	-	14	325	4	10	-	-	-	-	1	1	19	336
2. Personal	19	3635	94	1680	184	872	379	1190	195	385	78	413	949	8175
3. Public Institutions and Trusts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	19	3635	108	2005	188	882	379	1190	195	385	79	414	968	8511
CURRENT ACCOUNT DEPOSITS														
1. Manufacturing Concerns	-	-	2	27	-	-	1	2	2	2	9	1	14	31
2. Trading Concerns	-	-	15	278	28	192	68	175	135	96	452	202	698	943
3. Personal	-	-	3	79	5	29	23	47	17	16	129	13	177	184
4. Banking Companies	-	-	3	129	-	-	3	11	-	-	-	-	6	140
5. Others	3	162	4	75	2	15	7	19	4	4	84	17	104	292
Total	3	162	27	588	358	236	102	254	158	118	674	233	999	1590

APPENDIX II (Concl'd)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
SAVING ACCOUNT DEPOSITS															
1. Business	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	3	2
2. Personal	-	-	-	65	489	174	737	672	1235	627	309	2502	299	4040	3069
3. Banking Companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	2	-	3	5
Total	-	-	-	65	489	174	737	674	1241	628	310	2505	299	4046	3076
OTHER DEPOSITS															
1. Manufacturing Concerns	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Trading Concerns	-	-	-	2	48	4	27	3	13	3	4	6	2	18	94
3. Personal	-	-	-	11	268	-	-	49	53	38	21	44	17	142	359
4. Banking Companies	-	-	-	1	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	45
5. Others	-	-	-	5	117	4	34	8	19	5	4	33	20	55	193
Total	-	-	-	19	478	8	61	60	85	46	29	83	39	216	691
TOTAL DEPOSITS															
1. Manufacturing Concerns	-	-	-	2	27	-	-	1	2	2	2	9	1	14	32
2. Trading Concerns	-	-	-	17	326	32	219	71	188	138	100	458	204	716	1037
3. Personal	19	3635	173	2516	363	1638	1123	2525	877	731	27	3	742	5308	11787
4. Banking Companies	-	-	-	4	174	-	-	3	11	-	-	-	-	7	185
5. Business	-	-	-	14	325	4	10	1	1	1	1	2	1	22	358
6. Public Institutions and Trusts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Others	3	162	9	192	6	49	16	43	9	9	8	119	37	162	491
Total	22	3797	219	3560	405	1916	1215	2770	1027	842	3341	985	6229	13870	

* a=Number of Accounts; b=Amount in thousand rupees.

APPENDIX III

**Analysis of Advances of Scheduled Banks according to Purpose
Year ended 1963**

Subject	No. of Accounts	Amount (Rs.)
1. Industry	3	25,748.00
2. Commerce	68	31,47,265.36
3. Agriculture	12	3,77,000.00
4. Personal and Professional	50	6,87,798.27
5. All Others	19	3,71,789.00
Total	152	46,09,600.63

APPENDIX IV

**Analysis of Advances of Scheduled and Non-Scheduled Banks
According to Security-year ended 1963**

	No. of Accounts	Amount (Rs.)
I. SECURED ADVANCES		
(i) Govt. and Trustee Securities	10	10,834.41
(ii) Shares & Debentures of Joint Stock Companies etc.	-	-
(iii) Gold and Silver Bullion, Gold and Silver Ornaments	15	21,892.34
(iv) Merchandise :		
(a) Agricultural Commodities	76	32,78,298 36
(b) Non-Agricultural Commodities	7	2,72,715.00
(v) Real Estate :		
(a) Agricultural Land	-	-
(b) Other Properties	1	2,000.00
(vi) Fixed Deposits	22	4,90,929.77
(vii) Other Secured Advances	7	3,79,833.00
Total	138	44,56,502 88
II. UNSECURED ADVANCES	14	3,44,197.75
Total of I and II	152	48,00,700.63

APPENDIX V

Business Report of the Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation for the year 1963-64

Month	Deposits			Withdrawals		
	Private		Government	Private		Government
	Bags	Kilograms	Bags	Bags	Kilograms	Kilograms
April, 1963	28,263	23,94,375	—	5,655	3,70,847	—
May, 1963	16,815	12,60,469	—	9,948	5,85,620	—
June, 1963	13,338	11,16,833	—	7,614	5,94,263	—
July, 1963	7,325	5,56,876	—	15,651	12,22,758	—
August, 1963	1,677	1,38,870	—	17,554	14,40,823	—
September, 1963	4,084	3,23,929	—	9,418	7,35,718	—
October, 1963	2,085	1,79,361	—	11,791	9,77,831	—
November, 1963	2,123	1,53,025	—	5,286	4,40,018	—
December, 1963	6,844	5,37,034	—	7,186	5,76,738	—
January, 1964	4,344	3,04,494	—	5,832	4,91,174	—
February, 1964	2,799	2,20,213	—	5,041	4,07,660	—
March, 1964	9,731	7,51,693	5,260	6,168	4,36,822	3,769
Total	99,428	79,37,172	5,260	1,07,144	82,80,272	3,769
						3,46,748

APPENDIX VI

Statement of Co-operative Societies working in the district as on 31-3-1963

S. No.	Type of Society	No. of Societies	Membership	Rupees			
				Loans advanced till 30-6-1962	Share capital	Deposits	Working capital
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Central Co-operative Bank	1	811	26,74,000	8,64,000	5,07,000	43,52,000
2.	Primary Land Mortgage Bank	1	382	38,022	12,845	1,212	52,414
3.	Large sized Societies	11	4,757	1,79,051	2,36,784	54,557	4,12,472
4.	Service Co-operative	310	18,740	7,93,584	3,35,841	42,403	12,90,520
5.	Thrift & Credit Multipurpose & Salary Earners	436	22,457	13,06,446	5,55,536	1,45,411	21,08,183
6.	Marketing Societies	5	1,029	2,05,684	1,45,775	80,867	5,12,494
7.	Farming Societies (Under pilot project area)	22	475	28,529	18,614	-	60,700
8.	Under non-pilot	7	104	-	3,170	-	3,274
9.	Transport	4	237	-	89,765	-	1,20,82
10.	Consumer Stores	13	488	-	10,058	-	17,788
11.	Khadi & Weavers	27	566	12,147	8,075	-	28,873
12.	Federation	1	108	4,286	5,722	-	8,733

APPENDIX VI (Concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13. Housing		5	830	-	1,88,947	-	1,88,973
14. District Institute		1	382	-	-	-	-
15. Forest Labour		12	588	-	24,880	-	35,828
16. Other Industrial		115	2,138	56,327	1,56,151	-	4,05,596
17. Others		25	503	4,312	3,907	-	8,106
Total		996	54,595	53,02,488	26,60,070	8,31,450	96,06,836

CHAPTER VII

COMMUNICATIONS

Till the advent of the motor vehicle, the chief means of transport in the area, as indeed anywhere else in the country, were beasts of burden and such vehicles as could be drawn by animals and men.

While the area itself has not been insignificant, its proximity with the prosperous lands of Punjab and Delhi and contiguity with the greener parts of Rajasthan gave to Alwar an important position on caravan routes.

Apart from this commercial importance, part of the district, in medieval times, were under the Mughal Empire and lay on important military routes from Delhi to such centres of military and political activity as Nagaur, Jodhpur, Ajmer and many other places in Rajasthan.

Some routes in the early years of the present century were as follows :

Bikaner to Alwar via Raisar, Gohainsar, Jodhasar, Salasar, Biggah, Lachasar, Ratangarh, Biramsar, Fatehpur, Balaram, Nawalgarh, Parasrampura, Udaipur, Chokri, Thoi, Hathida, Paota, Narainpur and Akbarpur. (242 miles and four furlongs, i.e , 390 km.). This route was made up of such diverse surface conditions as country cart road, fair weather road, stony and rough cart road and metalled road.

Jaipur to Alwar via Kandla, Mohanpura, Gotra, Dausa, Kalipahari, Gudha, Buswa, Rajgarh and Malakhara, (89 miles or 143 km.).

Nasirabad to Alwar via Srinagar, Kishangarh, Bander Sindri, Dudu, Akoda, Jobner, Kaladera, Samod, Mohanpur, Bhabru, Narainpura and Akbarpur (172 miles or 277 km.).

Bharatpur to Alwar via Bahala, Baroda, Nagaur, Diand and Kumher (67 miles and 7 furlongs or 108 km.).

A number of routes lay between Alwar and Delhi. The three important ones were Alwar to Delhi via (i) Ramgarh, Nogaon and Firozpur-Jhirka, (ii) Chikani, Musakhera, Tijara and Tapukra, (iii) Chikani, Kishangarh, Palpura, Kotkasim.

And, Alwar to Hissar via Mator, Harsaura, Behror, Narnaul.

Passes

There are a number of mountain passes in the district. These passes, which have also been mentioned by Powlett in the *Gazetteer of ulwar*, are described below:-

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| (1) Ghilot | On the road to Mandawar at some distance from Mandhan |
| (2) Belni | In the Mandhan hills |
| (3) Gutl | On the way from Behror to Kotputli |
| (4) Nalota | On the way from Behror to Patan and Nim-ka-thana. |
| (5) Banhar | On the way from Behror to Narnaul |
| (6) Maharajwas | -do- |
| (7) Nibhor | On the way between Gandala and Narnaul |
| (8) Sanoli | Between Behror and Shahjahanpur |
| (9) Ghatoka ka Johar | On way to Jaipur from Bansur |
| (10) Ratanpur | Between Narainpur and Nagpura |
| (11) Kiran | Between Narainpur and Nagpura |
| (12) Moti ki Piao | On the Delhi-Jaipur road between Narainpur and Bansur |
| (13) Deo ka Dera | Between Bansur and Kotputli |
| (14) Barwali | Near Bijjipura in Thana Ghazi |
| (15) Bandrol | Between Thana Ghazi and Bairath |
| (16) Suratgarh | Between Thana Ghazi and Pratapgarh |
| (17) Garh Basai | Between Thana Ghazi and Bairath |
| (18) Kharranta | Between Thana Ghazi and Pratapgarh |
| (19) Mori | Between Pratapgarh and Ajabgarh |
| (20) Adkot | Between Ajabgarh and Baldeogarh |
| (21) Gol ka Bas | Between Ajabgarh and Jaipur |
| (22) Gatira | In Rajgarh tahsil |
| (23) Gol | Between Rajgarh and Baswa |
| (24) Chhind | Between Rajgarh and Reni |
| (25) Macheri | Between Macheri and Rajgarh |
| (26) Aduka | Between Rajgarh and Lachhmangarh |

ROAD TRANSPORT

National Highway

The National Highway No. 8 passes through the district from east to west and has a total length of about 91 km. (56 miles and 6 furlongs) within the district borders. From Alwar town towards Delhi, the road measures about 37.5 km. (23 miles and 3 furlongs), while towards Jaipur it runs for about 53.5 km. (33 miles and three furlongs) within the district. On the eastern side, it enters the district from the Gurgaon district of the Punjab near Nowganwa and crosses out into Jaipur district near the historical village of Bairath. This is a bitumenized road throughout and is very well maintained. Important towns and villages on the road within the district are Nowganwa, Ramgarh, Alwar, Akbarpur, Sariska and Thana Ghazi.

Among places of tourist importance lying on this road in the district, mention may be made of the game sanctuary (34 km. or 21 miles from Alwar) and the National Discipline Scheme Institute at Sariska. There is also a small diversion, about 10 km. (six miles) after Alwar on the Jaipur side, which leads to the picturesque lake and palaces of Siliserh. A rest house and restaurant are run there for the convenience of the tourists.

Much of the prosperity and importance this highway has brought to Alwar and other places in the district may, however, be lost soon, on the completion of a new alignment of the road being cut through at present. In its new form this highway will pass through the north-western fringe of the district by-passing Alwar city, Siliserh and Sariska. The only important place in the district on the route, will then be Behror. It is, however, at present not decided whether the new road will replace the existing one or will be styled as National Highway A.

State Highway

Only one road has been classified as a State Highway, viz., the Alwar-Bharatpur road, which measures about 32 km. (20 miles) upto the border of the district. The last important village within the district is Imli. This also is a tarred road and is well maintained. Important villages on this road are Bahalao, Bagar Meo, Baroda and Imli.

Major District Roads

There are six roads which fall into this category. They are all tarred and have a total length of about 206 km. (128 miles). The names of these roads along with their lengths are given below :

Name of the road	Length	
	Km.	Miles
1. Alwar-Behror road via Vijay Mandir and Barrod	60	37
2. Alwar-Kishangarh road	51	32
3. Khairthal-Tijara road via Kishangarh	10	6
4. Alwar-Rajgarh road via Malakhera	37	23
5. Khairthal-Bansur road via Tatarpur crossing	35	22
6. Dausa Dagota Ajab Road	13	8

Other District Roads

A total of 24 roads fall into this category and they together represent a total length of about 562 km. (348 miles and 7 furlongs). The roads in this category fall into three classes viz., tarred metalled and fair weather. The names of roads in this category appear in the appendix I given at the end of the chapter.

Villages Roads

A total length of about 357 km (221 miles and 7 furlongs) of roads has been classified as Village Roads and 41 roads come under this classification. A complete list of such roads is available in the appendix I.

It would thus be seen that for an area of 8,573 sq. km (3,310 square miles) the district possessed 808 miles and 2 furlongs of roads on March 31, 1963. Their categorywise classification is given below :

Type of road	Length		
	Km.	Miles	Furlongs.
1. Cement Concrete	8	4	4
2. Tarred or Bitumenized	642	398	4
3. Metalled or <i>Kankar</i>	470	299	2
4. Gravel	—	—	—
5. Fair Weather	171	106	—
6. Dressed up Track	—	—	—
Total	1291	808	2

Municipal Roads

There are municipal committees at three places in the district, viz, Alwar, Rajgarh and Kherli. According to figures as on March 31, 1959 the Alwar Municipal Committee maintained the following length of roads

S. No.	Type of Road	Total mileage		
		Km.	Miles	Furlongs
1.	Stone Paved	21	13	3
2.	Cement Concrete	19	12	3
3.	Metalled	5	3	3
4.	Gravelled		0	1
5.	Black Topped		0	5

The Municipal Board, Kherli owns and maintains four types of roads. Their position as on March 31, 1963 is given below :

(a) Tarred

(i) in New Ganj	3,300	Rft.
(ii) In old Mandi	2,000	„
(iii) Main Bazar Road	2,000	„
(iv) New Colony	2,000	„
(v) Teli Para	900	„
(vi) Nagla Malian	500	„

Total 10,700

(b) Cement Concrete

(i) In Bajaj Bazar	350	Rft.
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(c) Slab Flooring

(i) In Gali Kajoria Mali	700	„
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(d) Metalled

(i) Nagla Gujran	1,600	„
(ii) Nagla Mahan	1,200	„
(iii) New Colony	400	„

Total 3,200 „

The Rajgarh Municipal Committee owns and maintains the following roads :

(a) Tarred		
(i) From Chopar to Railway Station	Mile 1	Furlongs —
(ii) From Chopar to Mahal Bag	—	4
(iii) From Chopar to Police Station	—	1½
(b) Stone Mettaled		
(i) Ganga Bagh to Mandaur	—	5
(ii) Kuchha fair weather road	—	3

Development of Roads

In the first decade of this century, there were only 109 km. (68 miles) of metalled and 295 km. (183 miles) unmetalled roads in the Alwar State¹ which covered an area of about 3,141 square miles². In other words there were about eight miles of road for every 100 square miles of territory.

In 1915-16, the total length of metalled roads was 119 miles and that of unmetalled roads 231 miles according to the *Administration Report* of Alwar State. The Report for 1945-46 gives the position of roads (in miles) as follows :

	City	Districts
Metalled	32	157
Tarred	14	48

This would show that even till that year, the road mileage obtaining in the district was not adequate.

The following chart shows the position of roads for the whole district for the last five years.³

Year	Concrete	Painted	Metalled	Fair weather	Total
1958-59	13	370	507	298	1188
1959-60	13	470	461	245	1189
1960-61	13	451	463	243	1170
1961-62	10	605	340	229	1184
1962-63	8	640	484	179	1311

1. *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, Provincial Series, Rajputana, (Calcutta, 1908) p. 435.

2. *ibid.* p. 425.

3. *Statistical Abstract*, Rajasthan, yearly Volumes 1960 onwards.

At the end of the Second Five Year Plan period there were about 37 km. (23 miles) of road per 100 square miles and the district stood sixth in Rajasthan in this respect. At the same time road mileage expressed as a ratio to population, was 0.67 mile per thousand persons. These figures had by the end of 1962-63 improved to 40 km. (25 miles) per 100 square miles and 0.75 per 1,000 persons.

The yearwise expenditure on roads in the district since 1956-57 is shown below¹ :

Year	Lakh rupees
1956-57	3.96
1957-58	3.27
1958-59	14.85
1959-60	14.70
1960-61	14.64
1961-62	5.03
1962-63	4.55

Road Transport Services

There are bus services connecting all the towns and many important villages of the district. Those registered with the district authorities as on March 31, 1963 are shown below :

S. No.	Route	Length		Number of permits
		Km	Miles	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Alwar-Bansur Khairthal Rampur-Behror	43	27	27
2.	Behror-Mandan Kund-Rewari	55	34	6
3.	Behror-Bawal-Rewari	72	45	6
4.	Behror-Ajeraka	32	20	4
5.	Alwar-Bahadurpur- Tijara-Khairthal	101	63	21
6.	Tijara-Bhawari-Rewari	55	34	3

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 1958 onwards.* The figures relate to Schemes in force in the district.

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Tijara-Bawal-Rewari	56	35	5
8.	Alwar-Ramgarh-Mubarakpur	40	25	8
9.	Behror-Narnaul	31	19	2
10.	Alwar-Mathura	108	67	11
11.	Alwar-Bharatpur	109	68	17
12.	Alwar Deeg	77	48	8
13.	Alwar-Lachhmangarh Govindgarh-Rajgarh- Mandawar-Kherli	367	228	48
14.	Rajgarh-Pratapgarh	39	24	1
15.	Alwar-Dausa-Jaipur	126	78	4
16.	Alwar-Kushalgarh Narainpur-Thana Ghazi- Pratapgarh	77	48	12
17.	Alwar-Thana Ghazi	35	22	1
18.	Sodawas-Khairthal via Mandawar-Harsauli	29	18	7
19.	Kherli-Hindaun	64	40	9
20.	Alwar-Gangapur	140	87	14
21.	Tijara-Nimbi	14	9	3

Nationalized Transport

The Rajasthan State Roadways operates on the Jaipur-Delhi route, a total distance of 314 km. (195 miles) a part of which lies in Alwar district. Important stations on the route are Achrol, Shahpura, Bilwari, Bairath, Thana Ghazi, Alwar, Nuh, Sohna and Gurgaon (not all of which are in this district). There are four return services every day on this route, two operated by Rajasthan State Roadways and one each by the Delhi Transport Undertaking and the Punjab Roadways.

Besides these through services, a number of buses run on stages of this route. Thus the Rajasthan State Roadways runs nine return services daily on Jaipur-Alwar route (146 km. or 91 miles) and two return services on the Alwar-Delhi route (about 167 km. or 104 miles).

On the Alwar-Delhi route, two return services are run by Delhi and three by Punjab under reciprocal arrangements.

The triangular (Delhi Agra-Jaipur-Delhi) air-conditioned coach of the Rajasthan State Roadways, passes through the district on the Jaipur-Delhi run. It does not accept passengers from Alwar but has a scheduled halt at the Circuit House.

It would thus be seen that besides providing internal transport, the bus services link the district with all the neighbouring districts of the State. Some services extend to Delhi, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh.

Co-operation in Transport

There are five cooperative societies operating bus services on seven routes. These are given below :

Name of the Society	Name of route
1. Ex-Soldiers' Co-operative Society, Kanwas	(i) Behror-Manda-Kund-Rewari (ii) Behror-Ajerka
2. Alwar Motor Workers' Co-operative Society, Alwar	(i) Alwar-Lachhmangarh-Govindgarh-Rajgarh-Mandawar-Kherli (ii) Alwar-Mathura
3. Bajrang Transport Co-operative Society, Bhusawar	Kherli-Hindaun
4. National Kisan Transport Co-operative Society, Alwar.	Alwar-Mathura
5. Bhungra Transport Co-operative Society, Bhungra	Behror-Narnaul

Vehicles and Conveyances

The number of power driven vehicles has been on the increase over the last several years, evidently due to the gathering tempo of economic progress and extension of governmental activity. Thus, while in 1957 there were 749 motor vehicles of road, this number increased to 1,402 in 1963. The numbers of different types of vehicles are shown in the following table¹

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, op. cit.*

Type of vehicles	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
1. Private Cars & Jeeps	192	211	221	272	295	305	291
2. Private Buses	7	7	7	8	8	7	7
3. Motor Cycles & Rikshaws	35	46	52	52	58	90	110
4. Contract & Taxi Carriages	20	20	20	16	18	21	21
5. Stage Carriers	194	227	238	223	236	261	273
6. Public Carriers	209	254	281	289	302	323	340
7. Private Carriers	23	23	24	15	16	51	53
8. Tractors	69	96	131	154	182	240	297
9. Others	—	—	—	—	—	10	10
Total	749	884	974	1029	1115	1308	1402

Figures about road accidents showing the number of accidents, persons killed, persons injured and the number of vehicles involved is shown in the table below¹ :

Year	No. of accidents	Persons killed	Persons injured	Number of vehicles involved
1957	38	14	30	41
1958	34	18	53	38
1959	46	14	91	53
1960	36	10	56	40
1961	32	9	38	33
1962	33	35	74	43
1963	35	12	32	40

The use of car even in the headquarters town, as a means of local transport, is limited to the wealthy sections of the community and high officials in industry and Government. Taxi cars are few and their customers not many. For the common man the most important conveyances are the cycle-rikshaws and tongas which are found in sufficient numbers in the towns. As a private 'owner-driven' vehicle,

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, op. cit.*

the bicycle is very popular, the principal factors being low price of the vehicle and negligible maintenance cost. There are also a few shops in town where bicycles can be hired on hourly, weekly or monthly rental basis. This facility however, is limited to the residents of the respective towns mostly as strangers are required to produce sufficient security either in cash or personal responsibility of a mutually acceptable person which the new comer is seldom able to arrange for. The number of cycles in the district has rapidly increased during some past years. It is however, difficult to give any estimate of their numbers. None of the municipal committees except the Rajgarh Committee has, so far, imposed a cycle-tax. Besides, the vehicle has penetrated deep into the countryside also where there is no means of ascertaining the numbers.

The cart is usually employed as a means of transporting heavy loads locally or over short distances. One or two draught animals, mostly bullocks, are yoked abreast the vehicle, depending upon wheter it has been made as a single or double animal vehicle. Occasionally, human beings may be seen labouring in place of the beast, singly or in groups. An innovation observed of late, in these carts is the use of discarded truck tyres on wheels instead of the old time wooden wheel rimmed in iron. This has resulted in greater rolling efficiency, more output, lesser fatigue for the man or the animal ahead and lesser road depreciation. While the pneumatic tyre is becoming popular due to its obvious advantages, there are some who would be content with just having an old tyre nailed around the wooden wheel which always has wooden spokes. A number of carters, however, still plod on their iron rimmed wheels either on account of economic exigency or sheer recalcitrance.

The cart also continues to be the principal vehicle of the agriculturist for the transportation of his produce and to serve as a family conveyance. An estimate of the number of carts is given under 'agricultural implements' in chapter IV.

Among other means of conveyance, camel and horse still remain in use in the rural areas.

A conveyance which is now seen only in the smaller towns and there too, in small numbers, is the *rath* or the *baheli*, a more comfortable version of the bullock cart, used only as a personal carriage. This is also used on special occasions such as marriage as a conveyance for the bride and bridegroom.

A carriage peculiar to the district, is the camel drawn cart, locally known as the *Sikram*. The possession of a *Sikram* is regarded as a status symbol in the countryside. The *Sikram* is a compartmentalized vehicle. The lower compartment is used for carrying luggage while the upper one provides comfortable sitting or stretching space to the passengers.

With the increasing economic activities, the number of public carriers has increased in succeeding years as shown in the above table. As stated earlier, Alwar is about equidistant by road from Delhi and Jaipur and lies on National Highway No. 8. There is also a State Highway in the district. The use of truck as a means of transporting goods over short and long distances, is increasing. Goods transport by road has become a flourishing business.

The tractor, though still not common as an agricultural implement, is steadily gaining in popularity. Apart from field operations, the tractor is also used to transport produce to the market.

Ass, as the beast of burden, has still no rival in the common man's mind. It continues to be the faithful carrier for the potter and the washerman. Sometimes, horses and mules substitute for the ass.

Bullocks are used for pulling carts and drawing water by means of *charas*. Buffaloes are also, sometimes, used in place of bullocks. Camels are commonly used for drawing water from the wells through the *rahat*.

Camels and horses as personal conveyances are rarely used now. The horse, alongwith the elephant, has become more or less a formal conveyance, to be requisitioned for use in marriage or for other ceremonial processions.

The number of various types of conveyances in Alwar and Rajgarh towns according to registrations with the respective municipal committees is given below:

S. No.	Type of conveyance	Number					
		1960-61		1961-62		1962-63	
		Alwar	Rajgarh	Alwar	Rajgarh	Alwar	Rajgarh
1.	Tongas	136	14	142	14	144	26
2.	Rikshaws	27	16	27	15	49	15
3.	Bullock drawn vehicles	169	8	169	7	196	7
4.	Others (<i>Thelas</i> , etc.)	209	8	227	9	234	9
5.	Cycles	-	45	-	65	-	67

RAIL ROADS

There are three rail roads passing through the district for a total distance of about 113 km. The main line as far as the district is concerned, is the Delhi-Ahmadabad line which runs north-south and bifurcates the district into two nearly equal parts. This line was opened in 1874 according to *Report on the Political Administration of Rajputana State 1874-75*. It runs in Alwar district for a total distance of 83 km. and has 10 stations, namely, Ajerka, Harsauli, Khanpur-Ahir, Khairthal, Parisal, Alwar, Mahwa, Malakhera, Dhigawara and Rajgarh. Rajgarh, Malakhera. Alwar and Khairthal are *mandis* and their situation on the railway line greatly facilitates the movement of goods. The second line which is a part of the Agra-Bandikui line passes through parts of the southern borders of the district from west to east. Entering the district from Jaipur, it again crosses out into it after about 15 km. but re-enters Alwar district early to cross this time into Sawai Madhopur district. After about 8 km. in Sawai Madhopur, it enters the district for a third time and finally, crosses out into Bharatpur after a course of about 18 km. The total length of this line within Alwar district is 28 km. and the stations are Karanpura, Ghosrana, Dantia and Kherli. The third line which is a part of the Phulera-Rewari route cuts through the extreme north-western fringe of the district in a west-east direction for a short distance of about 3 km. There is no station on this line within the district.

These lines which are all metre-gauge fall in the Western Railway Zone and are under the administrative jurisdiction of the Divisional Superintendent at Jaipur.

By way of amenities for the travelling public, the railway authorities have provided passenger sheds and drinking water at most stations. Upper class waiting rooms are available at Alwar where First Aid equipment and a fire-extinguisher have also been provided.

In the whole district, there is not a single junction. Nor do through coaches run to Alwar from other stations or *vice versa*.

There are ten passenger trains passing through the district on the Delhi-Ahmadabad line. Four passenger trains run between Bandikui and Rewari. Two of these, viz., 11 Up and 12 Down have accommodation of I, II and III classes while the other two, viz., 161 Up and 162 Down have only I and III class accommodation. The

other trains are the Delhi-Ahmadabad Express, Delhi-Ahmadabad Mail and Ajmer-Delhi Fast Passenger train. These trains have accommodation of I, II and III classes; the Delhi-Ahmadabad Mail also carries an air-conditioned coach. On the Bandikui-Agra Fort line, six trains pass through the district. These are the Agra Fort-Ahmadabad Express and the Merta Road-Agra Fort Fast Passenger (both carrying I, II and III class accommodation) and the Bandikui-Agra Fort Passenger train which has only II and III class accommodation. An equal number of trains runs from the other side. On the third line, ten passenger trains pass through the district, including Janta¹ express trains. But none of these trains stop within the district territory and as such confer no benefits upon the residents of the area.

Alwar station is at a distance of 777 kilometres from Ahmadabad and 158 kilometres from Delhi by rail. Being the headquarters town and also a centre of trade and industry (though in small measure as compared to some more prosperous towns of Rajasthan), Alwar is easily the busiest station in the whole district.

Waterways, Bridges, etc.

There are no mighty rivers necessitating the maintenance of ferry service.

There is only one major bridge in the district. It is in the 24th mile of Alwar-Behror road and is 300' long and 19' wide.

Aerodromes

There is a landing ground near the Alwar Railway Station which was constructed during the princely regime. This is still used as an emergency landing ground. There are no plans at present to put the district on the air map of the country.

TOURIST FACILITIES

DHARMASHALAS—Providing comfort to the traveller has been a pace of Indian thinking since olden days and governmental effort in this direction is liberally supplemented through private philanthropy. Building *dharmashalas* is one way in which individuals play significant role in the matter. *Dharmashalas* are wayside inns which provide only the basic amenities like lodge, water, light, etc. to the traveller at small or no cost at all.

1. A Janta Express train carries only III class coaches.

Some of the important *dharmashalas* in the towns are named below :

ALWAR

1. Khandelwal Dharmashala
2. Agarwal Dharmashala
3. Narayan Dharmashala
4. Purusharthi Dharmashala
5. Buddha Ram Dharmashala
6. Hamirpur Valon ki Dharmashala
7. Sugna Bai ki Dharmashala
8. Kalavati ki Dharmashala

KHERLI

1. Khandelwal Panchayati Dharmashala
2. Budhilal Mahajan Dharmashala

RAJGARH

1. Khandelwal Dharmashala

On important roads in the district, *piaos* (water huts) are available for the benefit of the passengers, where drinking water is served gratis. These are maintained by philanthropists. The belief that serving drinking water is an act of piousness still persists among the people.

Dak Bungalows etc.

The most important of governmental buildings for the facility of its own officials and the tourists is the Circuit House, situated at a distance of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ km. from Alwar railway station towards Jaipur on the National Highway No. 8. Sometimes still referred to as the Guest House, the building was built by Maharaja Bakhtawar Singh of Alwar to house his guests. Situated in a fruit garden of about 6 acres and almost shrouded in its thick foliage, the two storeyed building with a drab pale exterior has four double and three single bed rooms. Of these there is a special suite, meant for V.I.Ps. and State Guests. Two of the rooms are air-conditioned. Both Indian and western style food is served.

Silliserh Rest House

About mid-way between Jaipur and Delhi, surrounded by hills, a picturesque lake around it, and perched atop a hillock is the Rest House which takes its name from the lake which surrounds it. The lake itself is so called after Shitla Devi whose temple is nearby. Built in

1845 by the then Maharaja as his lake-view palace, the building was handed over to the Government of Rajasthan in 1958 and was converted into a tourist rest house with the assistance of the Department of Tourism of the Government of India.

The rest house has a total accommodation of 14 beds (6 double bed and two single bed rooms). Here also food of Indian and European style can be provided.

Besides, at Alwar there is a P.W.D. Rest House across the road from the Railway Station. There are 10 rooms, containing 16 beds, with attached bath rooms. These are moderately furnished and have electric lights. The staff here consists of a cook, a farash and a chawkidar. Indian style food can be had by providing rations to the cook.

Another Rest House maintained by the P.W.D. is at Shahjahanpur. There is only one room with attached bath. A chawkidar looks after the Rest House. There is no arrangement for food.

The Forest Department maintains two Dak Bungalows at Sariska for visitors to the Game Sanctuary.

The Irrigation Department also has some Dak Bungalows of its own. The important among these are at Tijara and Mangalsar.

Hotels

There are some hotels in the towns, especially at Alwar but none of them has been recognized by the Department of Tourism for being recommended to the tourists.

Post and Telegraph Offices

Alwar State had its own postal system before 1902 in which year the *Darbar* adopted Imperial Postal Unity as a result of which Imperial Post Offices were opened in the State, and a free annual supply of postage stamps worth Rs. 1,800 was granted to the State. Dak was carried between different stations by runners and was distributed by Tahsil peons. No charge was levied on letters sent on State business. By arrangement, letters were also exchanged with Imperial Post Office.

Powllet mentions that there were 28 Post Offices in the State and one Imperial Telegraph Office at Alwar besides the Telegraph Offices maintained by the railways for their own use.

By 1945-46, the State had 51 post and eight telegraph offices. According to the *Administration Report* of 1945-46, the State was in receipt of a free annual supply of Rs. 30,000 worth of postage stamps from the Government of India. Service stamps were distributed to various departments in April and October every year.

At the beginning of the Second Five Year Plan, the district had 143 post and 15 telegraph offices. These numbers had risen to 222 and 19 respectively by the end of 1961-62. There were, in all, 237 Post Offices of all categories in the district as on March 31, 1963. Facilities for the transmission of telegrams were available at 20 offices.

A complete list of Post and Telegraph Offices is given in appendix II at the end of the chapter.

Telephones

The exact date when telephones were introduced is not known but according to the *Administration Report* of the Alwar State for 1892-93, there existed a telephone system connecting important places like the Regiments, the ruler's garden palace, the Residency, the Council building and the *bagghi khana*. This installation was managed by the Electrical Department. The Posts and Telegraph Department of the Government of India opened a Telephone Exchange at Alwar in 1946, but this did not supplant the State exchange which continued to work simultaneously. Generally, no private connections were allowed till 1950 in which year the State exchange was taken over in connection with the financial integration of former Rajputana States. Private connections were henceforth allowed.

There were at the end of 1962-63 four Telephone Exchanges and 13 Public Call Offices, in the district. Their names are given in the appendix II at the end of the Chapter.

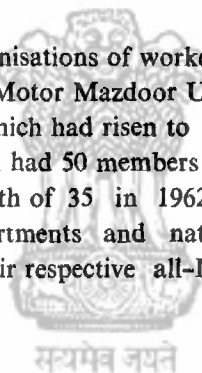
The following table shows the yearly increase in the postal and allied facilities in the district since the beginning of the Second Five Year Plan.¹

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, op. cit.* In the appendix the list of post & telegraph offices as on March 31, 1963 contains 248 post offices and 15 telegraph offices, as supplied by the office of the Superintendent of Post Offices, Bharatpur Division, Bharatpur. Similarly, the list of telephone exchanges gives three names as supplied by the Sub-Divisional Officer, Telephones, Jaipur.

Year	Post Offices	Telegraph Offices	Telephone Exchanges	Public Call Offices
1956-57	143	15	2	7
1957-58	144	16	2	7
1958-59	157	16	3	8
1959-60	167	17	3	10
1960-61	182	19	4	12
1961-62	222	19	3	13
1962-63	237	20	4	13

Workers' Organisations

There are some organisations of workers in the field of transport and communications. The Motor Mazdoor Union was registered in 1960 with a membership of 48 which had risen to 68 by December 31, 1963. The Tonga Mazdoor Union had 50 members at the end of 1963. The Union had an initial strength of 35 in 1962. Employees in railways, post and telegraph departments and nationalized transport undertakings are members of their respective all-India or State level unions.



APPENDIX 1

Roads in Alwar District as on March 31, 1963.

Name of the Road	Length in miles and furlongs according to categories						Total
	Cement concrete	Tarred or Bitumenized	Mettled or Kankar	Gravelled	Fair Weather	Dressed up Tracks.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
NATIONAL HIGHWAYS							
1. Alwar-Delhi Road upto Rajasthan Border	—	23 3	—	—	—	—	23 3
2. Alwar-Jaipur Road (upto Alwar District Border)	—	33 3	—	—	—	—	33 3
3. New National Highway from Punjab border to Alwar-Jaipur Road upto Kotputli	—	—	25 0	—	7 6	—	32 6
Total	—	56 6	25 0	—	7 6	—	89 4
STATE HIGHWAY							
1. Alwar-Bharatpur Road upto Alwar Distt. Border	—	20 0	—	—	—	—	20 0
Total	—	20 0	—	—	—	—	20 0
MAJOR DISTT. ROADS							
1. Alwar-Behror Road via Vijay Mandir and Barrod	—	37 0	—	—	—	—	37 0
2. Alwar-Kishangarh Road	—	32 0	—	—	—	—	32 0
3. Road from Khairthal to Tijara via Kishangarh	—	6 0	—	—	—	—	6 0
4. Alwar-Rajgarh Road via Malakhera	—	23 0	—	—	—	—	23 0
5. Khairthal-Bansur crossing Road via Jatarpur crossing	—	22 0	—	—	—	—	22 0
6. Dausa-Dagota Ajab Road	—	8 0	—	—	—	—	8 0
Total	—	128 0	—	—	—	—	128 0

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
OTHER DISTRICT ROADS								
1. Ramgarh-Govindgarh Road	—	—	—	—	—	13 0	—	13 0
2. Tijara-Tapookara-Bhiwari Road	—	11 0	10 0	—	—	—	—	21 0
3. Behror-Mardhan-Kund Road	—	11 0	7 4	—	—	—	—	18 4
4. Harsoli-Mandawar-Sodawas Road	—	6 0	8 0	—	—	—	—	14 0
5. Sariska-Tehla-Rajgarh Road	—	29 2	1 6	—	—	—	—	31 0
6. Ajabgarh-Pratapgarh-Thana Ghazi Road	—	4 0	23 0	—	—	—	—	27 0
7. Rajgarh-Macheri Mandawar via Garhi Road	—	4 0	16 0	—	—	1 4	—	21 4
8. Malakhera-Lachhmangarh Road	—	16 0	—	—	—	—	—	16 0
9. Lachhmangarh-Kathumar Road	—	3 0	11 4	—	—	—	—	15 0
10. Road from Kherli to Nagar via Kathumar	—	16 0	—	—	—	—	—	16 0
11. Narainpur-Ghata Bandrol Road in mile 57 of Alwar Jaipur Road	—	—	2 0	—	—	6 0	—	8 0
12. Kushalgarh-Narainpur Road via Talvraksh from mile 16 of Alwar-Jaipur Road.	—	1 0	11 0	—	—	—	—	12 0
13. Hazipur-Rampur Raod	—	4 4	—	—	—	—	—	4 4
14. Tijara-Ferozpur-Jhirka Road	—	1 4	9 4	—	—	—	—	11 0
15. Lachhmangarh to Kherli via Bhanokar	—	—	—	—	—	16 0	—	16 0
16. Barrod to Shahjahanpur Road	—	—	8 0	2 2	—	—	—	10 2

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17. Lachhmangarh-Govindgarh Road	—	12 0	—	—	—	—	—	12 0
18. Kishangarh to Kotkasim Road	—	10 4	—	—	5 0	—	—	15 4
19. Lachmangarh to Garhi Road	—	—	10 5	—	1 0	—	—	11 5
20. Shahabad-Kotkasim Road	—	—	—	—	10 0	—	—	10 0
21. Machari-Reni Road	—	—	—	—	8 0	—	—	8 0
22. Harrora-Bansur Road	—	—	10 0	—	—	—	—	10 0
23. Tahla-Rajgarh Road	—	1 5	17 3	—	—	—	—	19 0
24. Bansur-Kotputli Road upto Alwar Distt. Border	—	—	8 0	—	—	—	—	8 0
Total	—	131 7	154 2	—	62 6	—	—	348 7

VILLAGE ROADS

1. Pratap Bund Vijay Mandir bund from Alwar City Road	—	—	6 0	—	—	—	—	6 0
2. Alwar Fort Road from Alwar City Roads	—	—	7 0	—	—	—	—	7 0
3. Tehla Village approach road from Sariska Tehla Road	—	0 4	0 4	—	—	—	—	1 0
4. Approach road to Bhangarh & Gandrella from Tehla Road	—	—	4 4	—	—	—	—	4 4
5. Mangalsar Bund approach road from Sariska Tahla Road	—	—	3 3	—	—	—	—	3 3
6. Deoti Bund approach road from Tehla Rajgarh Road	—	—	3 3	—	—	—	—	3 3
7. Kalighati-Pandupole Road	—	7 0	—	—	—	—	—	7 0
8. Approach road from Bhathariji from Alwar Jaipur Road	—	3 0	—	—	—	—	—	3 0

APPENDIX I(Condt.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9. Approach road in Siliserh from Alwar-Jaipur Road	—	3 0	—	—	—	—	—	30
10. Approach road in National Highway No. 8 road from Malakhera Gate Alwar	—	3 7	—	—	—	—	—	3 7
11. Alwar-Jaipur Road to Jaisa-mand from mile 1st of Alwar-Jaipur Road	—	—	3 0	—	—	—	—	3 0
12. Approach road to Jaisa-mand from mile 3 of Alwar Rajgarh Road	—	—	2 0	—	—	—	—	2 0
13. Approach road to Yaswant Vilas Palace from National Highway No. 8 Alwar Jaipur Road near Atithi Ashram	—	3 0	—	—	—	—	—	3 0
14. Approach road from Chikani to Bahadurpur	—	3 3	—	—	—	—	—	3 3
15. Alwar City Road on the bases at 10' width of all roads	4 4	28 5	46 3	—	—	—	—	79 4
16. Approach road to Neem-rana to Shahjahanpur	—	4 0	—	—	3 4	—	—	7 4
17. Approach road to Narainji	—	0 6	—	—	—	—	—	0 6
18. Nowganwa to Mubarikpur	—	4 0	—	—	—	—	—	4 0
19. Alampur to Harsora Road	—	—	4 0	—	—	—	—	4 0
20. Vijay Mandir Chuhar Sidh Road	—	—	1 4	—	—	—	—	1 4
21. Approach road to Sugan Odi Road	—	—	3 2	—	—	—	—	3 2
22. Adapara to Charki Odi Road	—	—	3 0	—	—	—	—	3 0
23. Approach road from Junction of Alwar, Bharatpur Road to Barrod Road	—	—	0 4	—	—	—	—	0 4
24. Approach road from Phuti Ghati to Ramgarh	—	—	0 4	—	—	—	—	0 4
25. Road inside Naugaon Bazar	—	—	0 4	—	—	—	—	0 4

APPENDIX I (Concl'd.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26. Approach road from Gandhi Vidyalaya to Harsora village	—	—	0 2	—	—	—	—	0 2
27. Behror to Gandrela upto Narnol Road	—	—	7 0	—	3 0	—	—	10 0
28. Approach road from Ajerka Railway Station to Alwar Behror Road	—	—	1 4	—	—	—	—	1 4
29. Approach road from Tijara town to main Road	—	—	1 0	—	—	—	—	1 0
30. Approach road from Kathumar to Partapur village	—	—	3 3	—	—	—	—	3 3
31. Approach road from Bandwal village to Behror Kund Road	—	—	0 4	—	—	—	—	0 4
32. Approach road from Bus Stand Gandrella village to Behror Kund Road	—	—	0 2	—	—	—	—	0 2
33. Approach road from Rajgarh Tehla Road to Thana village	—	—	0 6	—	—	—	—	0 6
34. Approach road from Rupbas village to National Highway near Circuit House Alwar	—	—	1 0	—	—	—	—	1 0
35. Tehla-Mansarowar Approach road	—	—	1 0	—	—	—	—	1 0
36. Pandupol to Malakhera Pritipura Road	—	—	—	—	8 0	—	—	8 0
37. Approach road Godwasi from mile 30 of Alwar Jaipur Road	—	—	—	—	2 0	—	—	2 0
38. Broadameo to Govindgarh	—	—	—	—	7 0	—	—	7 0
39. Bhurja Rajgarh Road	—	—	—	—	12 0	—	—	12 0
40. Bansur Narainpur Road	—	—	14 0	—	—	—	—	14 0
41. Baswa Town Approach road	—	0 6	—	—	—	—	—	0 6
Total	4 4	61 7	120 0	—	35 4	—	—	221 7

APPENDIX II

**Names of the Post Offices, Telegraph Offices, Telephone Exchanges
and Public Call Offices in Alwar District**

Name of the Office		Name of the Office	
<i>(a) Post Offices</i>		28. Tijara	S.O.
1. Alwar	H.O.	29. Tripolia	T.S.O.
2. Ajerka	S.O.	<i>Extra Departmental Branch Offices</i>	
3. Alwar RS	T.S.O.	30. Akbarpur	
4. Alwar Sectt.	T.S.O.	31. Bagor Rajput	
5. ASC Centre	T.S.O.	32. Alwar C B Farm	
6. Behror	S.O.	33. Bahadurpur	
7. Bansur	S.O.	34. Baroda Meo	
8. Gazi Ka Thana		35. Bhajith	
(Thana Ghazi) S.O.		36. Burja	
9. Govindgarh	S.O.	37. Chandoli	
10. Harsauli	E.D.S.O.	38. Chikani	
11. Hope Circus	T.S.O.	39. Gilgana	
12. Intarana	T.S.O.	40. Gandura	
13. Khairthal	S.O.	41. Huria Kalan	
14. Kishangarhbas	S.O.	42. Jakhrana	
15. Kotkasim	S.O.	43. Khera Johar	
16. Kherli	S.O.	44. Khanpur Jat	
17. Malakhera	S.O.	45. Mohatawas	
18. Manjri Kalan	S.O.	46. Mubarikpur	
19. Malakhera Gate	E.D.S.O.	47. Nogaon (Nowganma)	
20. Mandawar	E.D.S.O.	48. Parisal	
21. Mandhan	E.D.S.O.	49. Partapur	
22. Narainpur	E D.S.O.	50. Polytechnic	
23. Lachhmangarh	S.O.	51. Raibaka	
24. Ramganj Alwar	T.S.O.	52. Sadoli	
25. Ramgarh	S.O.	53. Shahpur	
26. Rajgarh	S.O.	54. Umrain	
27. Shahjahanpur	S.O.	55. Vijai Mandir	

H. O. Head Office.
 S. O. Sub-Office.
 T. S. O. Town Sub-Office.
 E. D. S. O. Extra Departmental Sub-Office.

APPENDIX II (Contd.)

Name of the Office	Name of the Office
56. Siraska Palace	95. Ajabgarh
57. Basani	96. Ajabpura
58. Bhanot	97. Bandrol
59. Bijwar	98. Bhangdoli
60. Chandpur	99. Bamanwas Kankar
61. Gaduwas	100. Basaijogiyan
62. Karnikot	101. Chhatarpura
63. Manka	102. Dera Bamanwas
64. Mandawara Kalan	103. Dohar Chogan
65. Nagla Salia	104. Gerh Basi
66. Rajoda	105. Garhi
67. Sarai Kalan	106. Ghiree
68. Sihali Kalan	107. Tarana
69. Barod	108. Kishori
70. Gunti	109. Mandawara
71. Hamidpur	110. Partabgarh
72. Jagawas	111. Piplai
73. Jainpurbas	112. Alamdika
74. Khohrana	113. Bajheri
75. Kolila	114. Bas Kripalnagar
76. Maharajabas	115. Ballab Gram
77. Nangal Khedia	116. Ghatla
78. Pahari	117. Harsora
79. Revalli	118. Hatimdi
80. Tasing	119. Ismilpur
81. Bhupsera	120. Jindoli
82. Balseri	121. Khairthal Town
83. Fatehpur	122. Kanpur Ahir
84. Giruri	123. Malor
85. Gunta	124. Noornagar
86. Hazipur	125. Pahel
87. Hamirpur	126. Rasgaon
88. Khohari	127. Samda
89. Khera	128. Tatarpur
90. Mohanpur	129. Bambora
91. Neemuchana	130. Baghora
92. Rampur	131. Ghasoli
93. Ratanpur	132. Jiroli
94. Agar	133. Kanpur Mewan

APPENDIX II (Contd.)

Name of the Office	Name of the Office
134. Mandra	173. Gahlot
135. Matuka	174. Khohar
136. Yhons	175. Majrikohwas
137. Gothra	176. Pipli
138. Bhonkar	177. Nimrana
139. Budhiwabal	178. Naghon
140. Gualda	179. Rodwal
141. Jhiwana	180. Kaisa
142. Jodia	181. Barer
143. Khijuriwas	182. Baldeogarh
144. Kutubpur	183. Ballupura
145. Tapukara	184. Binjari
146. Ujholi	185. Doroli
147. Pur	186. Dubbi
148. Palpur	187. Dhamred
149. Bahali	188. Dariba
150. Boder	189. Dera
151. Batela	190. Jandoli
152. Bijwara	191. Koroth
153. Bhadkol	192. Marhri
154. Bhandoli	193. Palwa
155. Chandoopura	194. Pinan
156. Dewati	195. Shrichandpura
157. Dhingwara	196. Surer
158. Haldina	197. Saloli
159. Jamalpura	198. Saluta
160. Kalsada	199. Talab
161. Karvaval	200. Thana
162. Motiwara	201. Tehla
163. Nawalpura	202. Alaora
164. Pirthipura	203. Beejwa
165. Palan	204. Khilora
166. Rajapur	205. Malpur
167. Sakat	206. Milakpur
168. Basai	207. Sainthli
169. Budhwal	208. Bahrerjat
170. Doomroli	209. Foladpur
171. Dusod	210. Jonaichakalan
172. Gaudala	211. Sanoli

APPENDIX II (Concl'd.)

Name of the Office	Name of the Office
212. Jalawas	(b) <i>Telegraph Offices</i>
213. Bichala	1. Alwar Head Office
214. Baghor	2. Alwar Railway Station
215. Bhimdusi	3. Behror
216. Bilaspur	4. Bansur
217. Huigwara	5. Gazi Ka Thana (Thana Ghazi)
218. Kalgaon	6. Govindgarh
219. Isroda	7. Harsauli
220. Mundana	8. Khairthal
221. Shahabad	9. Kishangarhbas
222. Akhaigarh	10. Kherli
223. Bhanokhar	11. Malakhera
224. Barodakan	12. Lachhmangarh
225. Baseth	13. Ramgarh
226. Daroda	14. Rajgarh
227. Doroli	15. Tijara
228. Kalwadi	(c) <i>Telephone Exchanges</i>
229. Khoh	1. Alwar
230. Masari	2. Kherli
231. Sundiana	3. Khairthal
232. Tasai	(d) <i>Public Call Offices</i>
233. Titpuri	1. Rajgarh
234. Toda	2. Govindgarh
235. Bichgaon	3. Lachhmangarh
236. Buntoli	4. Thana Gazi Khan
237. Divali	(Thana Ghazi)
238. Harsena	5. Baswa
239. Jaoli	6. Kishangarhbas
240. Khundiana	7. Tijara
241. Khoramalwali	8. Behror
242. Mojpur	9. Ramgarh
243. Baherko	10. Sikri
244. Garhisawairam	11. Malakhera
245. Khera Mangal Singh	12. Bansur
246. Parveni	13. Sariska
247. Reni	
248. Tehtra	

CHAPTER VIII

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

The 1951 Census recorded that in the district, the working population i. e., self-supporting persons plus earning dependents, numbered 4,53,118. Of these 3,51,814 were engaged in agriculture and the remaining in other occupations. It was also found that out of the total working population, 3,01,260 were self-supporting and 1,51,858 were earning dependents. Out of these self-supporting persons, 49,459 were registered as workers depending on industries and 3,528 as engaged in non-productive works. It was also estimated that 1,651 persons were classified as employers and 17,102 as employees. The following statement shows the groups engaged in various occupations as registered in the 1951 Census :

	Total		Employers		Employees		Independents	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Mining and quarry	463	13	19	—	235	13	209	—
Processing and manufacturing of metals, chemicals & products thereof	549	196	9	—	67	—	473	196
Processing and manufacturing (food stuffs, textiles and leather)	9839	3341	109	24	1005	484	8725	2833
Processing and manufacturing not classified elsewhere	5974	981	190	52	334	72	5450	857
Construction & utilities	3860	1850	10	1	1056	373	2794	1476
Commerce	13238	1597	663	46	1077	183	11498	1368
Transport, Storage and Communications	1491	136	351	11	612	43	528	82
Health, Education & Public Administration	4402	573	11	4	4230	412	161	157
Service not classified elsewhere	15368	4042	85	17	5847	809	9436	3216
Total	55184	12729	1447	155	14463	2389	39274	10185

At the time of 1951 census, there were 792 (640 men and 152 women) persons engaged in the teaching profession. Due to rapid expansion of educational facilities the number¹ rose to 3,298 in 1961, of whom 293 were women. This number does not include the clerks and the non-teaching staff employed in these institutions. There is much demand of trained teachers in the district, particularly, of the female ones. The two Teachers' Training Schools are unable to meet the requirements of the area. Secondly, it has been observed that a talented candidate is averse to take to the teaching profession in the primary school because the job is not as remunerative as that of a clerk in the office with similar qualifications.

In 1961, the working population in the district numbered 4,88,185 (4,62,868 rural and 25,317 urban). Of these 3,96,055 had been engaged in agriculture and the remaining, in other occupations. The following statement shows the number of persons engaged in professions other than agriculture, for which information for the year 1961 is available :

	Rural	Urban
1. Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fisheries, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards & allied work.	7,515	421
2. Household industries	22,508	2,054
3. Manufacturing other than Household industries	2,495	3,191
4. Construction	1,493	1,528
5. Trade and Commerce	7,999	4,627
6. Transport, Storage and Communications.	1,023	1,363
7. Other services	26,405	9,508

It will be of interest to define house hold industries in the sense it is used here. Household industry is an industry conducted by the head of the household himself and or mainly by members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only at home in the urban areas. The industry should not be run on the scale of a registered factory but may use machinery and employ power like steam or

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, 1963, p. 171. However, the 1961 *Census Report* gives it as 2,689.

oil engine or electricity to drive the machinery. The participation of the head of the household and/or members of the household, is an essential feature of the household industry. Hired workers may be engaged from outside in such industry but their role should be only for secondary importance. Such industry should relate to production, processing, servicing or repairing and include making and selling of goods. In recent years household industry in wools is developing fast in the district.

During 1951 census, the total number of persons employed in medical and other health services was 669 (502 males and 167 females). This number included registered medical practitioners (33), vaidyas (58), dentists (2), midwives (116), vaccinators (3), compounders (350), nurses (15) and employees in dispensaries (92). Since then, medical facilities have been increased greatly, a number of *ayurvedic* dispensaries have been opened and primary health centres set up. These have increased the employment opportunities in this profession.

During 1951 census, there were 29 persons engaged in legal profession of which 26 were pleaders and three income tax advisers. This number has considerably increased in 1961. There is no mention of journalists in 1951 census but looking to the number of newspapers that are published in the district now, the profession appears to be remunerative.

Insurance, banking and hoteliering are thriving professions in the district. On the other hand, the professions which thrive most during the princely rule, like drummers, musicians, singers, *rastila* showers, *bhats*, mimics and acrobats are fast withering. Appendix I at the end of the chapter shows number of persons given in the 1951 census as deriving their main source of income from various non-farming occupations.¹ A list of the persons engaged in various occupations during the 1961 census has been added separately (Appendix II).

WOMEN EMPLOYEES—There were women employees (1951 census) in the fields of primary industries (39), stock raising (39), processing and manufacture of foodstuffs (4), textile apparel (11), leather, leather products and footwear (13), processing and manufacture n. e. c.² (52),

1. The list is not exhaustive nor is it entirely accurate as some of the occupations are so closely allied that mistakes in entries have been inevitable.
2. n.e.c. Not elsewhere classified.

manufacturing industries n.e.c. (4), non-metallic mineral products (36), wood and wood products other than furniture and fixtures (11), furniture and fixtures (1), construction and utilities, domestic and industrial water supply (1), commerce (46), retail trade n.e.c. (20), retail trade in foodstuffs including beverages and narcotics (7), in fuel including petrol (1), textile and leather goods (13), money lending, banking and other financial business (5), transport storage and communications (11), transport by road (11), health, education and public administration (4), medical and other health services, services not elsewhere specified and otherwise unclassified (18), barbers and beauty shops (13) and recreation services (3).



APPENDIX I

**List of persons deriving their main source of Income
as given in 1951 census**

S. No.	Type of occupation	No. of persons
1.	Stock raising	2,682
2.	Herdsmen and shepherds	526
3.	Breeders and keepers of cattle and buffaloes	2,054
4.	Forestry and Woodcutting	305
5.	Planting, replanting and conservation of forests	110
6.	Fishing	40
7.	Mining and quarrying	476
8.	<i>Halwais</i>	170
9.	Biscuit manufacturers	14
10.	Sweet and toffee makers	10
11.	Millers of cereals and pulses	47
12.	Ice-manufacturers	32
13.	Beverages	36
14.	<i>Bidi</i> makers	29
15.	Cotton spinning, sizing and weaving	4,504
16.	Tailors, milliners, dress makers & darners	991
17.	Woolen spinning and weaving	186
18.	Rope makers	577
19.	Leather, leather products and footwear	5,158
20.	Blacksmiths & allied jobs	571
21.	Bicycle and motor repairers	49
22.	Gold and Silver ornament makers	926
23.	Bangle makers	228
24.	Brick makers	361
25.	Potters and makers of earthen ware	2,938
26.	Wood and wood products other than furniture and fixtures	2,174
27.	Construction and maintenance of buildings	1,523
28.	Masons (repairers of buildings)	868
29.	Sanitary work and services including scavengers	3,403
30.	Hawkers and street vendors otherwise unclassified	389
31.	Publishers, book sellers and stationers	36
32.	General merchants	5,747
33.	Hardware sellers	74
34.	Gold and silver merchants	163

APPENDIX I (Concl'd.)

S. No.	Type of occupation	No. of persons
35.	Milk and curd sellers	61
36.	Grain merchants	1,625
37.	Sugar and Gur sellers	129
38.	Vegetable sellers	529
39.	Fruit sellers	2
40.	Sweetmeat sellers	381
41.	Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters and ice in shops	38
42.	Betel shops	198
43.	Firewood sellers	203
44.	Charcoal shop	48
45.	Wholesale dealers in grain	559
46.	Wholesale dealers in <i>gur</i>	34
47.	Wholesale trade in commodities other than food stuffs	425
48.	Wholesale dealers in cloth	244
49.	Wholesale dealers in cattle	64
50.	Wholesale dealers in bamboo	116
51.	Money lenders	1,457
52.	Motor drivers	110
53.	Camel drivers	415
54.	Tonga drivers	75
55.	Cooks	302
56.	Gardeners	154
57.	Domestic servants	3,716
58.	Barbers	2,234
59.	Washermen	1,665
60.	Hotels, restaurants and eating houses	40
61.	Religious, Charitable & Welfare services	2,298
62.	Printing & Press work	65

APPENDIX II

**List of the persons engaged in various occupations
during the 1961 census**

S. No.	Type of occupation	No. of persons
1.	Architects, Engineers and Surveyors	163
2.	Chemists, Physicists, Geologists and other Physical Scientists	67
3.	Biologists, Veterinarians, Agronomists and related Scientists	21
4.	Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists	287
5.	Nurses, Pharmacists and other Medical and Health Technicians	3,359
6.	Teachers	2,689
7.	Jurists	198
8.	Social Scientists and related workers	59
9.	Artists, writers and related workers	467
10.	Draftsman and science, and engineering technicians n.e.c. ¹	25
11.	Other Professional technical and related workers	571
12.	Administrative, executive and managerial workers	2,239
13.	Clerical and related workers	5,007
14.	Sales workers	13,843
15.	Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers, and related workers	12,999
16.	Workers in Transport and Communication occupations	3,701
17.	Spinners, weavers, knitters, dyers and related workers	4,276
18.	Tailors, Cutters, Furriers and related workers	1,610
19.	Leather cutters, Lasters and sewers (except Gloves and Garments) and related workers	3,426
20.	Furnacemen, Rollers, Drawers, Moulders and related metal making and treating workers	383
21.	Precision Instrument Makers, watch makers, Jewellers and related workers	528
22.	Tool makers, machinists, plumbers and welders, platers and related workers	501
23.	Electricians and related electrical and electronics workers	150
24.	Carpenters, Joiners, cabinet makers, Coopers and Related workers	1,890
25.	Painters and Paper hangers	37
26.	Brick layers, plasterers and construction workers. n.e.c.	2,035

APPENDIX II (Concl'd.)

S. No.	Type of occupation	No. of persons
27.	Compositors, Printers, Engravers, book binders and related workers	1,385
28.	Potters, kilnmen, Glass and clay formers and related workers	2,835
29.	Millers, bakers, brew masters and related food and beverage workers	1,288
30.	Chemical and related process workers	223
31.	Tobacco preparers and products makers	393
32.	Craftsmen and production process workers n e c.	1,198
33.	Testers, Packers, Sorters and related workers	5
34.	Stationary Engine and excavating and lifting equipment operators and related workers	507
35.	Labourers, n.e.c.	13,476
36.	Fire Fighters, Policemen, Guards and related workers	2,285
37.	House keepers, cooks, maids and related workers	507
38.	Waiters, Bartenders and related workers	49
39.	Building care-takers, cleaners and related workers	4,913
40.	Barbers, Hair dressers, Beauticians and related workers	1,052
41.	Laundryers, dry cleaners and pressers	374
42.	Photographers and related camera operators	8
43.	Service, sport and recreation workers n.e.c.	36
44.	Workers reporting occupations unidentifiable or unclassifiable	494
45.	Workers not reporting occupations	3

CHAPTER IX

ECONOMIC TRENDS

The population of the district rose from 8,61,993 in 1951 to 10,90,026, in 1961, an increase of 26.45 per cent during the decade. The average density of population of the district recorded at the Census of 1951 and 1961 was 266 per sq. mile (104 per sq. km.) and 143 per sq.km. respectively.

According to the 1951 Census, the number of households in the district was 1,66,656, out of which 1,46,562 were rural and the rest urban. The average composition of a household was 5.2 persons in rural and 4.9 persons in urban units.

MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD

Out of the total population of 8,61,993, in 1951, 6,25,160 persons were directly or indirectly dependent upon agriculture. They constituted 72.5 per cent of the total population. The percentage of actual agriculturists and their dependents was 71.4. Amongst the agriculturists, the largest percentage of the total population i.e. 43.6 was that of cultivators and their dependents who wholly or mainly, owned the land. Other cultivators of land and their dependents accounted for 25.7 per cent. The cultivating labourers and non-cultivating owners of land were only 2.1 and 1.1 per cent respectively. Non-agricultural category formed 27.5 per cent of the total population and among themselves, the large majority depended upon 'Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources' who formed 11.8 per cent of the total population. Those engaged in industrial enterprises, comprised 8.9 per cent, traders 6.2 per cent and those in transport industry, constituted 0.6 per cent of the total population.

Of the total rural population, 79.5 per cent constituted the agricultural and 20.5 per cent, the non-agriculturists classes. Cultivators of owned land and their dependents formed 48 per cent, cultivators of unowned land and their dependents, 28.1 per cent, cultivating labourers and their dependants 2.3 per cent and non-cultivating owners of land formed 1.1 per cent of agricultural population in the rural areas.

Of the non agricultural population in the rural areas, the largest number belonged to other services and miscellaneous sources, it being 8.2 per cent. Persons employed in industries formed 7.7 per cent, traders 4.1 per cent and those engaged in transport, 0.4 per cent.

Of the total urban population, the owner cultivators were 9.6 per cent and cultivators of unowned land 7.8 per cent. Non-cultivating owners of land formed 0.7 and cultivating labourers 0.6 per cent of the urban population. The non-agricultural population in urban areas formed 81.3 per cent of the total urban population. Out of it, 39.4 per cent depended upon 'Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources', 21.9 per cent were traders, 17.7 per cent were engaged in industries and only 2.3 per cent were engaged in transport.

Economically inactive persons formed 0.4 per cent of the total population of the district. They included pensioners, stipend holders, receivers of rent from land or buildings, or interests, beggars and prostitutes etc.

According to the 1961 Census the total population of the district is 10,90,026 out of which 10,02,134 souls live in rural and 87,892 in urban areas.

Out of the total population 4,88,185 persons are workers and 6,01,841 non-workers. Of the former 4,62,868 live in the rural areas and 25,317 in the urban areas. This shows that while about half of the rural population consists of workers, only less than one third of the urban population can be termed as workers. Again, the ratio of male workers to the female ones is higher both in the rural and urban areas as, in the rural area, the number of male workers is 2,99,018 and that of female ones is 1,63,850 and the corresponding figures for the urban population are 21,588 and 3,729 respectively.

Out of the total non-working population, 5,39,266 persons reside in the rural areas and 62,575 in the urban areas. Of the rural non-working population, 2,29,893 persons are males and 3,09,373 females. The figures similar groups in urban population are 25,735 and 36,840 respectively.

Of the total working population, persons engaged in actual cultivation of land numbered 3,79,332. Of these 3,76,803 were rural and the rest, urban, the ratio of cultivating male population being higher than female population in both the cases.

The total number of agricultural labourers in the district is 16,723 out of which 16,547 are in the rural and 176 in the urban area. The ratio of male agricultural labourers is higher in both the cases.

Persons engaged in mining, quarrying, live stock, fisheries and hunting etc. number 7,936 out of which 7,515 are in the rural and the rest, in the urban area. The ratio of male population so engaged is higher in both the cases.

Persons engaged in manufacturing, other than household industries number 5,686. Of these, a large number, i.e., 3,191 reside in urban areas and 2,495 in rural areas. the ratio of male population to females being higher in both the cases.

People engaged in various types of construction works number 3,021 of whom 1,528 are in the urban and 1,493 in the rural areas. Amongst these also, the ratio of male population is higher.

Trade and Commerce provide employment to 12,626 persons out of the total working population of 4,88,185. Of these 7,999 belong to rural and 4,627 to the urban areas.

Transport, storage and communications employ 2,386 persons of whom 1,023 belong to rural and 1,363 to the urban areas.

People engaged in 'Other Services' number 35,913. Persons so engaged living in the rural areas number 26,405 while those living in urban areas, 9,508.

ECONOMIC STATUS

Agricultural Population

Of the agricultural population of 6,25,160 during 1951 Census, the total number of males was 3,31,473 and that of females 2,93,682. Again, 2,26,792 were self-supporting, 1,25,022 earning and 2,73,346 non-earning dependants.

The cultivators wholly or mainly owning land and their dependants numbered 3,75,849. Among them 2,00,770 were males and 1,75,079 females. Of the total, 1,31,302 were self-supporting, 80,599 earning dependants and 1,23,948 non-earning dependants.

Cultivators not owning land wholly or mainly and their dependants numbered 2,21,839 of whom 1,17,164 were males and 1,04,675 females. Of the total number, self-supporting were 84,642, earning dependants 40,423 and non-earning dependants 96,774.

Cultivating labourers and their dependants numbered 18,351 of whom 9,091 were males and 9,260 females. Of the total number 7,471 were self-supporting, 3,046 earning dependants and 7,834 non-earning dependants.

Non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent receivers and their dependants totalled 9,121. Of these 4,448 were males and 4,673 females. Amongst these, 3,377 were self-supporting, 954 earning dependants and 4,790 non-earning dependants.

Thus, of the total population depending on agriculture, more than half consisted of cultivators who wholly or mainly owned the land. Among all the four agricultural classes, namely; (i) cultivators wholly or mainly owning land and their dependants, (ii) cultivators not owning land wholly or mainly and their dependants, (iii) cultivating labourers and their dependants and (iv) non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent receivers and their dependants, the largest number was that of the self-supporting ones. The second largest number is of non-earning dependants (except in the second category) and the lowest, of earning dependants.

Non-agricultural Population.

The total number of persons in all non-agricultural classes, in 1951, stood at 2,36,833. Out of this 1,23,084 were males, 1,13,749 females, 1,13,749 self-supporting, 26,836 earning dependants and 1,35,529 non-earning dependants.

Persons (including dependants) who derived their principal means of livelihood from production (other than cultivation) numbered 76,263 of whom 39,537 were males and 36,726 females. Of the total, 24,383 were self-supporting, 11,668 earning dependants and 20,212 non-earning dependants.

Total number of persons engaged in trade was 53,275, out of which 27,572 were males and 13,238 females. Of these 14,835 were self-supporting, 2,900 earning dependants and 35,540 non-earning dependants.

Persons engaged in transport totalled 5,499 of whom 2,929 were males and 2,570 females. Of these, 1,543 were self-supporting persons, 564 earning dependants and 3,392 non-earning dependants.

Persons deriving their livelihood from 'Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources' numbered 1,01,796. Of these, 53,046 were males and 48,750 females and 33,707 were self supporting, 11,704 earning dependants and 56,385 non-earning dependants. Thus, about the non-agricultural population, the important fact to be noted is that more than half of it consisted of non-earning dependants and the ratio of self supporting persons and earning dependants was 3:1.

Altogether there were 70,940 persons engaged in all industries and services. Of them 1,651 were employers, 17,102 employees and 52,187 independent workers.

The pattern of economic table constructed on the basis of 1951 Census data was changed in the 1961 Census. Detailed tables of economic dependancy based on the 1961 Census figures, are not accordingly available. Of the total population of 10,90,026 of the district, the number of non-workers is 6,01,841. It comes to 55 per cent of the total population. Of the non-working population 2,29,893 are males and 3,09,373 females. The corresponding figures for urban population are 25,735 and 36,840, revealing that in both the cases females constitute a larger portion of the non-working population but proportionately, the number of non-working females is higher in urban areas than in rural ones. It is apparent that the ratio of non-workers is higher in the district and economic status of a larger part of the population is that of dependants.

PRICES

The price-structure in a locality is a very important factor in the study of the economic conditions as it is on the level of prices that the real worth of money wages depends. In the past, little effort has been made to construct index numbers of any type, and even regular records of prices of various commodities were not kept before 1901. Since 1901, weekly prices for a large number of commodities were published in the *Government Gazette*, but in the absence of any proper indices, no reliable generalisations can be made out.

As in any other part of the country, the transition from the old order to the new brought a revolutionary change in the level of prices in Alwar district also. The following table reveals the sharp change in prices of cereals during the British times as compared to those prevailing at the close of the Mughal times.

	(seers per rupee)		
	1566	1876	1901
Wheat	133	22	20
Barley	200	30	28
Gram	200	28	27
<i>Bajra</i>	138	27	25
<i>Jwar</i>	160	32	30
<i>Moth</i>	133	30	29
<i>Moong</i>	149	28	29

The chief causes for the above catastrophic changes in prices, may briefly be summarised as under :

1. Repeated famines during the intervening periods.
2. Political instability in the country after the death of Aurangzeb.
3. Diversion of cultivated area from food crops to non-food crops to feed the Indian industries and for exports.
4. The establishment of railways facilitating the export of raw-materials from India to England and of both food and non-food crops from areas of abundance to areas of scarcity.
5. Certain currency complications.

In consonance with the general rise in prices between 1890-1912, there was a corresponding rise in the prices of cereals in Alwar State between 1901 and 1910 as will be clear from the following table :

	(seers and chhatanks per rupee)		
	1901 ¹	1906 ²	1910 ³
Wheat	20	12-6	13-13 $\frac{1}{4}$
Barley	28	18-10	19-5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gram	27	15-8	20-5 $\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Bajra</i>	25	21-6	15-15 $\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Jwar</i>	30	21-12	19-9
<i>Moong</i>	29	—	—
<i>Urad</i>	—	14-13	13-4 $\frac{3}{4}$
Salt	—	19	24

1. *Administration Reports of the Alwar State, 1938—39* p. 129.

2. *ibid.* 1906—07 (Appendix XVIII)

3. *ibid.* 1910—11

The rise was particularly marked in 1905-06 and very much in the case of pulses, hides and skins. As compared to 1906, prices were slightly lower in 1910 and more so, in the case of salt. For the country as a whole, the index number of prices for 39 articles was 116 in 1900, 110 in 1905 and 122 in 1910 taking the 1890 index number as 100.

The rising trend of prices which continued in the first decade of this century, was further accelerated in the second decade due chiefly to the First World War of 1914-18. The trend of prices during this period was as under.

(seers and chhatanks per rupee)

	1901 ¹	1910 ²	1916 ³	1917 ⁴	1920 ⁵
Wheat	20	13-13½	7-9¼	8-8½	6-15
Barley	28	19-5½	11-12½	12-2½	9-3½
Gram	27	20-5¼	11-12	11-10¾	10-3¾
Bajra	25	15-15½	14-12¾	11-7	8-½
Moong	29	—	11-12½	10-9¾	7-1½
Urad	—	13-4¾	10-5¾	9-4½	5-3½
Moth	29	19-2¼	14-7½	13-0	8-15½
Jwar	30	19-9	17-3½	14-9½	9-1
Maize	—	19-3	14-7	13-6	7-0
Ghee	—	11-¼	0-12	0-12½	0-10¾
Rice (I kind)	—	5-12	4-8	5-0	3-3¾
Rice (II kind)	—	10-4	5-12	6-10¾	3-8
Arhar	—	28-9¼	14-6¾	17-8	8-5
Til	—	6-7½	6-15½	5-6½	3-7½
Sarson	—	—	9-12	7-14½	4-3½
Cotton	—	1-8½	1-8	1-3	1-14½
Salt	—	24-5¾	18-½	8-1½	—

It will appear from the above statement that there was a sharp rise in prices between 1910-16. With further rise between 1916-20 the cost of living in the area must have very much increased. Wheat fell from 22 seers for a rupee in 1876 to 20 seers in 1901 and 6 seers

1. *Administration Report of the Alwar State 1938-39*, p. 129.

2. *ibid.* 1910-11.

3. *ibid.* 1916-17 (Appendix XI).

4. *ibid.* 1917-18 (Appendix XII).

5. *ibid.* 1920-21 (Appendix XIX).

15 ch. in 1920 and Barley from 30 seers in 1876 to 9 seers $3\frac{1}{2}$ ch. in 1920. The figures given in the *Administration Reports of Alwar State* reveal that the fall in the price of cotton was very surprising as in the case of India as a whole, there was a 33% rise. The main causes for the rise in prices during the period under review, were :

1. The effects of First World War,
2. Frequent failures of rains,
3. Raising of more non-food crops in place of food ones and
4. Currency inflation in the country as a whole. The volume of currency in India rose from 130 crores rupees in 1808 to 230 crores in 1908. The rise in prices for India as a whole, was from 122 in 1910 to 281 in 1920 taking 1890 to be 100.

Between 1920-28 the prices were more or less stable and there were not very wide fluctuations. The general trend was towards a slight rise. Having reached the peak in 1920, the prices were slightly lower in 1923-24, probably due to good rains. The general trend is indicated by the following table.

(Seers and Chhatanks per rupee,

	1917 ¹	1920 ²	1923 ³	1927 ⁴
Wheat	8-8 $\frac{1}{2}$	6-15	9-8	8-8
Barley	12-2 $\frac{1}{2}$	9-13 $\frac{1}{2}$	14-4	11-0
Gram	11-10 $\frac{3}{4}$	10-3 $\frac{3}{4}$	14-4	10-8
Sarson	7-14 $\frac{1}{2}$	4-3 $\frac{1}{2}$	5-4	5-7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rice I	5-0	3-3 $\frac{1}{4}$	4-0	4-8
Rice II	6-10 $\frac{3}{4}$	3-8	—	—
Bajra	11-7	8- $\frac{1}{2}$	11-0	10-8
Jwar	14-9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9-1	13-4	13-8
Moth	13-0	8-15 $\frac{3}{4}$	11-0	11-0
Urad	9-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5-3 $\frac{1}{2}$	10-0	6-8
Moong	10-9 $\frac{3}{4}$	7-1 $\frac{1}{2}$	9-8	7-6
Til	5-6 $\frac{1}{2}$	3-7 $\frac{1}{4}$	4-0	4- $\frac{1}{4}$
Ghee	0 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	0-10 $\frac{3}{4}$	0-10	0-10

1. *Administration Report of the Alwar State 1917-18* (Appendix XII).

2. *ibid.* 1920-21 (Appendix XIX).

3. *ibid.* 1923-24.

4. *ibid.* 1927-28.

The downward movement of prices was very considerable since October, 1929 after the Wall Street collapse in America. It was a phenomenon from which no part of the world escaped and Alwar's economy could hardly withstand the on-set of the world-wide depression. Having mainly an agricultural economy, the impact of the depression was much greater here, and the level of prices between 1931 and 1938 was much lower at Alwar than in the neighbouring districts of adjacent provinces. The following table will reveal the extent of the down-ward trend of prices at Alwar.

(Prices per rupee)

	1927 (December) ¹		1935 (January) ²		1938—39	
	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.
Wheat	8	8	12	12	13	11
Barley	11	—	18	—	16	14
Gram	10	8	22	4	12	10
Sarson	5	7½	—	—	—	—
Rice I	4	8	—	—	—	—
Bajra	10	8	17	8	14	12
Jwar	13	8	14	8	15	13
Urad	6	8	12	4	—	—
Maize	—	—	20	—	—	—
Moth	11	—	21	—	12	11
Moong	7	6	18	—	18	8

From 1939 the pendulum of price-structure began to move in the reverse direction. The out-break of the Second World War brought about a general rise in commodity prices as is evident from the following table.

1. *Administration Report of the Alwar State 1927—28.*

2. *Alwar State Gazettes.*

PRICES AT ALWAR¹

(Seers and Chhatanks per rupee)

Commodity	1938 Dec.	1939 Dec.	1940 Dec.	1941 Dec.	1942 Dec.	1943 Dec.	1944 Dec.	1945 Dec.	1946 Nov.	1947 Aug.
1. Wheat	13-0	8-13	10-8	7-12	4-6	4-14½	4-12	3-8	2-9	2-4
2. Barley	16-0	11-6	18-12	13-1	6-3	6-10½	8-10	4-14	3-11	3-4
3. Gram	12-0	8-14	13-8	10-4	5-5	6-10½	8-5	4-11	3-11	—
4. Bejar	15-0	10-7	17-0	—	5-14	6-15½	8-10	5-2	4-1½	—
5. Bajra	14-0	10-0	17-8	12-8	6-11	6-2	8-6	4-12	3-14	4-8
6. Moth	12-0	11-0	16-0	12-8	8-7	7-9	8-12	5-11	4-0	3-8
7. Moong	7-4	8-0	10-6	6-8	6-4	6-3½	4-9	3-14	3-2½	2-8
8. Jwar	14-12	12-4	19-8	14-4	7-9	7-14½	9-4	6-2	4-9½	4-0
9. Chowla	11-4	11-8	16-0	11-10	8-12	8-12½	8-1	5-12	4-7½	2-8
10. Maize	16-0	10-12	16-8	13-0	6-8	5-11	9-2	6-14	4-9½	4-12
11. Urad	7-7	6-8	8-8	5-0	4-14	5-7½	3-11	3-5	3-0	2-0
12. Gur	8-0	5-10	11-0	7-8	3-5	2-9	3-14	3-1	2-4	2-4
13. Ghee	1-0	0-14½	0-11	0-12½	0-9	0-7	-5½	0-5	0-4	0-2½

1. As given in *Alwar State Gazettees*.

With the outbreak of Second World War prices began to soar in the Alwar State also. The Government took several measures to meet the situation. A separate Price Control Department was established on 27th April, 1943.

Control Measures

Before the creation of a separate department, an attempt was made to control the prices of foodgrains in the State and to exercise some sort of control over kerosene, diesel oil and sugar. A number of control orders were promulgated.¹

The Price Control Department attempted to control the prices of sugar, wheat products, matches, kerosene, *gur*, jaggery, diesel oil, cloth yarn and confectionery during the year 1943-44 and the distribution of each commodity was made according to plan by allocation of quotas to urban and rural areas, control of imports and regimentation of supplies from supply centres to the places of distribution.

1. (i) Foodgrains (Future and Options Prohibition Order, 1942).
- (ii) Foodgrains Control Order, 1942.
- (iii) Essential Articles Control Order, 1942.

During the financial year 1943-44, the control orders previously promulgated were revised and the following control orders were promulgated as it became necessary to extend the measures of control over several essential articles:—

1. Shuttles Control Order, 1943 (Repealed).
2. Healds and Reeds Control Order, 1943 (Repealed).
3. Bleaching Powder and Chlorine Control Order, 1943.
4. Crystal Sugar Conversion (Control) Order, 1943 (Repealed).
5. House Rent Control Order, 1943.
6. Cotton Forward Contracts and Options Prohibition Order, 1943.
7. Oil Seeds (Forward Contracts Prohibition) Order, 1943.
8. Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order, 1943 (Repealed).
9. Revised Essential Articles Control Order, 1943.
10. Bobbin Control Order, 1943 (Repealed).
11. Cotton Cloth Dealer's Licensing Order, 1943.
12. Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Regulation of Seizures) Order, 1943.
13. Revised foodgrains Control Order, 1943.
14. Drugs Control Order, 1943 (Repealed).
15. Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance, 1944.
16. Aluminium Control Order, 1944.
17. Imported Engineer Stores Control Order, 1944.
18. Sugar and Sugar Products Control Order, 1944.

During the year 1944-45, the price control was extended to Indian woollen goods, footwear and brass utensils and a few more control orders were introduced in the State.¹

Cloth rationing was introduced in Alwar city and distribution of cloth and yarn was arranged for Revenue Sub-divisions on the basis of fixed allotments. The food position deteriorated at the end of the year 1945 due to failure of the *Kharif* crop. The Government constituted a Committee known as the Alwar Food Committee to examine the situation immediately and on its recommendation, Cheap Grain Shops were established in Alwar city and partial rationing of foodgrain was also introduced in Alwar city to mitigate the hardships experienced by the urban population. A comprehensive procurement scheme for the *Rabi* harvest was prepared to prevent the occurrence of similar grave situation in the coming year. The Government not only prohibited export of cloth and yarn from the State with a view to conserve existing stocks for the use of the population of the State but export of foodgrains, fruits, vegetables, ghee, fuel and charcoal was also banned. During 1945, some more control orders were promulgated by the State Government.²

Considerable amendments were made in other Control Orders which had been introduced during the previous years.

Distributing Agencies

Some Associations of importers and wholesalers which were established in the year 1943-44 to eliminate individual competition, continued to function at the principal supply centres. The following Associations remained active during this financial year:—

Sugar Syndicate, Alwar
Sugar Syndicate, Rajgarh

1. (i) Drugs Control Order, 1944.
(ii) Indian Woollen Goods Control Order, 1944.
(iii) Textile Industry (Miscellaneous Articles) Control Order, 1944.
(iv) Foot-wear Control Order, 1944.
(v) Foodgrains Flour (Use in soap making) Prohibition Order, 1944.
(vi) Brass Utensils Control Order, 1945.
2. (i) Imported Cotton Cloth (Regulation of Possession and Sale) Order, 1945.
(ii) Alwar State Preparatory Measures Act, 1945.
(iii) Alwar State Rationing Order, 1945.
(iv) Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order, 1945.
(v) Feasts (Restriction) Order, 1945.

Sugar Syndicate, Malakhhera
Sugar Syndicate, Khairthal
Sugar Syndicate, Harsauli
Sugar Dealers Association, Kherli
Halwais Association, Alwar
State Servants Co-operative Store, Alwar
Shri Chitragupta Co-operative Store, Alwar
Alwar Co-operative Stores, Alwar
Muslim Consumers Co-operative Store, Alwar
Chemists and Druggist Society, Alwar
Cloth Syndicate, Alwar
Rice Syndicate, Alwar
Gur Syndicate, Alwar

The State was divided into fourteen Sub-divisions for the proper administration of Price Control and each Sub-division was placed under the local Nazim or Naib-Nazim who were designated as Assistant Price Control Officers. The permanent staff of Nizamats and Sub-Nizamats assisted them in the price control work also. The staff worked under the close supervision and direction of Civil Supply Controllers.

The year 1947 and 1948 brought further rise in the prices of almost all commodities due to the immense dislocation caused by the influx of refugees from Pakistan, the large scale destruction of crops during the communal disturbances in the State, and the migration of the Meo agriculturists from Alwar. The refugee agriculturists could not immediately adapt themselves to the conditions and methods of agriculture in Alwar. Large number of wells which were used for irrigation, fell into disuse and the area under irrigation shrank considerably. Land under cultivation was also reduced and the result was a fall in agricultural production. The other important cause of the sharp rise in the prices of food cereal was the diversion of land from food crops to commercial crops. Oil seeds became much more popular and paying. The rise in prices was not confined to Alwar alone but was a result of acute inflationary situation all over the country, and affected all the commodities.

In March, 1948 the State merged with some others to form the United State of Matsya. The devaluation of the India currency in 1949 and the Korean War gave a further spur to prices in the district as elsewhere in the country. However, between 1951 and 1955 the prices fell

substantially. Wheat came down from 2 seers to 3 seers 4 ch. and sometimes even $3\frac{1}{4}$ seers for a rupee. Ghee came down from Rs. 6/- per seer to Rs. 3/8/- per seer. But the closing months of 1955 again witnessed a rising tendency as will be evident from the statement of prices given below.

(Prices per maund in Rupees and Annas)

	January 1955	April 1955	December 1955
Wheat (White)	—	15/8/-	18/-
Wheat (Red)	13/-	12/-	16/-
Barley	7/-	7/-	8/- to 10/-
Gram	8/-	6/-	8/- to 9/12/-
Jwar	5/8/-	5/- to 6/-	8/-
Maize	6/- to 6/8/-	5/- to 5/8/-	8/- to 9/8/-
Moong	6/-	6/-	13/-
Urad	10/-	8/12/-	17/-
Sarson	18/- to 20/-	14/- to 15/-	21/8/-
Cotton	—	25/-	65/-
Arhar	—	—	—
Rice	20/- to 4/-	53/8/-	18/- to 36/-
Ghee	3/- per seer	3/8/- per seer	4/8/- per seer
Gur	12/- to 13/-	11/- to 13/-	12/4/- to 13/-
Potato	10/-	15/-	20/-
Shakkar	14/-	14/-	—

Thus, a clear decline in the prices of various foodgrains was visible till the year 1956 mainly due to the Korean boom, good and timely rains and concentrated agricultural development efforts throughout the country under the First Five Year Plan. The retail prices of foodgrains in the district calculated on the basis of monthly averages for the period 1952-56 were as follows :

(Prices in Rs. and Paise per maund)

Foodgrains	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Wheat	16.44	16.44	13.15	12.90	15.58
Barley	11.76	11.75	9.53	7.27	11.90
Gram	15.65	16.01	11.55	7.24	11.66
Jwar	13.67	9.95	8.76	6.50	12.45
Bajra	14.37	12.65	9.03	7.29	11.71
Maize	—	9.25	9.21	7.06	11.52

The average prices of foodgrains during the next five years were as follows¹ :

(Prices in Rupees, and Paise per quintal)

Foodgrains	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962 (March)
Wheat	43.97	48.12	50.66	46.89	46.89	53.58
Barley	33.81	35.47	38.55	36.44	34.70	35.50
Gram	32.15	36.89	37.80	40.16	38.34	42.87
<i>Jwar</i>	39.55	37.46	36.87	37.51	35.45	34.83
<i>Bajra</i>	39.84	37.62	38.18	39.81	39.30	37.83
Maize	35.04	36.22	35.69	37.38	35.55	36.17

While the table showing retail prices from 1952-1956 reveals a decline in prices with few exceptions upto 1955, the next table giving the same figures for the period from 1957 to 1961 shows less significant variations in the prices of maize, *bajra* and *jwar*, upward tendency in the price of wheat and definite rise in the prices of barley. But during the three years from 1961 to 1963, prices in Alwar district have shot-up as they have all over the country. Prices of almost everything have risen. After the recent arrival of military forces and the establishment of an Army Supply Corps Centre in Alwar and consequent increase in demand of dairy products and foodgrains, a substantial increase in prices has been witnessed. Under the intelligence scheme of the Marketing Officer of the Agriculture Department, daily prices of foodgrains are recorded. In the months of March, April and December, 1963, the average monthly prices of wheat were Rs. 41.09, Rs. 45.35 and Rs. 53.87 per quintal. The average price of gram during the month of March and April of the same year, was Rs. 36.52 and Rs. 38.32 per quintal respectively. The average price of barley during the same months was Rs. 23.34 and Rs. 26.39 per quintal.

WAGES

Due to rising prices, the wage-level in the district has also shown an upward trend during the last fifty years and particularly, after 1939. The tendency of wages to keep pace with the prices, has been more insistent during the last decade, though the former has usually lagged

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan 1962-1963.*

behind. Before the Second World War, a domestic servant could be had for Rs. 6 per month, a daily labourer for four annas a day, but now (in 1964) even a part time cook is not available for less than Rs. 20 a month and a labour for two rupees per day.

Estimates of wages per day have been worked out which bear out the increase during the last half century as shown below :

(Wages in Rs. and Paisa per day)

Trade/kind of labour	1901-10	1930-39	1939-40	1950-55	1964
1. Unskilled Labour					
(i) Male	0-13	0-25	1-00	1-50	2-50
(ii) Female	0-06	0-13	0-75	1-00	1-75
2. Masonry Mistry	0-50	1-00	2-50	3-00	4-50
3. Carpenter	0-63	0-75	1-25	3-00	—
4. Blacksmith	0-50	0-13	1-50	3-00	—
5. Washerman (per cloth)	—	0-37	0-10	0-10	0-15 to 0-20

The rise in wages was slow till the forties; firstly, because the rise in prices was not very great and secondly, most wage-earners had few alternative jobs carrying higher wages. But soon after the war, there was a marked increase in prices and wages naturally aspired for a rise. There being no substantial industrial labour in the district, no deliberate organised efforts were made for increase in wages. Whatever increase came about was due to personal bargaining between the employers and the workers. Agricultural wages increased at a still slower rate. Daily wages for agricultural operation around the year 1955 were as follows:—

(Rs. and Paisa)

Operations	Male	Female	Child
1. Bunding of fields	1-00	0-50	0-19
2. Sowing	1-00	0-50	—
3. <i>Kharif</i> crop cultivating	1-50	0-75	0-25
4. <i>Rabi</i> crop cultivating	1-00	0-50	0-19
5. Weeding	1-00	0-50	0-19
6. Harvesting	1-25	0-56	—

During the last decade, wages, agricultural as well as industrial, have gone up. This has been mainly due to the increasing monetisation of the economy and availability of better alternative jobs carrying higher wages. In villages, for example, both males and females work on government roads and buildings construction and other development works and secure higher wages. In the sowing or harvesting season, the Public Works Department and Irrigation Department face scarcity of labour. The works are carried on in remote countryside and labour from outside cannot be brought. The demand being constant, the labourers are able to procure higher wages. This will be apparent from the two schedules giving the wage rates fixed by the Public Works Department in 1955 and the present (1964) ones.

(Wages per day in Rs. and Paisa)

Workers	1955	1964
1. Mason	2-50 to 3-00	3-00 to 4-00
2. Mason (Skilled)	3-00	4-00 to 5-80
3. Brick layer	2-50	—
4. Mate	1-50 to 2-00	2-00
5. Stone-Dresser (Skilled)	3-00 to 3-25	3-50 to 4-50
6. Stone-dresser (Others)	2-50 to 3-00	—
7. Carpenter (Mistri)	3-00	—
8. Carpenter (Skilled)	3-00	3-50 to 4-50
9. Carpenter (Less skilled)	2-50 to 2-75	—
10. Painter (Skilled)	2-50 to 3-00	3-50
11. Painter (Others)	2-00 to 2-50	—
12. Painter (Boys)	1-25	—
13. Coolie (Man)	1-25 to 1-50	1-75
14. Coolie (Women)	0-87 to 1-00	1-25
15. Coolie (Boys)	0-63 to 0-75	1-25
16. <i>Bhishti</i>	0-50 to 1-00	2-50
17. Donkeys with driver (six donkeys)	7-50	—
18. Bullock-cart (with two bullocks)	7-00	8-00
19. Blacksmith (Skilled)	3-00 to 3-25	3-50 to 4-50
20. Blacksmith (Unskilled)	2-25 to 2-75	—
21. Well-sinker	2-00 to 3-00	—
22. Fitter and Mechanic	—	5-00

There has been a marked improvement in the salaries of the Government employees during this century. Near about the year 1936, following were the limits of salaries of State employees :

(Rupees)

	Minimum	Maximum
1. Officers	35	350
2. Doctors	35	200
3. College Lecturers	100	200
4. Teachers	10	100
5. Clerks	10	150
6. Nurses	10	30
7. Class IV Employees	6	10
8. Sweepers	6	10

Improvements in the grades of State servants were affected in 19 7 and time-scale were introduced in 1939-40. The grades in 1940-41 were as follows :

(Rupees)

	Minimum	Maximum
1. Ministers	400	800
2. Chief Justices	800	1200
3. State Engineers	800	900
4. Chief Medical Officers	600	900
5. Officers Grade I	240-20/2-400	—
6. Officers Grade II	150-10/2-250	—
7. Officers Grade III	130-10/2-230	—
8. Lecturers Grade I	130-10/2-230	—
9. Lecturers Grade II	100-5/2-150	—
10. Teachers (Class I) Grade I	35-3-65-65/2-95	—
11. Teachers (Class I) Grade II	20-2-40-4/2-60	—
12. Teachers (Class II) Grade I	15-1-30-1/2-40	—
13. Teachers (Class II) Grade II	12-1-15-1/2-30	—
14. Lady Teachers (Div. I) Grade I	70-120	—
15. Lady Teachers (Div. I) Grade II	50-80	—
16. Lady Teachers (Div. II) Grade I	25-50	—
17. Lady Teachers (Div. II) Grade II	15-1-30-2/2-40	—
18. Upper Division Clerks Grade I	70-5-130-10/3-150	—
19. Upper Division Clerks Grade II	50-5-80	—
20. Lower Division Clerks Grade I	40-2-50-5/2-65	—
21. Lower Division Clerks Grade II	25-2-35-3/2-50	—

To mitigate the hardship caused on account of marked increase in the cost of living consequent upon the outbreak of the war in 1939, the dearness allowance was granted to the State servants. The allowance however, was too inadequate, not being more than two or three rupees to each category of employees.

In the year 1944, the minimum salary of a graduate teacher was fixed at Rs. 30 per month and the grades of college lecturers and professors were brought in line with the grades recommended by the Agra University.

From January 1946, the following scales of dearness allowance were introduced:-

	<i>D. A. per month</i> (Rupees)
(a) Inferior staff getting upto Rs. 20 p.m.	8
(b) Clerks, teachers and others getting upto Rs. 20 per month	10
(c) Employees getting between Rs. 21 to Rs. 100	12
(d) Those getting between Rs. 101 to Rs. 150	16
(e) Those getting between Rs. 151 to Rs. 300	20

GAZETTED STAFF

(f) Officers drawing upto Rs. 200/- p.m.	30
(g) " " " 300/- "	40
(h) " " " 350/- "	50
(i) " " " 400/- "	60
(j) " " " 600/- "	70
(k) Officers drawing above,, 600/- "	80

With the formation of the Matsya Union, a Pay and Reorganisation of Services Committee was appointed. On the basis of its recommendations, new pay scales were fixed. The overall effect was beneficial to the Government servants.

After the formation of Rajasthan, new pay scales of Government servants were fixed in 1950. They were revised in 1956 and rationalised in 1961.

STANDARD OF LIVING

No economic survey reports seem to have been published giving definite conclusions about the consumption standards and family budgets etc. of inhabitants of the district. In olden times, the farmers and agricultural labourers constituted the lower class of the society. Their articles of consumption were few and simple. Their meals mainly consisted of *bajra*, *jwar*, little vegetables, chillies, *gur* and *chhach* etc. but no rice. Men used to wear *angrakhi*, and turban and women, *choli* and *lahnga*. They were spun locally by the village *julahas* (weavers). Ladies' garments were printed by dyers in nearby towns and tailored either by petty tailors in the village or by the house wives themselves.

The middle class consisted of petty government officials, manufacturers, wholesalers and money lenders. Their food consisted mainly of wheat, rice, pulses, vegetables, milk, ghee and sugar etc. They consumed mill-made cloth, had furniture in their homes and, the richer of them, had domestic servants.

The upper class consisted of jagirdars, *seths*, high government officials, etc. Almost all of them were very rich persons, and lived luxuriously. They had little to worry about money and availed of all the privileges and prerogatives attached to their high position.

The economic stratification of the society still remains almost the same except that the income of all classes has increased in some measure or the other. There had been a shift of a fraction of lower class into the middle class. A number of former artisans now run independent business, ordinary hawkers and small shopkeepers own bigger and profitable shops. Though the farmers, artisans, labourers and lower populace still live in poverty, their children are getting education and finding white collar jobs in the district and outside. Except for the rural population, there is a definite tendency among the males in urban lower classes to cross the limiting line between them and the middle class. Their consumption has increased and improved.

The middle class still consists of the government servants, wealthy shopkeepers, manufacturers, wholesalers and money lenders. As a matter of fact, due to the steep rise in prices during the last decade, petty government servants seem to have slid down near the lower classes. The consumption standard of the middle class has

improved in respect of articles of comfort and luxury like electric fans, radios, cycle, terylene clothes, entertainment, etc. The fixed-income group in the middle class is definitely under great strain, though the business community has profited much.

The upper class has gradually thinned in a great measure after the independence. Jagirdari has been abolished and administrative set-up has changed. Except for a few *seths* or former jagirdars and landlords, the pomp and show of the upper class has gone. The improvement in their living standard must have been qualitative in nature. More of electric goods etc., finer clothes, travels, items of recreation, decorations, automobiles, etc. have come in use. A number of new, modern houses have been constructed on the outskirts of the city.

Public amenities provided by the government and local bodies also affect the living standards of the people. From this point of view, there has been a definite improvement in the living standard of the people of the district. During the Second Plan, a total sum of Rs. 254.30 lakhs was spent on development works in the district. During the first two years of the Third Plan, i.e., 1961-62 and 1962-63, the Plan expenditure amounted to Rs. 122.68 lakhs.

ECONOMIC TRENDS

As has been observed, no published studies are available on the economic conditions and changes in the district. A review of the prices, wages and other economic indices does, however, reveal a few things that may be said to depict the economic trends in the district. While most of the industries of the district received a set-back due to partition and large scale migration of Muslims from the area, the influx of displaced persons, in course of time, proved quite beneficial to the area. New small and cottage industries, of *moonj*, ropes, brick, tyre-sole shoes, etc. came into being. Production of sweets (specially the *punjabi* sweet) and other dairy products increased. With the beginning of the Second Plan, engineering and automobile industries began to flourish and tyre-retreading, vulcanising, motor-repair works made their advent in the district.

So far, the district was deficient in respect of electric power but since the year 1960, a new thermal power house with a generation capacity of 2,000 kw. was started along with the old power house (capacity 1075 kw.). Hydel power has also begun to come to the area. Sufficient power for industries as well as rural electrification is now available.

The district is quite rich in respect of minerals like barytes, copper, dolomite, quartz, slate, etc. and they are available in quantities commercially exploitable. The district is on the National Highway No. 8 and has convenient approaches to the States of Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi. Labour is not scarce and the increased facilities for the training of technical hands now available will turn out enough of them to meet the growing requirements.

It is essential that proper and thorough survey of the mineral wealth of the district be carried out and prospects of establishing new industries for utilising the surplus production of tomatoes, peas, etc. explored. The recent establishment of the Army Supply Corps Centre has raised the demand of many local products like milk, furniture, etc. and resources could be mobilised to meet it effectively.

So far as the rural sector is concerned, with the completion of various irrigation projects and other development works taken up under the Community Development Programme, agricultural production is expected to rise further. Rape seed is exported from the district in large quantities. Its production can be raised further and the oil extraction industry further expanded in Alwar city.

EMPLOYMENT

Alwar district is predominantly an agricultural area. According to the 1951 Census, 72.5 per cent population of the district was found to be dependant upon agriculture and only 27.5 per cent of it drew its subsistence from non-agricultural occupations.

On the recommendation of a Sub-Committee of the Central Committee on Employment, a pilot study¹, under the district development programme, was undertaken in the district in the year 1960. The study reveals that there had been little overall drift of population from agriculture to industry during the last decade (1951-1961) and the ratio of agricultural and industrial population remains almost the same.

The study stipulates insignificant changes in the employment situation in the district. There is substantial under-utilisation of resources, both agricultural and industrial. The average farmer cultivates

1. *Report on a Pilot study in Alwar district in the State of Rajasthan of the employment possibilities of a district Development Programme.*

one crop only and thus works for only about five to six months during the whole year. There had been a little improvement in the employment potential in the trade and industry during the last decade.

Regarding the Third Five Year Plan and the provision of employment opportunities therein, the Report notes that according to the District Plan, 42,100 acres of land is contemplated to be brought under plough and thus rehabilitate 4,210 families. About 2,000 families are likely to benefit by greater irrigation facilities to be provided during the Plan. About 1,500 persons are expected to be given employment as a result of the implementation of animal husbandry and poultry farming schemes during the Plan period. It is contemplated that employment opportunities will be created for nearly 900 persons through the development and expansion of leather handloom, carpentry, blacksmithy, dying and printing industries, etc. New small-scale industries to be set-up and developed during the Plan period are expected to create further employment opportunities for 2,000 persons. In the Co-operative sector, opening up of new societies and branches of the existing ones, employment to about 1,500 persons would be provided.

An Industrial Training Centre and a polytechnic, giving Diplomas in Engineering, have been opened to provide technical hands. Thus, in all, the Plan envisages to provide employment to nearly 20,000 persons.

The Report recommends 'relief employment' to be given to those who are partially employed by taking up more labour-intensive construction works such as roads, buildings, wells, bridges, irrigation canals, etc. It also recommended the establishment of rural industrial estates at places like Rajgarh and Khairthal which have easy communication links.

Employment Exchange

After the Second World War, a Directorate of Resettlement and Employment was established at Delhi. The Government of India suggested opening of Employment Exchanges in the erstwhile provinces and Princely States as well. Consequently, an office of Resettlement and Employment was set up in the Alwar State in 1946. The main function of the office was to find employment for the personnel of the defence forces belonging to Alwar State who were then being demobilised and returning to their homes. After about a year, the Secretary, Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmens' Board, Alwar was put in charge of the work of the Employment Exchange in addition to his own duties.

Then in early 1948, on the formation of the Matsya Union, office of the Resettlement and Employment Officer was established with headquarters at Alwar. The Resettlement and Employment Office of the former Bharatpur State was merged with the Alwar office and the jurisdiction of the new office extended over the whole of Matsya Union.

The Resettlement and Employment Office, Alwar, in addition to its main function of assisting employers in finding suitable workers and workers to find suitable jobs in the Union (Matsya), was also entrusted with the work of settling ex-servicemen and implementing the schemes relating to the Post-war Reconstruction Fund. Under this scheme, one hostel each at Alwar and Bharatpur, for the sons and dependants of ex-servicemen, one Rest House at Bharatpur and one Medical Ward each at Bharatpur and Dig were constructed. Scholarships were also granted to the sons and dependants of ex-servicemen of the former four States comprising the Matsya Union.

In April, 1950, this organisation was taken over by the Government of India and placed under the administrative control of the Regional Director of Resettlement and Employment, Government of India, Ministry of Labour. The Rajasthan Government was asked to carry on the day-to-day administration on agency basis. This office continued to meet the requirements of the whole area of the former Matsya Union until September, 1956 when a separate Employment Exchange was opened at Bharatpur.

The present Employment Exchange at Alwar has a staff of 11 persons. Besides the Employment Exchange Officer, it consists of one Statistical Assistant, two Upper Division Clerks, three Lower Division Clerks, one Guide and three class IV employees.

The following table gives an idea of the vacancies on the lists of the Employment Exchange and the number of job-seekers who were placed in employment :

(number)		
Year	Vacancies	Persons provided employment
1956	1301	935
1960	1431	1022
1961	1002	747
1962	731	599
1963	2210	1249

The number of various employers who utilised the services of the Employment Exchange during the same period, is given below :

Sl. No.	Class of Employers	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	Total
1.	Central Government	17	24	38	27	70	176
2.	State Government	220	117	87	64	69	557
3.	Quasi-Government	4	70	45	59	39	217
4.	Private	7	9	6	5	7	34
Grand Total		248	220	176	155	185	984

General Situation

The district being industrially backward, mostly clerical, teachers' and class IV servants' jobs are sought by the persons registered at the Exchange.

During the year 1959, on an average, 450 applicants per month called at the Employment Exchange to seek employment assistance. This number rose to 650 per month during the year 1963. There were 4,069 employment seekers on the register of this Exchange at the close of the year 1963. Of these, educationally qualified (High School and above) formed the major part, their percentage being 57 of the total registrants while professional, technical and such other workers constituted 5 per cent, craftsmen and production process workers 3 per cent, service, sports and recreation workers (including barbers, washermen, sweepers, etc.) 6 per cent, other unskilled workers 21 per cent and women contributed 8 per cent of the registrants. Of the 4,069 registrants, 2,236 were matriculates or intermediates and only 67 were graduates.

PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Various development works were started during the reign of Maharaja Jey Singh. Town improvement, industrial and agricultural development received due attention of the ruler. Alwar was one of those States of India which initiated co-operative movement in the thirties of this century. The State had a Development Officer with powers and status of a minister. The Agriculture Department was established in 1935 and attended to the development of agriculture in the State in various ways, viz.,

- (a) Opening Demonstration Farms;
- (b) Supply of improved seeds to agriculturists through Seed Depots:

- (c) Supply, in the form of rewards, and on easy payment terms of modern improved agricultural implements;
- (d) demonstrating the use of mechanical power as applied to agriculture;

The expenditure incurred by the Department was Rs. 21,000 and Rs. 41,600 during the years 1938-39 and 1939-40 respectively

In March, 1944, the Department of Commerce and Industries was established and the Development Officer was redesignated as Development Officer and Director of Commerce and Industries. A number of industries and works were set up and brought into existence after the creation of the department.

After the formation of Matsya Union the most important work that demanded immediate attention of the government was the rehabilitation of the displaced persons. While several cottage and small scale industries were ravaged due to the heavy migration of Meos from the district, many new industries like soap, *moonj*, leather, etc. came into being and State assistance was extended to them.

Five Year Plans

FIRST FIVE YEAR PLAN--During the First Five Year Plan, every State formulated its own plan for the State as a whole under the broad structure of the Plan-frame formulated by Planning Commission. No districtwise break-up of the Plan was made at that time.

During the plan period, Rs. 50,800 were spent on the progress of co-operative movement in the district. Out of this, sum of Rs. 50,000 were contributed towards the share capital of the Alwar Central Co-operative Bank and Rs. 800/- were granted to Primary Marketing Societies. A total sum of Rs. 8.49 lakhs was spent on providing increased irrigation facilities. The expenditure on construction of roads and other P.W.D. works and that of Community Development was Rs. 47.03 lakhs and Rs. 15.28 lakhs respectively.

Seventeen road construction works were completed during this period. 102 miles of roads were newly constructed and 100 miles were repaired. Two Community Development Blocks viz., Kishangarhbas and Govindgarh were opened. For the development of cottage industries loans worth Rs. 57,000 were granted.

SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN—The Second Plan was launched in the year 1956. Aggregate expenditure figures for the five years of the Second Plan, in various sectors, are as follows:

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Years				
	1956-57 ¹	1957-58 ²	1958-59 ³	1959-60 ⁴	1960-61 ⁵
1. Agriculture	1.11	1.82	0.28	3.54	8.96
2. Consolidation of Holdings	—	—	—	—	2.08
3. Animal Husbandry	0.07	0.25	0.47	0.32	0.69
4. Cooperation	0.68	0.87	0.70	2.08	2.92
5. Forests and Soil Conservation	0.05	0.58	0.91	2.10	2.10
6. Fisheries	—	0.05	0.01	0.04	0.08
7. Community Development and National Extension Service Blocks	6.46	7.38	11.61	12.11	18.04
8. Irrigation	1.89	2.40	—	0.06	1.37
9. Power	4.76	0.20	15.12	2.86	17.09
10. Industries	0.27	0.60	1.07	0.64	0.93
11. Roads	3.96	3.27	14.85	14.70	14.64
12. Education	1.51	2.87	7.57	9.39	17.90
13. Medical & Public Health	0.71	1.99	1.42	2.39	3.20
14. Ayurved	0.07	0.10	0.33	0.33	0.54
15. Water Supply	2.73	0.12	0.37	2.08	3.51
16. Housing	1.19	0.87	0.75	0.75	1.22
17. Labour Welfare	—	—	0.01	0.01	0.04
18. Social Welfare	0.55	0.32	0.34	0.34	0.93
19. Publicity	—	—	0.04	0.43	0.30
20. Tourism	—	0.17	0.10	0.10	0.42
21. Statistics	—	—	0.03	0.03	0.06
Total Expenditure :	26.01	23.86	55.98	54.30	97.02

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 1959.*
2. *ibid.*, 1960.
3. *ibid.*, 1960.
4. *ibid.*, 1961.
5. *ibid.*, 1961.

ACHIEVEMENTS—During the Plan period, loans to the extent of Rs. 1,26,500 were given to 46 industrial units and other subsidies were also granted. 12 Training-cum-production centres were being run in the district and 366 trainees passed out of these centres. Though 36 works for construction of 211 miles (340 Km.) of road were sanctioned during the Plan period, only 21 of them could be completed including some of the Community Development Works. During the Plan period, 12 new Community Development Blocks were opened. In 1959, they were merged into the Democratic Decentralisation Scheme. The total expenditure on Community Development Blocks during the Plan period had been Rs. 55,601 lakhs. 18 new 'C' class¹ Ayurvedic Dispensaries were opened in the district and an amount of Rs. 1.77 lakhs was incurred on running these dispensaries. A sum of Rs. 5.74 lakhs was spent on the forest development, and three schemes of Plantation, Commercial Plantation and Soil Conservation were taken up in the district.

THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN—The Third Five Year Plan of the district was formulated by the Zila Parishad in consultation with and according to the requirements of the 14 Panchayat Samitis. The general outline of the Third Five Year Plan of the district, as formulated by the Zila Parishad envisages a total outlay of Rs. 4,46,30,354. Of this Rs. 2,09,52,860 were to be spent by the government and Rs. 2,36,77,494 were to be raised from the public in the shape of voluntary contribution and cooperation. Again, out of the government expenditure, Rs. 80,69,493 were to be spent by the Panchayat Samitis, Rs. 1,03,25,167 by the various government departments on their respective development schemes and Rs. 25,58,200 out of the Free Fund¹. The amount of money shown as coming from public co-operation would consist of the income of the Panchayat Samitis (Rs. 23,58,575) and local public contribution in various forms (Rs. 2,13,18,919).

The expenditure figures of the first two years of the Third Plan are as follows :

1. In order to stabilise economically the position of new institutions under the scheme of Democratic Decentralisation, the State Government transferred a fixed sum of money to these bodies which the Samitis were required to spend as they wished, of course, only on development works. This sum was called 'Free Fund', because it was neither meant for any specific scheme nor it was meant for committed or aligned expenditure. This was the sum apart from the 'Subsidy' and 'loan' which the State Government transfers to Panchayat Samitis.

(Rupees in lakhs)¹

Head of Expenditure	1961-62	1962-63
1. Agricultural Production	1.96	1.00
2. Minor Irrigation	1.65	4.75
3. Soil Conservation	0.30	0.11
4. Animal Husbandry	0.28	0.32
5. Forests	1.47	0.99
6. Fisheries	0.01	—
7. Co-operation	1.49	2.87
8. Community Development	15.60	14.55
9. Panchayats	5.01	3.56
10. Power	Not reported	—
11. Village and Small Industries	0.77	0.72
12. Roads	5.03	4.55
13. General Education and Programme	5.25	7.73
14. Technical Education	4.08	4.00
15. Modern Medicine	8.26	8.38
16. Ayurved	0.07	0.20
17. Water Supply	8.31	4.22
18. Housing	2.34	2.06
19. Welfare of backward classes	0.12	0.56
20. Social Welfare	0.02	—
21. Labour and Labour welfare	—	—
22. Statistics	0.01	—

Community Development

The Community Development Programme aims at the individual and collective welfare of India's vast rural population. It is a programme of aided self-help to be planned and implemented by the villagers themselves, the Government offering only technical guidance and financial assistance. Its objectives are to develop self-reliance in the individual and initiative in the village community. Community thinking and collective action are encouraged through people's institutions like the Panchayats, Co-operative Societies, Vikas Mandals, etc.

The Community Development Programme was launched in the country on 2nd October, 1952 and the first Community Development Block i. e. Kishangarhbas was inaugurated on the same day. Later,

1. *Statistical Abstracts, Rajasthan.*

more blocks were opened in the district till on October 2, 1959 the scheme of Democratic Decentralisation was launched in Rajasthan and Panchayat Samitis covering the whole area of the district, were opened.

Democratic Decentralization is the "Democracy of the Grass-roots". The establishment of democratic institutions at the district and block levels and the role assigned to village panchayats constitute fundamental and far-reaching changes in the structure of administration and in the pattern of rural development. With the coming into being of Zila Parishads and Panchayat Samitis at the district and block levels and Panchayats already existing at the village level, the three tier scheme of Local Government commenced functioning in the rural areas of the State. Their significance lies in the fact that, subject to guidance and supervision by the State Government, the responsibility for the implementation of rural development programmes now belongs to the Panchayat Samiti working with Panchayats in the villages and the Zila Parishad at the district level.

The following table gives an idea of the date of establishment of each Community Development Block, now called Panchayat Samiti, and its other existing outstanding features :

S. No.	Name of the Panchayat Samiti	Date of opening	Stage 31-12-62	Area covered (Sq. km.)	Villages covered	Rural population served '000
1.	Kishangarhbas	Oct. 2, 1952	II	538	130	60
2.	Govindgarh	Oct. 2, 1954	II	995	123	61
3.	Tijara	April, 1956	II	684	208	57
4.	Mandawar	May, 1957	II	570	133	78
5.	Kotkasim	Oct., 1957	I	337	116	39
6.	Thana Gazi	May 15, 1958	I	899	152	57
7.	Bansur	Oct. 2, 1958	I	663	124	63
8.	Rajgarh	May 14, 1959	I	528	187	72
9.	Nimrana	Oct. 2, 1959	I	285	86	56
10.	Umrain	Oct. 2, 1959	I	930	163	53
11.	Behror	Oct. 2, 1959	Pre-Exten.	300	92	53
12.	Kathumar	Oct. 2, 1959	Pre-Exten.	650	139	93
13.	Ramgarh	Oct. 2, 1959	Pre-Exten.	619	162	54
14.	Reni	Oct. 2, 1959	Pre-Exten.	466	138	48

CHAPTER X

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Public administration, as it developed and exists today in this country, is largely a contribution of the British people. In the Native States of India before the advent of British supremacy, most of the administrative machinery was run by the ruler's kinsmen and favourites. The administration was mainly geared to collection of revenue, rudimentary diplomatic activities and management of king's *darbar* and his personal conveniences.

History

The Alwar State may be said to have been formed as a separate, independent State when Rao Pratap Singh, its founder, first raised his standard over the Alwar Fort on November 25, 1775. During his rule, the then districts of Thana Ghazi, Rajgarh, Malakhera, Ajabgarh, Baldeogarh, Kankwari, Alwar, Ramgarh and Lachhmangarh, and areas around Behror and Bansur, were finally integrated to form the State. As the State was being consolidated, naturally, no definite administrative machinery could have come into being. At the time, the State's revenue was between six to seven lakhs of rupees per annum.

The next ruler, Maharao Raja Bakhtawar Singh (1791-1815) also devoted himself to the work of extension and consolidation of the territory of the State. He was successful in integrating the *parganahs* of Ismailpur and Mandawar and the Talukas of Darbarpur, Rutai, Nimrana, Mandhan, Beejawar and Kakoma in the Alwar State. Maharao Raja Bakhtawar Singh rendered valuable services to Lord Lake, during the latter's campaign against Marathas, in the battle of Laswari, in Alwar territory when the State troops assisted him in finally breaking the Maratha and Jat powers.

As a result, in 1803, the First Treaty of Offensive and Defensive Alliance was forged between Alwar State and the East India Company. Thus, Alwar was the first princely State in India to enter into Treaty Relations with the East India Company. But in his time also, the State administration was very imperfect and cases of loot and dacoity, even in broad daylight, were not infrequent. The State was borrowing money from outside as its own finances were poor and mismanaged. Most of

the land revenue was used to pay back the loans and, at times, the farmers were put to hardship. The State was heavily indebted when the next ruler. Maharao Raja Viney Singh acceded to the throne.

Maharao Raja Viney Singh (1815-57) suppressed the social anarchy and was to a great extent, successful in stabilising the general conditions in the State. It was in his time that the Alwar State administration began to take shape. "The Government had previously been carried on without any system, But with the aid of certain Musalmans introduced from Delhi and appointed ministers in 1838, great changes were made. The land revenue began to be collected in cash instead of kind and civil and criminal courts were established."¹

Maharao Raja Viney Singh died in 1857 and was succeeded by his son Sheodan Singh (1857-1874). He was then a boy of twelve. He at once fell under the influence of the Mohammedan Dewans of Delhi. Their "proceedings excited an insurrection of the Rajputs in 1858, in which several of the Dewan's followers were killed and the ministers themselves were expelled from the State."² Captain Nixon, the Political Agent of Bharatpur, was at once despatched to Alwar who formed a Council of Regency. A Panchayat was formed with three members to administer the State but it could not succeed. Captain Impey came to Alwar as the next Political Agent in November, 1858. His tenure of that office continued till the end of 1863, during which he succeeded in re-organising every branch of the administration. The system of fixed cash assessment was introduced. The annual revenue of the State was fixed at Rs. 14,29,425 and work was started on a three years settlement for the State. After the completion of this settlement, Major Impey started work on the ten year settlement in the State and the annual revenue was fixed at Rs. 17,19,875.

Maharao Raja Sheodan Singh assumed ruling powers on 14th September, 1863 and soon after, the Agency was abolished. But the administration soon fell back into the hands of old Dewans who still had links with the ruler. In 1870, the disbanding of the Rajput cavalry and the wholesale confiscation of Jagir, grants the extravagance of the chief and his Mohammedan sympathisers, brought about a general uprising of the Rajputs with the result that the British government had again to interfere. Captain Blair, the then Political Agent for the Eastern

1. *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, Vol. V, p. 258.

2. *ibid.*

States tried to bring about a reconciliation but failed. Major Cadell was then appointed the Political Agent in 1867 and, with the sanction of the Government of India, a Council of Management was formed with the Political Agent as President, the Maharao Raja having a seat in the Board. Personnel of administration was changed and the whole administration was cleaned. A new Department of Engineering was started. Tehsildars were entrusted with more civil and criminal powers. They were empowered to impose fines upto Rs. 20 and a month's imprisonment. In 1871, the *Kotwali* was established for the security of the city. The next year, work on the 16 year settlement began. Tax on the British rupee was abolished and *Rao-Shahi* coins were put out of circulation. British copper coins were introduced in the State in 1873 and length and weight measures of yard and seer were also brought into use. Postal management was improved and the letters from Tahsils which previously, took three days to reach the capital, now came within twelve hours. An independent department called 'Appeals' was brought into being for hearing appeals against decisions of lower courts. The railway line from Delhi to Bandikui passing through Alwar, was laid in 1874.

Mangal Singh the next ruler (1874-1892), was also a minor when he succeeded to the throne of Alwar State and the State continued to be administered by the Political Agent and the Council of Regency till December, 1877 when he was invested with ruling powers. The hereditary title of Maharaja was bestowed on him in the year 1889. In 1877, he had entered into a contract¹ with the British Government under the Native Coinage Act of 1876 according to which silver coins bearing the Alwar device were to be supplied by the Calcutta mint. The troops in the State were re-organised in November, 1888 under the guidance of Colonel (then Major) O. Moore Creagh, whose services had specially been lent for the purpose by the Government of India. The staff office was established in November 1888 and Maharaja Mangal Singh himself supervised the re-organisation of military forces.

On his death in 1892, his only son, Jey Singh succeeded him. And it was in the times of Jey Singh that Alwar State gained name. Himself an able man, Maharaja Jey Singh turned Alwar into a very well administered State. He was a minor at the time of succession and hence the State administration was carried on by a council, called the State Council, acting under the general supervision of the Political

1. See appendix to Chapter VI for text of the agreement.

Agent. The State Council was composed of four members and all the business of the administration was carried on by the members jointly under the advice and guidance of the Political Agent for the time being. The State Council exercised powers of a High Court, subject to the revising authority of the Political Agent. Revenue and judicial appeals and cases were disposed off by the Council. The State administration was taking shape.

Administrative Units

During the reign of Jey Singh, the whole State was divided into 12 administrative units called tahsils, each under the governing authority of a Tahsildar. Following is the table showing the names of the tahsils, areas and population of each :

S. No.	Name of the Tahsil	Population (1891)	Area (Sq. miles)
1.	Alwar	1,41,157	496
2.	Rajgarh	88,901	373
3.	Bansur	65,203	330
4.	Thana Ghazi	54,561	287
5.	Behror	69,419	264
6.	Tijara	52,570	257
7.	Mandawar	56,886	229
8.	Lachhmangarh	60,479	221
9.	Kishangarh	61,671	217
10.	Ramgarh	47,912	146
11.	Kathumar	38,964	122
12.	Govindgarh	21,614	52

A Deputy Collector was the head of the revenue administration in the State. He supervised everything connected with the revenue, more especially the land revenue, under the general guidance and control of the State Council. He heard suits for land rent and also suits based on mortgages, and claims of money-lenders against zamindars for money lent to enable them to pay their revenue. Takavi loans were granted for construction of wells. The Deputy Collector used to inspect

tahsils and issued necessary instructions to the Tahsildars for the removal of any defects discovered in their working. He looked after settlement operations also. The Tahsildars were empowered to decide cases relating to :

- (i) Non-payment of rent within a year, the subject matter of which did not exceed Rs. 100/-
- (ii) Disputes regarding *kasht* (cultivation)
- (iii) Field boundary disputes
- (iv) *Mujrai* (Salutation), one year
- (v) Disputes regarding manure, mutation of names of *biswadars* not receiving *mujrai*, and other miscellaneous cases.

In cases falling within the jurisdiction of the Deputy Collector, the preliminary investigations were, as a rule, made by the Tehsildars and the case was finally decided by the Deputy Collector.

The Nazul Department fell under the control of the Deputy Collector of Revenue. The Superintendent of Nazul kept a record of all lands and houses, being the property of the State, registered all documents of mortgages and sales of houses executed by the public and issued *Pattas* under the signature of the Council.

The other departments were, Abkari Department dealing with liquor distillation in the State; Superintendent of Mines; Department of Iron Furnaces; Jail Department under a Superintendent of Jail; Public works Department under a State Engineer; Tosha Khana, under a Superintendent dealing with purchase, maintenance and consumption of articles in the Palace and Agency Surgeon. There were 18 Post Offices in the State in the year 1892.

In 1894, the work of administration was divided amongst the Members of the State Council. "Hitherto all papers, however petty they might be, and all appeals, Revenue, Criminal and Civil, used ordinarily to be brought up and disposed of by all the Members sitting together in a body. This system entailed considerable waste of time and labour. It was therefore, arranged in July, 1894 to divide the work amongst the Members of Council. Only such reports or cases as were of importance or presented special difficulties were disposed of at general meetings of the whole Council."¹

In the same year, a Superintendent of Settlement Operations was appointed. Survey work for new land settlement began in some of the tahsils of the State. In 1896, a Settlement Commissioner was appointed for Alwar and Bharatpur States. The 20 years land settlement operations were completed in 1890-99 by Col. O'Dwyer, later Governor of Punjab.

In 1895, judiciary and police were separated and a Superintendent of Police was appointed.

Maharaja Jey Singh was invested with full ruling powers on December 10, 1903. In July, 1906 the State Council and the Mahakma Alia Huzoori Offices were amalgamated under the name of Mahakma Alia Huzoori. There were four members in it, designated as Members of Council and Secretaries, Mahakma Alia Huzoori. Each member was responsible for one of the four branches of administration, namely; Revenue, Judicial, Home and Departmental. The Member and Secretary incharge of the Revenue Branch had under him Nazul, Irrigation, Public Works, Forest and Accounts Departments. He looked after land revenue including excise, gardens, boundary disputes, grants and rewards etc. The jurisdiction of the Judicial Member of the Council and Secretary extended over Civil and Criminal Courts and Jail, Police, Jagir and Education Departments. The Home Member controlled the Imperial Service Troops and irregular forces and various other departments like Farash Khana, Kothi Dashera, Tosha-Khana, Charity, Palki Khana, Deodhi Khas, Khawas, Chelan, Kitchen etc. He looked after the complete management of the palace and was incharge of the State Library. The Departmental Member of the Council administered the Municipalities, Medical Department, Horse-depot, Baggi-khana, Gaushala etc.

On assumption of powers, the Maharaja formed a consultative body also known as His Highness' Council. Its members were appointed by the Maharaja from amongst his Ministers, officials and non-officials for a period of three years, subject to renewal or replacement. There was no limit on the number of members. The Maharaja and two other members formed the quorum for disposal of any matter.

In 1907-08, all the departments of the State were re-organised under four branches of Mahakma Alia Huzoori. The new four branches were : Revenue, Judicial, Home and Army. All the departments of the State were again classified and placed under either of the four branches. There was now a Minister incharge of each branch. His Highness being the supreme head of the whole administration.

The most important event of the year, however, was the change of the court language from Urdu to Hindi. The Maharaja issued specific orders for use of Hindi in administration.¹

Ijlas Khas and government office, which constituted Mahakma Alia Huzoori, were changed. The Ijlas Khas was redesignated The Raj Shasan Sadan and the government office was given the name of Pradhan Karyalaya.

In pursuance of the administrative reforms initiated in the year 1907-08, the small departments which suffered for want of proper supervision and which used to add to unnecessary correspondence by referring to the Mahakma Alia Huzoori on petty matters were formed into groups. These groups were placed in charge of supervising officers who could control most of the details themselves. But some of the large departments remained as before. As a result of this new scheme, 29 departments were formed which could deal with Mahakma Alia Huzoori and were made responsible for other smaller departments under their charge. The supervising departments or those departments which were

1. The Maharaja's order read in part:—

"I should like now to announce that it is my desire to change the Court Language of the State and the language used in official correspondence of every kind from 'Urdu' in 'Hindi'.

"...now circumstances have changed. No more is our recruiting of officers confined to Delhi or any other outside place".

"The language adopted here has done its good work now we want the language, that will do still better."

"Learning of foreign languages for education or other purposes is always a useful study, but I am talking of absolute necessities."

"People will always read that language that brings them bread previous to any they may wish to learn for the sake of study and generally it results in the masses learning only that one language which helps them materially".

"If we give them a language that helps them both with material and spiritual development together then surely it is all the better."

"Mother-tongue then must be the easiest language to learn and when it becomes a necessity to study it, a day comes hereafter when man's mind turns to inquire of the region beyond and then will he be readily equipped with his instruments to commence the task".

"I think therefore, it is not only time to consider this question from all sides but there seems to me to be an actual necessity to take steps in this direction and it is with this object in view taken from broad and general standpoint that after much care I have decided to change the State language from Urdu to Hindi".

The Alwar State Administration Report, 1907-08, pp. 2-4.

left independent were given the name of *serishtas* while the small departments placed under their charge, were called *seeghas*. The *serishta* officers were known as *Hakims* and *seegha* officers as *Munsarims*. Almost all the State departments were accordingly re-organised and placed under capable officers on systematic basis.

An additional post of Minister was created in 1922 and the Nazul and Excise departments, which were under the Revenue Department so far, were separated and placed under the portfolio of this additional Minister for proper supervision and enhanced efficiency. This arrangement, however, did not prove satisfactory and the post of the additional Minister was abolished in the year 1923.

In the year 1923, the post of the Prime Minister was created for the administration of the State during the Maharaja's absence in Europe. This arrangement proved very successful and accordingly, the post was made permanent. In the same year, an additional post of Minister was created and the Public Works Department was separated from the control of the Finance Minister and placed under the new Minister designated as the Public Works Minister.

The supreme power vested in the Maharaja and all the important matters relating to their respective branches were submitted to Rajendra Shasan, the office of the Maharaja, through his Private Secretary. On the creation of the post of Prime Minister, the submission of papers to Rajendra Shasan was channelled through him.

All legal cases were decided according to the Indian Penal Code and Civil Rules enacted by the British Government. But Maharaja Jey Singh enacted other Acts and Rules to meet some of the requirements of the State. A list of these will be found in appendix I.

The principle of separation of judiciary from executive was recognised when from 1923-24 the civil and criminal work was entrusted to judicial officers. This went a step further in the year 1928 when a separate High Court was established in the State. Consequently, the Judicial Branch of Administration was abolished and the Chief Justice of High Court became the head of the judicial administration. In April, 1924 Jagir rules were made and enforced. Alwar Revenue Code was prepared in 1925. Panchayat Boards were established in all bigger villages during the late twenties. These Panchayat Boards were to

decide petty legal cases among villagers. Their number was 85 in 1926-27 and they were doing very useful work in administering justice on the spot.

Again, during the period 1932-37 some important changes took place in the State administration. In November 1932, Meo revolt broke-out in the Kishangarh tahsil which spread to the whole of the Mewat area. British troops were sent to suppress the disturbances. Captain A.W. Ibbetson made a tour of the four disturbed *Nizamats* and proclaimed authority for restoring peace and order in that area. The British troops remained in the area till 15th August, 1933.

Later on, a post of Advisory Minister was created and Police, Punya (charity) and Muafi (grants) departments were placed under his charge. A Development Minister was appointed in July, 1935.

Scales of pay and gradation of posts in the various cadres of services were, for the first time, introduced in the State from July, 1935. Most of the old Rules and Regulations were repealed and replaced by new ones and a number of amendments to the Alwar Revenue Code, 1925 and to the Criminal and Civil Procedure Code were also made.

Maharaja Jey Singh was a man of great capabilities. A profound scholar, he was a master orator and a prominent member in the Chamber of Princes. He attended the Imperial Conference held in London in 1923 as a representative of India and participated in the First Round Table Conference in 1930. An outspoken man, Maharaja Jey Singh often caused displeasure to British rulers. After the Meo trouble of early thirties Mr. A. C. Lothian was appointed as Prime Minister of the State in February, 1933. But differences persisted between the Maharaja and the Political Department. Due to the extravagance of the Prince, the finances of the State were in a very bad shape. The State ran into heavy debts.

The Political Department took advantage of all these circumstances and the Maharaja was asked to leave Alwar within 48 hours. He accordingly proceeded to Abu and after a short time left India for Europe in 1933.

After complete order was restored in the disturbed areas Capt. Ibbetson was relieved of his previous charge and took over as the Revenue Minister. Later on, in September, 1935 the then Resident

held a Durbar in which the people were asked to respect and obey the new administration.

Maharaja Jey Singh died on 29th May, 1936 and was succeeded by Maharaja Tej Singh in the same year. He, by a *Gazette Extraordinary* of the 26th February, 1941, created an Executive Council to govern the State. The Executive Council had the Maharaja himself as its President, the Chief Minister as Vice-President, Home Minister as Senior Member and Revenue and Army Ministers, besides the Private Secretary to His Highness and the Development Officer, as members. The Council began to function from 1st March, 1941 and in it rested the final executive authority of the State, its orders being the orders of the Alwar Government. In addition to the Executive Council there was also a consultative council established in the year 1939-40 consisting of six official and four non-official members. The Council was summoned by His Highness whenever he thought it necessary to do so.

The general administration of the State continued to be carried on through the existing departments supervised by the four Ministers, including the Prime Minister, and the Development Officer.

Rules and regulations of the High Court of the State were amended and the High Court could now have more than one judge, one of them being designated as the Chief Justice. The High Court was the principal court of appeals, references and revisions in all civil and criminal cases and all courts—civil and criminal—were subject to the superintendence and control of the High Court. Appeals from the High Court, under specified conditions, lay only to His Highness. In the work of dispensation of justice, His Highness was assisted by the Judicial Committee.

In 1944, His Highness appointed a Post-War Reconstruction and Planning Committee and the Agriculture and Irrigation Committee. The Committees had completed their reports by the next year.

United State of Matsya

After independence, the Alwar State became a part of free India. The United State of Matsya was formed on 17th March, 1948 comprising Alwar, Bharatpur, Dholpur and Karauli States, with Alwar city as its capital (see Appendix II).

A Rajpramukh was appointed for the Matsya Union as the head of the State's administration. From the point of view of the relative

importance of these States, the Maharaja of Alwar, or failing him the Maharaja of Bharatpur, should have been Rajpramukh. But because an enquiry was pending against the Maharaja of Alwar as well as the Maharaja of Bharatpur, they were both requested to stand down in favour of the Maharaja of Dholpur who was in any case, the oldest of the four rulers.¹

The Cabinet consisted of the Chief Minister and five other ministers besides the Administrator. Work of government was conducted through Secretaries and Under Secretaries. The Division of portfolios was as follows—

1. Administrator's portfolio: (i) Military, (ii) Police, (iii) Law and Order, (iv) Foreign and Political and (v) Departments not specifically allotted.²

2. Chief Minister's portfolio : (i) General Administration (ii) Finance, (iii) Customs and (iv) Jagir.

3. Deputy Chief and Education Minister's portfolio : (i) Education, (ii) Printing and Stationery, (iii) Publicity and (iv) Jails.

4. Revenue Minister's portfolio : (i) Revenue, (ii) Judicial and (iii) Railways.

5. Public Works Minister's portfolio : (i) Public Works and Communication and (ii) Local Self Government.

6. Development Minister's portfolio : (i) Veterinary, (ii) Agri-Horticulture, (iii) Co-operation, (iv) Rural Reconstruction, (v) Forests, (vi) Registration of Associations and (vii) Joint Stock Companies.

7. Commerce and Industries Minister's portfolio: (i) Commerce, (ii) Trade and Industries, (iii) Mines and quarries, (iv) Purchase Board and (v) Medical.

The Chief Secretary of the United State was also the Principal Secretary to the Administrator, assisted by a Deputy Secretary.

The Administrator was an I.C.S. officer and was invested with special powers to pass all such orders and take all such measures and give all such directions as were necessary for ensuring the public peace or safety and good governance of the United State.

1. *The Story of the Integration of the Indian States* by V. P. Menon, p. 242.

2. Police was later transferred to the charge of the Chief Minister.

The Central Secretariat was established at Alwar. Rules defining and prescribing procedure of office work were embodied in an Office Manual. Rules of business were similarly framed for conducting the State business. Heads of various departments were appointed and rules governing Civil Services were introduced.

The following departments were abolished for they were not considered to be necessary in the changed administration :

1. Shikar-khana, though some *Shikaris* were absorbed in the Forest Department.
2. Feelkhana (Elephant Stables).

Departments like *Deodhi Khas*, *Chelan of Noubat-Khana* and Palace Dispensary were transferred to the Privy Purse of the former ruler. An Estate Officer was appointed who was responsible to look after the furnishing of the Secretariat and the District Offices. He was also made incharge of the Museum and Library. The Gardens, Civil Supplies and Nazul Department were placed under the control of the Collectors.

For the sake of organisation and integration of services and unification of scales, a Pay and Organisation of Services Committee was appointed, consisting of a Chairman (Administrator), a Vice-Chairman (Chief Minister) and three members. A Central Co-ordination and Integration Committee was also set up to implement the orders of the Government in regard to the fixation of the government servants in the new scales of pay etc.

The Chief Justice, High Court of Judicature was appointed to hear the representation of the gazetted officers and a judge thereof for the non-gazetted officers arising out of the integration. The decisions of the Judges were final.

The following rules were sanctioned by the new administration :

1. Civil Services (Integration, Classification and Graduation) Rules, 1948.
2. Civil Services (Revision and Fixation of Pay) Rules, 1948.

A Board was constituted to advise the Government on all matters relating to press.

Justice

Each covenanting State, before its merger, had its own High Court. On the formation of the Matsya Union, the judicial structure of the covenanting States was integrated. A single High Court was constituted which functioned both at Alwar and Bharatpur for the benefit of the litigant public of these areas. Public Prosecutors and Government Advocates were posted at both the places.

The Civil and Sessions work in the district was entrusted to the District and Sessions Judges at Alwar. Seven Munsif Courts were established in Alwar district.

Administration

The former Alwar State, after its merger into Matsya Union, was formed into one district, namely, the Alwar district. The district was divided into three sub-divisions, eight tahsils and six sub-tahsils as noted below:

Sub-Division	Tahsil	Sub-Tahsil
1. Alwar	1. Alwar 2. Tijara 3. Thana Ghazi	1. Ramgarh 2. Tapukara 3. Kishangarh
2. Rajgarh	1. Rajgarh 2. Lachhmangarh	1. Kathumar 2. Govindgarh
3. Behror	1. Behror 2. Mandawar 3. Bansur	1. Nimrana

The Collector was in overall charge of the district and each sub-division was placed under a Sub-Divisional Officer. The Jagir and Muafi departments were abolished and their functions amalgamated with those of the Sub-Divisional Officer.

POLICE—An Inspector General of Police was appointed for the whole Matsya State with headquarters at Alwar. There were two Superintendents of Police in Alwar district assisted by two Deputy Superintendents of Police, four Circle Inspectors and other complementary staff.

CUSTOMS—A Collector of Customs was appointed for the entire Matsya State with headquarters at Alwar. Alwar district was in the charge of a Deputy Collector with necessary staff. The system of Custom Raiding Forces under *Darogas* was abolished as they were serving no useful purpose and the work was allotted to regular police force.

ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT—An Accountant General and Auditor-in-Chief was appointed for the State as a whole. For Alwar district, there was a Unit Accounts Officer assisted by an Assistant Accounts Officer and three Examiners of Departmental Accounts—plus the ministerial staff

MEDICAL AND HEALTH—An Inspector General of Hospitals was appointed to administer all the medical, health, veterinary and ayurvedic institutions of the covenanting States. A Chief Medical Officer was appointed for the Alwar district. He had one Resident Medical Officer under him at the Alexandra Hospital, Alwar. Veterinary services were also brought under the control of the Inspector General of Hospitals. The Veterinary Officer at Alwar, formerly designated as Chief Veterinary Officer, was now redesignated Unit Veterinary Officer.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—The department was re-organised and a Chief Engineer was appointed for the whole of the United State of Matsya. Besides Public Works Department, the departments of Aviation, Farrash Khana, Telephone, Garages, Guest House and Power House were placed under him. Alwar was made a Division under the control of an Executive Engineer. He was assisted by two Sub-Divisional Officers.

EDUCATION—With the appointment of a Director of Education for the whole of Matsya, the department was completely re-organised. The Assistant Director at Alwar was also designated as District Inspector of Schools for Alwar. This District Inspector-cum-Assistant Director was provided with two Deputy Inspectors and one Inspectress for female education who, in their turn, were provided with four Sub-Deputy Inspectors.

A list of the various Ordinances passed by the Matsya government are given in Appendix III.

Merger of Matsya Union in Rajasthan

The United State of Greater Rajasthan¹ was formed on 30th March, 1949 with Jaipur as its capital. It was decided to merge the United State of Matsya with the Rajasthan State with effect from May 15, 1949 (See Appendix IV). On the merger of the Matsya State, the Kotkasim *nizamat* of Jaipur was included in Alwar district. Five villages of the Gurgaon district of Punjab, which were enclaves in the district, namely, Shahajahanpur, Bawri, Chopra, Sansadi and Fauladpur were transferred to Rajasthan and added to Alwar district in the year 1956 in pursuance of the recommendations of the States Re-organisation Commission. At the time of re-organisation of States, claims were made for the formation of the Greater Delhi State, and inclusion therein of Alwar and Bharatpur districts were demanded by the protagonists of the Greater Delhi. These claims were however, not conceded and Alwar district retained its area and shape.

Present Administration

The present Alwar district is 7,695 sq. Km. in area, divided into four sub-divisions, nine tahsils and seven sub-tahsils. The tahsilwise area and population is given in Chapter I.

1. The present Rajasthan State has emerged through various stages after Independence.

On 17th March 1948 Matsya Union was formed consisting of the former princely States of Alwar, Bharatpur, Dholpur and Karauli, with Alwar as Capital.

The rulers of the princely States of Kota, Bundi, Jhalawar, Banswara, Dungarpur, Kishangarh, Pratapgarh, Shahpura and Tonk had agreed to form a union of medium and small States on 25th March 1948. Udaipur was added to it and United State of Rajasthan was inaugurated on 18th April, 1948 with Udaipur as Capital.

On 30th March, 1949, Greater Rajasthan Union was formed adding Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner and Jaisalmer States.

The Matsya Union was merged in Greater Rajasthan on 15th May, 1949.

On 26th January, 1950 Sirohi was merged into Rajasthan excluding Mount Abu, and Sunel Tappa areas which could merge in Rajasthan only in the year 1956 as a result of the recommendations of the States Reorganisation Commission.

In pursuance of the recommendations of the same report, Ajmer, which was a Part (C) State till 1956, was merged into Rajasthan with effect from 1st November, 1956.

Collector

The Collector represents the government in the district and is the pivot round which the whole district administration moves. He is the highest administrative authority stationed in the district. Not only is he at the head of the Revenue and Police administration of the district, but is the District Development Officer and is also expected to superintend the work of all the officers of other departments functioning there. After the abolition of the posts of Commissioner in 1960, the powers and responsibilities of the Collector have increased further in various spheres.

Head of the Revenue Administration

The Collector is the head of the revenue administration in the district and is responsible for the collection and recovery of land revenue and other dues. He has to see that the revenue dues are recovered punctually and that the collections are properly credited and accounted for. The Collector is responsible for the preparation and supervision of Land Records of the district. He has powers to hear certain revenue cases and to hear appeals against the decisions of Tahsildars in revenue and judicial matters. He inspects and supervises all the revenue courts and the executive work of all the revenue officers in the district.

District Magistrate

As District Magistrate, the Collector has extensive powers. He controls all the other executive magistrates in the district and supervises their work. Revisions from them also lie to his court. He is the head of the criminal administration in the district and, along with the Superintendent of Police, is responsible for maintenance of law and order.

The relationship between the District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police is intricate. While the Superintendent of Police is directly responsible for the administration of the police force and control of crime, the District Magistrate is, along with the Superintendent of Police, responsible for the maintenance of law and order and criminal administration generally. There has to be perfect understanding and close contact between the two. The District Magistrate is the senior partner and is also responsible to see that there is complete co-operation and co-ordination among the magistrates and the police without which control over the crime and maintenance of law and order would be difficult. The Superintendent of Police is in constant touch with the District

Magistrate and brings to his notice all important happenings having a bearing on the law and order position as also important crimes. The District Magistrate convenes meetings of magistrates and police officers periodically where the law and order situation is reviewed and matters of mutual interest discussed.

In his executive capacity, the District Magistrate administers the Arms, Motor-Vehicles and Explosives etc. Acts.

District Electoral Officer

The Collector is also the District Electoral Officer. He is responsible for preparation, revision and publication of the Electoral Rolls of the district; and all correspondence regarding elections in the district is conducted by him. In this respect he is subordinate to the Chief Electoral Officer of the State. He organises the whole machinery in the district at the time of general elections. Under Town Municipalities Act, the Collector appoints Returning Officers for conducting municipal elections in the district. Now, he is also responsible for conducting the Panchayat elections in the district and election petitions in this connection are filed with him.

District Development Officer

The Collector, in addition to his above duties, is also District Development Officer. After the First Five Year Plan was launched, development activities tended to increase, and in this field also the District Development Officer is a very important figure. These duties, therefore, naturally take quite a large amount of his time. Before the advent of Democratic Decentralisation, it was his responsibility to supervise the working of the Community Development and National Extension Service Blocks and in that capacity also exercised certain financial and administrative powers. He used to attend the meetings of the Block Advisory Committees and, generally, supervised the work of the subordinate Development Officers. Even after the introduction of the three-tier system of Democratic Decentralisation in October, 1959, he continues to be the District Development Officer and in that capacity has a number of functions to discharge. He has to attend the meetings of the Panchayat Samitis as also of the Zila Parishad in order to ensure coordination between these local bodies and the District Level Officers of the various departments concerned with development work. He is an *ex-officio* member of the Zila Parishad. He takes part in the deliberations of the Parishad but does not enjoy the right to vote. He has to

ensure that the moneys advanced to the local bodies for development purposes, have been utilised properly and that the working of these institutions is smooth and orderly.

He watches the progress achieved in the execution of various plan schemes. He coordinates the activities of the various District Level Officers so that there is cohesion in the working of all these officers, bottlenecks are removed and targets achieved fully and according to schedule.

The Collector is incharge of the Treasury and is generally responsible for its proper administration, due accounting of all moneys received and disbursed, the correctness of the Treasury returns etc. In this he is assisted by the Treasury Officer. The Collector is in charge of the civil supplies in his district. He makes arrangements for the procurement and distribution of foodgrains and other commodities according to the Government orders. He is responsible for the opening and proper functioning of the fair price shops in the district, though, usually, he entrusts the work to a subordinate officer designated as the Supplies Officer.

In short, the Collector has the overall responsibility for administration in the district. In addition, any work not specifically assigned to any department or officer, is his work. In the words of Dr. Sampurnanand, the Collector is the 'Lord High Everything Else' of the English drama "The Mikado."¹

The Collector's Office

The Collector's office is divided into ten sections, namely, Establishment, General, Accounts, Land Records, Panchayat, Revenue Demand, Judicial, Rehabilitation, Supply and Election.

Each section has an Incharge and the entire Office is headed by an Office Superintendent.

District Administration

The district administration can be described to have two lines : vertical and horizontal. In the vertical line of administration, after

1. Inaugural address delivered at the Second Conference of the State Vigilance Commission on 4th October, 1966 at Raj Bhawan, Jaipur by Dr. Sampurnanand, Governor of Rajasthan—page 4.

Collector, come the Sub Divisional Officers, Tahsildars, Naib-Tahsildars, Kanungos and Patwaries etc. This pattern is mainly based on the old system of revenue collection. In the horizontal line come all the other District Level Officers who are not directly sub-ordinate to the Collector, but depend on him for interdepartmental co-ordination and extend all co-operation to him for the smooth working of the district administration.

Right below the Collector are four Sub-Divisional Officers at Alwar, Rajgarh (with headquarters at Alwar) Behror and Tijara (with headquarters at Kishangarhbas) who help him run the administration of the district.

The Sub Divisional Officer, besides being the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, is also the Revenue and the Executive Officer for his sub-division. He inspects the tahsils in his sub-division and acts as the link between Collector and Tahsildars, sharing and reducing the burden of the former. Besides the duties cast on him by Acts, Rules and other orders of the Government, the Collector from time to time, assigns duties to the Sub-Divisional Officer. The Sub-Divisional Officer is responsible for the correct maintenance of Records of Rights of his sub-division. He is competent to pass orders regarding alterations in them and all cases of mutations, transfers and changes come before him. He has to see that the various crops and area statements are prepared and submitted punctually.

The Sub-Divisional Officer is empowered to try suits and cases relating to holdings and distribution of rent, ejectment of tenant or sub-tenant, disputes over common grazing grounds, recovery of irrigation dues, arrears of rent etc. The Sub-Divisional Officer is the Electoral Registration Officer in his sub-division. As Sub-Divisional Magistrate, he is responsible for law and order in his area and supervises the working of the police. He also assists the Collector in the execution of the development schemes in his sub-division.

Tahsildar

The four sub-divisions have been further divided into nine tahsils, namely, Alwar, Rajgarh, Lachhmangarh, Thana Ghazi, Behror, Bansur, Tijara, Kishangarh and Mandawar. The Tahsildar of each tahsil is the head of the tahsil administration and is sub-ordinate to the Sub-Divisional Officer under whose jurisdiction his tahsil lies.

The Tahsildar is responsible for the collection of land revenue, irrigation dues, taccavi, cesses and other government dues in his tahsil. He supervises the land records work in his tahsil and sees that the Patwaris and Inspectors carry out their duties properly. Each Tahsildar is also the Sub-Treasury Officer and is incharge of Sub-Treasury at Tahsil headquarters.

The Tahsildars of Alwar, Kishangarh, Lachhmangarh, Tijara, Mandawar, Rajgarh and Thana Ghazi exercise Second Class Magisterial powers, and Tahsildars of Bansur and Behror have been given third class magisterial powers.

Naib Tahsildar

In bigger tahsils, the Tahsildar is assisted by a Naib-Tahsildar. There are Naib-Tahsildars at Malakhera, Ramgarh, Govindgarh, Kathumar, Nimrana, Tapukara and Kotkasim sub-tahsils. The Naib-Tahsildar supervises the work of Office Quanungo, Inspectors and Patwaris. He supervises the work of collection of land revenue and other government dues. In the absence of the Tahsildar from headquarters, he is incharge of the tahsil office and sub-treasury. The Naib-Tahsildars of Kathumar, Tijara, and Tapukara have been invested with third class magisterial powers.

Apart from this hierarchical line of administration, there are a number of District Level Officers of various government departments who participate in the administration of the district. The Collector keeps in touch with them, issues intructions to them as and when necessary and meets them in meetings periodically. A list of such officers is given below :

1. The Superintendent of Police, Alwar.
2. Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, (Buildings and Roads), Alwar.
3. The Inspector of Schools, Alwar.
4. Assistant Commissioner, Excise & Taxation, Alwar.
5. District Agriculture Officer, Alwar.
6. Executive Engineer, Irrigation, Alwar.
7. Assistant Engineer, Block Development Works, Alwar.
8. Assistant Engineer, Rajasthan State Electricity Board, Alwar.

9. Assistant Mining Engineer, Alwar.
10. Secretary, Urban Improvement Trust, Alwar.
11. Treasury Officer, Alwar.
12. Secretary, District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmens' Board, Alwar.
13. Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Alwar.
14. Principal Medical and Health Officer, Alwar.
15. District Animal Husbandry Officer, Alwar.
16. Employment Officer, Alwar.
17. The District National Savings Organiser, Alwar.
18. The Superintendent Central Records, Alwar.
19. The Assistant Superintendent, Government Press, Alwar.
20. The Sub-Divisional Forest Officer, Alwar.



APPENDIX I

(From the Administration Report of the Alwar State for 1927-28)

LIST OF LAWS IN FORCE IN THE ALWAR STATE

1. Indian Penal Code.
2. Municipal Act.
3. Revised Stamp Act, 1925.
4. Revised Revenue Code 1925.
5. Excise Opium and Drugs Rules of 1923.
6. Police Act.
7. Alwar Forest Regulation 1921.
8. Game Laws.
9. State Carriage Act.
10. Manual of instructions relating to civil suits.
11. Manual of instructions relating to Execution of decrees.
12. Alwar Stone Quarrying Regulation, 1916.
13. Controlling Seditious Meetings & Publications Act, 1925.
14. The Alwar Arms Regulation, 1917.
15. The Juvenile Smoking Regulation, 1917.
16. Regulations for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals 1917.
17. Infectious Diseases Act, 1919.
18. Standing Orders, Alwar State Forces.
19. Registration Act.
20. The Official Secrets Act.
21. The Panchayat Act, 1920.
22. Act controlling Expenditure on Marriage & Funeral Ceremonies, 1924 (Revised).
23. The Criminal Breach of Contract Act, 1925.
24. The Alwar State Treasure Trove Act, 1922.
25. Civil Service Regulation, 1924.
26. Criminal Tribes Act.
27. Alwar Arms Act, 1913.
28. Chowkidara Rules.

LIST OF RULES IN FORCE IN THE ALWAR STATE.

1. Mahakma Alia Huzuri, 1909.
2. Revised Rules regarding Entertainment of Arzies, 1923.
3. Rules relating to remuneration that may be given to the Lent Officers in the State.

4. Rules relating to Auction Committee, 1922.
5. Rules relating to Absconding Officials.
6. Rules for the Publication of the State Gazette.
7. Revised Jeyendra Bank Rules, 1924.
8. Rules for the Maintenance of Stock Register, 1927.
9. Motor Service Rules 1921.
10. Bye-Laws regarding Control of Dogs, 1917.
11. Rules regarding Sale of Cigarettes Cigars & Biries in Municipal Towns—1922.
12. Alienation of Land--Para 66.
13. Hidayat Pamaish.
14. Hidayatnama Settlement Operation, 1920.
15. Nazul Property Rules, 1924.
16. Cart Traffic Rules, 1925.
17. Rules for the Use of Public Roads, Public Streets or Thorough Fairs.
18. Rules relating to the Mayo College Students Returning to College in time after the Holidays, 1918.
19. Rules for Controlling Private Educational Institutions, 1925.
20. Rules regarding Release of Prisoners on Ordinary Ceremonial Occasions.
21. The Alwar State Jail Manual.
22. Revised Judicial Rules, 1925.
23. Dastur-ul-Amal Regulation.
24. Rules relating to Mukhtars.
25. Rules regarding the examination of Petition Writers.
26. Rules of Business for a Conference, 1922.
27. The Amended Code of Civil Procedure, Alwar State.
28. The Amended Code of Criminal Procedure, Alwar State.
29. The Amended Evidence Act, Alwar State.
30. The Amended Contract Act. Alwar State
31. Alwar State Conversion Act.
32. Motor Vehicle Act.
33. Section 34 of the Police Act, 1925.
34. Rules regarding Prevention of Adulteration of Food Stuffs Act, 1928.
35. Rules for the working of Garage Department.
36. Qawaid Adai Nazar Jagirdaran and Tazimi Sardars.
37. Rules regarding alienation of gardens or other arable lands.
38. Lawazma Rules, 1921.

39. Rules for Presentation of Namantran and Grant of Parwarish in the Staff, 1919.
40. Rules regarding Presentation of Razars in the Districts by the Nambardars and Zamindars.
41. Rules for the Admission of Conveyance and Men to the City Palace.
42. Rules for the Presentation of Bhet by the Tazimi Sardars in the Raj Sabha.
43. Rules for Bardaran.
44. Standing Orders, Alwar State Forces, 1899.
45. Toll Rules, 1918.
46. Hidayat in Connection with Camel Grazing.
47. Forest Grazing Rules, 1921.
48. Forest Demarcation, 1921.
49. Rules for Forest Circles including Special Rules for Seriska.
50. Rules for the Safe Custody of Arms in State Forces.
51. Rules regarding Grant of Pardons to Military Offenders on Auspicious Occasions.
52. Rules regarding Enhanced Powers to Commanding Officers and Senapati.
53. Hidayat regarding Court of Wards, 1907.
54. Rules regarding Loans to Jagirdars.
55. Jagir Rules, 1926.
56. Punya Rules, 1924.
57. Muafi Rules, 1922.
58. Revised Rules for the management of temples enjoying Muafi and cash grants, 1924.
59. Rules of Amanat Mayadi.
60. Hidayat for Guidance in Bribery Cases, 1920.
61. Procedure to be Adopted in Bribery Cases, 1921.

APPENDIX II

Revised Instrument of Accession of Princely States of Alwar, Dholpur, Bharatpur and Karauli to form Matsya Union**Matsya Union**

WHEREAS by Instruments of Accession executed in August, 1947, the Rulers of the States specified in the Schedule hereto have acceded to the Dominion of India;

AND WHEREAS by Covenant entered into in February 1948, the Rulers of the said States have with the consent of the Government of India agreed to the integration of their respective territories into a single State known as the United State of Matsya in this Instrument referred to as "the United State";

AND WHEREAS it is expedient that a fresh Instrument of Accession should be executed on behalf of the United State replacing the Instruments of Accession executed in August, 1947, by the Rulers of the said States and accepting as matters with respect to which the Dominion Legislature may make laws for the United State all matters mentioned in List I and List III of the Seventh Schedule to the Government of India Act, 1935, except matters relating to taxation;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Lt.-Col. His Highness Sir Udai Bhan Singh Maharaj Rana, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., Raj Pramukh of the United State of Matsya do hereby execute this Instrument of Accession for and on behalf of the United State and

1. I hereby declare that I accede to the Dominion of India with the intent that the Governor-General of India, the Dominion Legislature, the Federal Court and any other Dominion authority established for the purpose of the Dominion shall, by virtue of this Instrument of Accession but subject always to the terms thereof, and for the purposes only of the Dominion, exercise in relation to the United State such functions as may be vested in them by or under the Government of India Act, 1935, as for the time being in force in the Dominion of India, (which Act as so in force is hereinafter referred to as "the Act").

2 I hereby assume the obligation of ensuring that due effect is given to the provisions of the Act within the United State so far as they are applicable therein by virtue of this Instrument of Accession.

3. I accept all matters enumerated in List I and List III of the Seventh Schedule to the Act as matters in respect of which the Dominion Legislature may make laws for the United State :

Provided that nothing contained in the said Lists or in any other provisions of the Act shall be deemed to empower the Dominion Legislature to impose any tax or duty in the territories of the United State or to prohibit the imposition of any duty or tax by the Legislature of the United State in the said territories.

Provided further that where a law of the United State with respect to one of the matters enumerated in the said List III contains any provision repugnant to the provisions of an earlier Dominion Law or an existing law with respect to that matter, then, if the law of the United State having been reserved for the consideration of the Governor-General of India has received the assent of the Governor-General, the law of the United State shall prevail in the United State but nevertheless the Dominion Legislature may at any time enact further legislation with respect to the same matter.

Provided further that no Bill or amendment for making any provision repugnant to any law of the United State, which having been so reserved, has received the assent of the Governor-General, shall be introduced or moved in the Dominion Legislature without the previous sanction of the Governor-General.

4. I hereby declare that I accede to the Dominion of India on the assurance that if an agreement is made between the Governor-General and the Raj Pramukh of the United State whereby any functions in relation to the administration in the United State of any law of the Dominion Legislature shall be exercised by the Raj Pramukh, then any such agreement shall be deemed to form part of this Instrument and shall be construed and have effect accordingly.

5. I further declare that the provisions contained in Part VI of the Act with respect to interference with supplies shall apply in relation to the United State.

6. The terms of this Instrument of Accession shall not be varied by any amendment of the Act or of the Indian Independence Act, 1947, unless such amendment is accepted by the Raj Pramukh of the United State by an Instrument supplementary to this Instrument.

7. Nothing in this Instrument shall empower the Dominion Legislature to make any law for the United State authorising the compulsory acquisition of land for any purpose, but should the Dominion for the purposes of a Dominion Law which applies in the United State deem it necessary to acquire any land the Raj Pramukh of the United State shall at the request and at the expense of the Dominion Government acquire the land or if the land belongs to the United State transfer it to them on such terms as may be agreed, or, in default of agreement, determined by an arbitrator to be appointed by the Chief Justice of India.

8. Nothing in this Instrument shall be deemed to commit the United State in any way to acceptance of any future constitution of India or to fetter the discretion of the Government of the United State to enter into arrangements with the Government of India under any such future constitution.

9. Save as provided by or under this Instrument nothing contained in this Instrument shall affect the exercise of any powers, authority and rights enjoyed by the Raj Pramukh of the validity of any law for the time being in force in the United State or any part thereof.

10 The Instruments of Accession executed in August, 1947, by the Rulers of the States specified in the Schedule hereto are hereby cancelled.

Given under my hand this seventh day of October, 1948.

(Sd). UDAIBHAN SINGH
Raj Pramukh, Matsya Union.

I do hereby accept this Instrument of Accession Dated this twentieth day of October, Nineteen hundred and forty-eight.

(Sd). C. RAJGOPALACHARI
Governor-General of India.

SCHEDULE

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| 1. Alwar | 2. Bharatpur |
| 3. Dholpur | 4. Karauli |

APPENDIX III

List of Ordinance Passed by the Matsya Government

1. The United State of Matsya (Administration) Ordinance, 1948.
2. The United State of Matsya (Customs and Toll Tax) Ordinance, 1948.
3. The United State of Matsya (Administration) Ordinance, 1948.
4. The Matsya High Court Ordinance, 1948.
5. The Matsya Public Safety Ordinance, 1948.
6. The Matsya Civil Courts Ordinance, 1948.
7. The Matsya Premises (Requisition and Eviction) Ordinance, 1948.
8. The United State of Matsya Revenue Courts Ordinance, 1948.
9. The United State of Matsya (Board of Revenue) Ordinance, 1948.
10. The Matsya Premises (Rent Control) Ordinance, 1948.
11. The Matsya Prevention of Corruption Ordinance, 1948.
12. The Matsya Evacuation (Administration of Property) Ordinance, 1948.
13. The Matsya Abolition of Darogha Dowery System Ordinance, 1948.
14. The Matsya Customs Ordinance, 1948.
15. The University of Rajputana (Amendment) Ordinance, 1948.
16. The Matsya Essential Services Maintenance Ordinance, 1948.
17. The Matsya Essential Services (Maintenance Amendment) Ordinance, 1948.
18. The Matsya Motor Vehicles Ordinance, 1948.
19. The United State of Matsya Civil Courts (Amendment) Ordinance, 1948.
20. The Matsya Public Safety (Amendment) Ordinance, 1948.
21. The Matsya Electricity Ordinance, 1948.
22. The Matsya Registration of Habitual Criminals Ordinance, 1948.

23. The Matsya Dharm Kanta Ordinance, 1949.
24. The Matsya Displaced Persons (Institution of Suits) Ordinance, 1948.
25. The United State of Matsya Animal Contagious and Infectious Diseases (Prevention and Control) Ordinance, 1949.
26. The Alwar State Court Fees Act (Amendment) Ordinance, 1949.
27. The Matsya Entertainment and Betting Tax Ordinance, 1949.
28. International Monetary Fund and Bank Ordinance, 1948.
29. The Matsya Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Ordinance, 1949.
30. The Matsya Soldiers' (Litigation) Ordinance, 1949.



APPENDIX IV

Agreement for the integration of Matsya Union in Rajasthan

AGREEMENT made this tenth day of May, 1949, between the Raj Pramukh of the United State of Rajasthan and the Rulers of Alwar, Bharatpur, Dholpur and Karauli :

WHEREAS Article II of the Covenant entered into by the Rulers of Banswara, Bikaner, Bundi, Dungarpur, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jhalawar, Jodhpur, Kishangarh, Kota, Mewar, Partabgarh, Shahpura and Tonk for the re-constitution of the United State of Rajasthan provides for the inclusion in the United State so established of any other State the Ruler of which enters into an agreement with the Raj Pramukh and with approval of the Government of India for the integration of that State with the United State of Rajasthan ;

The Raj Pramukh of the United State of Rajasthan, the Rulers of Alwar, Bharatpur and Karauli, and the Ruler of Dholpur acting in his capacity as such Ruler and in his capacity as the Raj Pramukh of the United State of Matsya, with the approval and concurrence of the Government of India, do hereby agree as follows:—

ARTICLE I

In this Agreement, unless there is anything repugnant in the context—

- (a) 'Covenant' means the Covenant referred to in the preamble to this Agreement;
- (b) 'Matsya' means the United State of which on the date of this Agreement comprise the United State of Matsya, namely, the States of Alwar, Bharatpur, Dholpur and Karauli.
- (c) 'Matsya' means the United State of Matsya; and
- (d) 'Rajasthan' means the United State of Rajasthan.

ARTICLE II

As from mid-day of the 15th of May, 1949.

- (a) the United State of Matsya shall be integrated with and become part of the United State of Rajasthan; and
- (b) the Covenant entered into by the Rulers of the Matsya States for the formation of Matsya shall stand abrogated.

ARTICLE III

On the said day the administration of Matsya as a whole and of each of the Matsya States shall be handed over by the Raj Pramukh of Matsya to the Raj Pramukh of Rajasthan.

ARTICLE IV

With effect from mid-day of the 15th May, 1949 the following additions and alterations shall be deemed to have been made in the Covenant, namely :

- (i) for clause (a) of Article I, the following clauses shall be substituted :—
 - (a) 'Covenanting State' means any of the eighteen States of Alwar, Banswara, Bharatpur, Bikaner, Bundi, Dholpur, Dungarpur, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jhalawar, Jodhpur, Karauli, Kishangarh, Kotah, Mewar, Partapgarh, Shahpura and Tonk ;
 - (b) 'former Matsya State' means the United State of Matsya established by Covenant dated the 28th February, 1948, entered into by the Rulers of Alwar, Bharatpur, Dholpur and Karauli;
- (ii) in paragraph (1) of Article VII after the words 'former Rajasthan State' the words 'of the former Matsya State' shall be inserted;
- (iii) in Article IX, after the words 'former Rajasthan State' the words 'or in the former Matsya State' shall be inserted;
- (iv) in paragraph (1) of Article XVI, after the words 'former Rajasthan State' the words 'of the former Matsya State' shall be inserted;
- (v) in paragraph (3) of Article XVI, after the words "establishing that State" the words "and the guarantees given by the former Matsya State in paragraphs (1) and (2) of Article XV of the Covenant establishing that State" shall be inserted;
- (vi) to schedule I, the following entries shall be added :

"15. Alwar	...	Rs. 5,20,000
16. Bharatpur	...	Rs. 5,02,000
17. Dholpur	...	Rs. 2,64,000
18. Karauli	...	Rs. 1,05,000"

ARTICLE V

Notwithstanding anything contained in this Agreement or in the Covenant, the Government of India may, when they are satisfied that conditions favourable to the expression of a considered opinion by the general public have been established in the territorial units formerly known as the States of Bharatpur and Dholpur, cause to be taken such measures as they may deem necessary to ascertain whether public opinion in each of the said units is in favour of remaining within Rajasthan or is in favour of merging with the United Provinces, and if public opinion in either of the said units is in favour of the latter alternative, take such further measures as may be necessary for effecting the separation of that unit from Rajasthan and its merger in the United Provinces.

Provided that such merger shall not in any way effect the amount of privy purse and the other rights and privileges guaranteed to the Ruler connected by the Covenant and this Agreement.

ARTICLE VI

For the avoidance of doubt it is hereby agreed and declared that with effect from mid-day of the 15th May, 1949, the Instrument of Accession executed by the Raj Pramukh of Rajasthan on the fifteenth day of April, 1949, will in all respects extend and apply to the territories of Matsya States to be in-corporated in Rajasthan, and the Instrument of Accession executed by the Raj Pramukh of Matsya on the seventh day of October, 1948, will be treated as cancelled.

In confirmation whereof we append our signatures on behalf of ourselves, our heirs and successors.

1. Maharaja of Alwar
2. Maharaja of Bharatpur
3. Maharaja-Rana of Dholpur and Rajpramukh of the United State of Matsya
4. Maharaja of Karauli
5. Rajpramukh of the United State of Rajasthan

The Government of India hereby approve and concur in the above Agreement and guarantee all its provisions :

In confirmation whereof Mullath Kadingi Vellodi, Secretary to the Government of India in the Ministry of States appends his signature on behalf and with the authority of the Government of India.

M. K. VELLODI,
Secretary to the Government of India.

CHAPTER XI

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

Early period (Settlement)

As has been recorded in the chapter of History, the territory now forming the district, had mostly comprised the territories of the rulers of Delhi during the Medieval and Mughal periods of Indian History. The Governors who were called by various names in different periods of history devised their own revenue administration. Naturally therefore indigenous methods for fixing land revenue prevailed. It is in the Mughal period that for the first time, we hear of regular settlements and cash rents. The land revenue system evolved by Raja Todar Mal was in vogue in this area also. During Mughal times this area together with some portion of the one now comprised in the neighbouring districts of Rohtak, Gurgaon and Bharatpur, was known as Mewat. The area was covered by the *Sirkars* of Alwar, Tijara and Narnaul of the Agra *Suba* or Province. Included in it was also a small portion of Rewari *Sirkar* which fell under Delhi province. A short description of the land revenue system prevalent during the Mughal period and the land revenue that the area yielded, is given in Appendix I at the end of this chapter

The area included in the present district of Alwar yielded, in Akbar's time, an annual land revenue of about 12 to 14 lakh rupees. A short description of the land revenue administration of the Mughals is given in Appendix II.

The State share of the produce, as shown in the old *Kanungo* records of the Alwar tahsil was¹

Wheat	}	$\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{5}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{2}{10}, \frac{1}{4}$
Barley		
Sarson (mustard)		
Gram		$\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4}$
Gojra (wheat & Barley mixed)		$\frac{2}{5}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4}$

1. *Final Report on the Alwar Settlement*, by Sir Michael F.O. Dwyer, page 32.

The ordinary rates were $\frac{2}{5}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$; $\frac{1}{2}$ was taken on lands of exceptional fertility or advantageous situation, while certain privileged classes, e.g., Rajputs of certain clans, Brahmins, Kanungos and Killadars were given a remission of $\frac{1}{4}$ on the ordinary rates or were allowed to pay $\frac{1}{4}$ of the produce and this is the explanation for the low rates $\frac{1}{4}\frac{2}{0}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$). The same rates applied in Bansur, but in Thana Ghazi $\frac{1}{2}$ was commonly taken from other agricultural classes and $\frac{1}{3}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ from Rajputs, Kanungos and Killadars.

Even after the disintegration of the Mughal empire, the State Revenue Administration under the influence of the Muslim Dewans, continued on the same old lines, although later on, things seem to have swung back to the old system of collecting revenue in kind so that near about the time the territory came under the rule of the Naruka family, there was a mixed system of cash and kind rents.

The cultivator in Alwar had long been recognised as the master of the land although the ruler was the owner or the over lord entitled to receive rent. The State asserted its own sovereign right as superior owner but always conceded subordinate propriety or *Biswedari* rights to the village community and its component members. Each member or unit of the community was entitled to occupy land in its possession as long as it cultivated and paid the state demand.

O'Dwyer has observed in his settlement report that the full and frank acknowledgement by the Alwar rulers of the rights of the *Zamin-dars*¹ (tenants) in the land and the security of tenure thereby ensured were, the main reasons why agriculture had developed, the State had prospered, and the *Zamindars* had attained a standard of comfort decidedly high for a princely State. The necessary complement to such acknowledgment of the rights of the people was the regulation and limitation of the State demand by fixed cash assessments made by the then Political Agent, Captain Impey in 1859 and 1862 in the 3 years' and ten years' cash assessments.² This was an achievement gained long before any of the neighbouring States of Rajputana had secured it.

The most important part of revenue administration, besides settling the rights of the various land holders, was to collect the State demand.

1. Zamindar community is known to mean landlord. Here, however, O'Dwyer has used it for a tenant.
2. O'Dwyer, *op. cit.*, p. 31.

In this context, therefore, an important part of revenue administration was the fixing of government demand. According to Captain Impey, before his settlement, there were in vogue various modes of fixing land revenue. They were : *Kankut*,¹ *batai*,² *Chakota*³ and *Bighori* .

Another mode was contract for a short term of years, sometimes with the proprietors, sometimes with a speculator. The latter would make his collections either in accordance with the *pargana* crop rates or by other methods.

The contract system appears to have been introduced by the Muslim Ministers of Maharaja Viney Singh (1815-57 A.D.) and was extensively resorted to after the beginning of the 19th century. At the time of Impey's settlement, this system was in vogue extensively throughout the State

More important to the tenants was the method of collection than the rate of assessment. The method of collection was oppressive and the whole field was open for the subordinate and the demand realising agencies to fleece out the tenants in the process of that realisation. The Muslim *Dewans* who held sway in the area till much quite after the English supremacy in India was established, were corrupt and the tahsil officials were but their tools and agents. Barring the lower rungs, the entire administration was the exclusive preserve of the *Dewans*, their henchmen, immediate friends and supporters. They had to give *Nazarana* to the *Dewan* as a price for the office they held. Payments due against the administration were made by issue of bills on the tahsils and the Tahsildar used to allot villages or group of villages from which the realisation for payment of a particular bill would be made. Frequently, the man going for actual realisation would be the representative of the recipient party. They would spare no pains or method to realise the dues and would in fact, realise as much more as they could. Thus the plunder of the tenants was complete and the oppression sometimes was so heavy that they would abandon the holdings and move out to other

1. *Kankut*, appraisalment of the standing corn.
2. *Batai*, weighing of the gathered grain.
3. *Chakota*, a rough money assessment left to the villagers to distribute, and sometimes, though not often, prolonged for more than a season or even more than a year.
4. *Bighori*, assessment by the Pargana crop rate per *bigha*, fixed almost permanently by the Darbar for each kind of crop. Sometimes *bighori*, *chakota* and *batai* would all be employed in the same village in the same year.

places, thus reducing the cultivated area. The revenue collected by all this plunder however, did not go to the State treasury. Much of it went to the pockets of the *Dewans* and other revenue officers

Captain Impey in 1860 described the situation as follows :

“A system of plunder and oppression was practised on the unfortunate *ryots* under the *Kham* system, which added to torture and illtreatment of the worst nature, made numbers abandon their homes, and cause more and more land to fall out of cultivation—the invariable results of *Kham* management when not judiciously and honestly carried out. Indeed, matters had come in Alwar to the same disgraceful pass that Bharatpur reached in 1855 and which brought the then Agent to the Governor-General the late Sir Henry Lawrence from Mount Abu to relieve them by a summary settlement.

“Formerly all payments were made by issue of bills on the tahsils; thus a regiment had to be paid for the past six months, all payments being half yearly. The aggregate amount was made up by money-orders in different districts on the summer or winter crops, as the case might be. The bill was given to a party of the regiment, who proceeded to the tahsil on which it was drawn, perhaps 40 miles distant. The Tahsildar then assigned the detachment of certain villages, from which the men on their own behalf were to levy the amount due. The smallest sums were thus liquidated. When the village was weak, or the Tahsildar owed it a grudge, the unhappy *ryots* were plundered,—not a cooking-pot escaping the rapacity of the hungry troops, often long in arrears and baulked of their pay. Again an individul without favour would wait months at the tahsil to receive his petty wages, generally until he had propitiated the *Amla* by a *douceur*. Previous to their ejection, the Mohammadan Ministers had entire control of this department, to the exclusion, in all but the subordinate posts, of any but their immediate friends and supporters. From each village a quota was levied as *Nazarana* for their private benefit, over and above the Government dues.....It was not the sum which had come into the Raj coffers which had impoverished the *ryots* and thinned the population, but it was the last screw to benefit the *Dewans* and district officials, all of whom conniving at the malpractices, considered it only fair to share in the spoil ”

A summary settlement for three years—1859-60, 1860-61 and 1861-62 was begun in February, 1859 by Captain Impey, aided by Mr.

Heatherley on lines similar to those adopted by Sir Henry Lawrence in Bharatpur in 1855.

The method adopted in arriving at an assessment was to collect the tenants at tahsil (then known as district) headquarters, select about five of them from different castes and villages. They were consulted while rents for each village were considered openly in the presence of all assembled. Collections made for the last ten years were read out. Villagers would themselves offer a fair sum for their assessment but ultimately the Tehsildars and Kanungos would fix rents and assessments. Agreements to pay the sums fixed were generally signed by *Zamindars* at the end of the Assembly.

Thus about 1,500 villages (irrespective of 400 villages in *Jagir*, etc.), were assessed and the settlement was completed with the following results :

Year	Total Assessment Rs.
1859-60	13,83,816
1860-61	14,77,299
1861-62	14,77,160

As against this, collection made in 1859-60 was :

	Rs.
Amount assessed	13,83,816
Amount realised	13,67,496
Amount in course of realisation	16,208
Amount unpaid	112

This measure was hailed by the people. In this short period, some desolate villages had been reinhabited; more ploughs had been added and about 17,000 *bighas* fallen out of cultivation had been again tilled.

The State Council sanctioned the settlement and noted with satisfaction that this would save peasantry from oppression of the Tahsildars and their men, give more confidence to them resulting in proper pursuits of agricultural operations and better prosperity. They also hoped that once the agriculturists took to the operations with faith and confidence, the unsocial elements among them would also desist from committing crimes. The State Council was also satisfied with the good results achieved by the settlement and they decided that

the same may be extended for another 10 years with the direction that the rights of the peasants and the State should be determined very clearly.

10 years' settlement (1862-63 to 1871-1872)

In December, 1861, Captain Impey in accordance with the directions of State Council, proposed the outlines of the ten years' settlement which envisaged an increase of one lakh of rupees per annum in land revenue. This was finally approved by the then Government of India in August, 1862, and the work was undertaken and completed accordingly.

In this settlement the records of previous years, the village papers and all the local authorities had been consulted, and the conditions and capabilities of each village as then obtaining, considered. The assessment, thus determined was made known to the headman of each village who signed agreements to pay the yearly rate fixed on them.

Captain Impey claimed that the revised settlement had introduced many changes which were likely to be beneficial to the State. He had also drawn the attention to the enormous outstanding balances which, in many cases, were unleviable and, therefore, unjust. He recommended that such unjust demands which had been outstanding, should be remitted. The writing off the arrears, however, he recommended, be deferred till the chief himself came of age, so that he could undertake the work as an act of grace. These proposals were sanctioned by the Government of India in March, 1863. They, however, added that "until these settlements have been in operation for some years, it is difficult, in the absence of detailed information, to be certain that the increased assessment will still bear lightly on the people." They therefore, directed that the results of the settlement be carefully watched. The assessment made by Captain Impey proved to be satisfactory. It proved to be beneficial to the agriculturists who were prosperous and contented. More land was brought under the plough and new wells were sunk. The land was tilled better.¹

1. Agent to the Governor General in the Rajasthan Administration Report for the year 1865-66 and 1866-67 wrote 'A 10 years' settlement was made by the Political Agent in 1868, and has been the most beneficial. The assessment was light and as it has not been disturbed or enhanced, the agricultural classes, which form the bulk of the population, are prosperous and contented and the country is better tilled and cultivated than any State in Rajputana, save Bharatpur. A very considerable quantity of waste land has been brought under the plough and a number of new wells dug since the present settlement.'

Major Cadell who had been appointed Political Agent in 1870 abolished the system of forestalling the revenue collection. He appointed Mr. T. Heatherley as Deputy Collector and got rid of the incompetent and untrustworthy Tahsildars appointed by the *Dewans*. He also reduced the number of tahsils from 17 to 12, strengthened the tahsil establishment and raised the pay of the Tahsildars. The new administration also applied itself to the needs of a new settlement and Major Powlett was appointed Settlement Officer in January, 1872. The proposed 16 years' settlement would have taken a long time and therefore, a summary settlement for the intervening period was sanctioned. Finalisation of this summary settlement took 8 months. The total demand fixed by this summary settlement was Rs. 19,06,429.

The final report on the regular settlement was made by Powlett some time in February, 1877. The total demand was raised to Rs. 19,59,185 as against the demand of Rs. 17,76,559 fixed by Major Impey. This demand was to rise to Rs. 20,19,777 in the 12th year of its operation i.e. an enhancement of 2½ lakh of 14 per cent. There had been an increase of 40 per cent in cultivation, 14 per cent in massonry wells and 55 per cent in ploughs.

Standard of Assessment by Major Powlett

The State share was generally assumed to be two-thirds of the net assets (i.e. of what the landlord could get from a tenant), which was the share formerly taken in the North-West Provinces, where more than two-thirds was already paid without difficulty; reduction was not allowed unless the revenue exceeded three-fourths, and in some special cases more than three-fourths was taken, provided that a substantial reduction was given on what had long been paid.

This relatively high standard was justified by Major Powlett on the grounds that (1) the *pargana* revenue crop rates, which prevailed before Major Impey's settlement, showed that the State Revenue was then intended to be the whole rental, minus an allowance of 2 to 5 per cent to the *Lambardars* for collection, and even level waste land had to pay 5 to 10 annas per acre; (2) the assessment based on this standard did not exceed one-fourth of the gross produce, and one-fourth was formerly regarded as a favourable rate to be paid by *Thakurs*, *Jagirdars* frequently took one-third; (3) prior to Captain Impey's settlement *Jagir* villages were always better off than *Khalsa*, the resumption of a

Jagir was regarded as a calamity by the *Zamindars*; whereas *Khalsa* villages were now prosperous and contented as compared with *Jagir*. The assessment of *Jagir* villages on the same principle as *Khalsa* would lead to discontent among the whole body of *Jagirdars* (as in Punjab) who had usurped proprietary rights while undue generosity to *Khalsa ryots* might lead to an uprising of the *Jagir ryots* against their masters; and (4) if the assessment were made light, there would be a disposition on the part of the *Darbar* to disregard it when the Agency was removed, or to be doubly hard on the *ryots* after its expiry.

So far the standard assessment is concerned, it is clear that Major Powlett was by no means disposed to be lenient in assessing. Important aspects of the methods by which he arrived at the assessment are described briefly :

1. Rent rates on soils

The preliminary survey gave details of soils (*Chachi*, *Dahri*, *Barani*, culturable, etc. etc.). The fields on the village map were then marked off into blocks by the Superintendent or Settlement Officer to show the natural classification into *Chiknot*, *Mattiyar* and *Bhur*, and the *Khasras* completed accordingly. These classifications were tested, and actual or theoretical rent-rates ascertained for each, either by actual enquiry in the village or, as there was generally a conspiracy to conceal rents, by comparison with :

- (a) adjoining *Jagir* villages;
- (b) Villages managed *Kham*;
- (c) *Muafi* holdings;
- (d) All round rent-rates in highly assessed villages, which practically represented the letting value of the worst land

2. Pargana crop rates

Another test applied was that of the old *pargana* cash rates on different crops, which were supposed also to represent the total rental.

3. Produce estimate

In many villages an attempt was made to calculate the total produce for the year of settlement and its value at the average price obtaining during the last ten years. The assessment imposed was generally about one-fourth of the valuation.

The results of these enquiries were collected in the village assessment paper, and after comparing them and inspecting the estate, the assessing officer, noted the *jama* he considered proper, having reference to the two-thirds net assets standard. This, if not arrived at by the Settlement Officer himself, was checked by him. When the *jamas* of a whole tahsil had thus been arrived at, they were announced and time allowed for appeals or objections. If such were preferred, the Settlement Officer, where necessary, revisited the estate, studied the reports of the Superintendent or reviewed his own, making alterations as may be called for.

A table showing for each tahsil, the demand of the three years', ten years' summary, and sixteen years' settlements, as well as proportion of the estimated net-assets (*nikasi*) represented by the State demand as finally fixed by Major Powlett, can be seen at Appendix III.

This first Regular Settlement was originally sanctioned for 16 years but eventually continued for 24 years in consideration of the havoc wrought by the famine of 1877-78 and a succession of lean years.

The second Regular Settlement was done by Sir Michael O'Dwyer between 1898-1900. The demand as announced at this Settlement was Rs. 22.7 lakh and the average assessment per acre on irrigated area varied from Rs. 6-3-0 to Rs. 7-4-6 while on unirrigated land, it was Rs. 2-12-0. In re-assessing the rates, the Punjab System was followed except that the State share of rent was based on $\frac{1}{4}$ of gross produce or $\frac{2}{3}$ of the net assets. This Settlement was done for 20 years and it worked well. The assessment in the whole State was raised by 9 per cent. It was introduced from the *Kharif* of 1898 in Tijara, Behror, Mandawar, Kathumar and Rajgarh and from that of 1900 in Alwar, Bansur and Thana Ghazi. Rajputs and some other privileged classes were assessed at favourable rates. The rates for various soil classes as proposed by O'Dwyer have been given in Appendix IV.

The third Regular Settlement was started by Rai Bahadur Hoti Singh, a retired Deputy Commissioner of Punjab, on May 31, 1920. Assessment Operations were completed in Kishangarh in 1921, and in Ramgarh, Lachhmangarh and Mandawar in 1922. The remaining tahsils came under settlement operation in 1923.

The announcement of new rates in Kishangarh and Ramgarh, sparked off anti-assessment demonstrations by the *Zamindars*. The then

Financial Commissioner of Punjab, E. R. Abbott was appointed to advise on revision of Settlement especially with reference to the tahsils where there had been unrest. Abbott observed that the revenue rates adopted had not been judiciously chosen; especially the rates for *bhoor barani* were excessive. The resultant demand for poor villages was far too high and for better ones far too low. A reduction of Rs. 21,000 in the assessment of Kishangarh tahsil and of Rs. 10,000 each in that of Ramgarh and Mandawar tahsils was recommended.

In October, 1922, Rai Bahadur Hoti Singh resigned and was succeeded by Rai Sahib Pandit Nand Lal Tikku as Settlement Commissioner. He was to take up Behror tahsil so as to enable the government to introduce new rates there from the *Kharif* of 1922, and at the same time, revise *jama* of Ramgarh, Kishangarh and Mandawar tahsils in the light of Abbott's recommendations.

In the course of about one year he revised the assessment of the restive tahsils, inspected 887 villages, recorded detailed village inspection notes and finished the assessment of the remaining six tahsils, viz., Behror, Thana Ghazi, Rajgarh, Tijara, Alwar and Bansur. The winding up took six more months and the settlement operations came to an end on April 30, 1924.

The basis of assessment was cash rents. After finding out the normal cash rents for each class of soil in each tahsil, the total net assets were ascertained. Two-third of the net assets was the State's share. This amount came to Rs. 30,52,283 but the actual revenue proposed, excluding the amount remitted on account of leniency shown to Rajputs, was Rs. 29,39,112 including revenue of petty *muafi* grants.

In 1931-32, there was agrarian trouble over rent-rates which were felt as severe. Consequently, the administration of the State was taken over by Sir Francis Wyllie who was appointed Prime Minister in 1933.

Sir Wyllie reduced the State demand to Rs. 21.6 lakhs thus bringing it generally to the level of, and at places even below, the assessment fixed by O'Dwyer. Sir Wyllie did no field work but simply revised the assessment in consultation with local officers.

These settlement operations from the earliest settlement are summarized in the table below :

Settlement	Settlement Officer	Year	Amount (Rs.)	Deviation	Rate per bigha (Rs. As. Ps.)
Mughal Settlement	Raja Todarmal	1566	14,00,000	—	—
3 yrs. Summary Settlement	Captain Impey	1859	14,65,615	+5%	—
10 yrs. Summary Settlement	Captain Impey	1862	17,53,425	+20%	—
4 yrs. Summary Settlement	Major Powlett	1872	18,89,002	+9%	—
1st Regular Settlement	Major Powlett	1876	20,11,128	+6%	1/ 8/-
2nd Regular Settlement	Col. O'Dwyer	1900	20,73,486	+10%	1/10/-
3rd Regular Settlement	Pt. N. L. Tikku	1923	29,39,112	+30%	3/ 2/1
Revision of assessment of 3rd Regular Settlement	Mr. F. V. Wyllie	1935	23,40,066	-20%	1/11/2

Non-Khalsa area

Alwar too had the *jagirdari* system and the system of giving villages in *muafi*. In course of time, about 15 per cent of the total area of the State came under *jagirs*, *muafis* and *istmarars*.

This non-*khalsa* area was generally not thought to be the concern of the revenue authorities. As such, it could not come under the purview of State control for purposes of settlement.

Maharaja Jey Singh ordered for the first time in 1923-24, to get this area surveyed and settled. Subsequently, the *muafi* villages were settled and surveyed along with *Khalsa* villages in the third Regular Settlement. But in *jagir* villages, settlement operations were opposed and obstructed by *Jagirdars* and it was with great difficulty and personal persuasion by the ruler himself, that the operations could be completed. But the report of the Settlement Officer on these operations, could not see the light of the day.

In the non-*khalsa* areas the land holders had introduced arbitrary systems for realization of rents. The rents were excessive and exorbitant and used to be realised with great tyranny.

The report lacked comprehensive account of the work done in the field, the data and principle according to which his conclusions had been arrived at and was, therefore, adversely commented upon by the Agent to the Governor General. He, however, accepted the report in 1877 being as practically sound and good.¹

Sir Wyllic's rates of assessment were announced in the year 1934 for a period of 20 years. Its term expired in the year 1953. The work of revision of rates could only be taken up in the year 1956-57. Till this year different systems of land revenue administration were in vogue for *khalsa* and non-*khalsa* areas. Actually the State revenue administration did not consider non-*khalsa* area as a part of their directly administered region and therefore in non-*khalsa* areas the concerned, *jagirdars* had evolved their own indigeneous methods of administration. Although the *jagirdar* paid the required amount due to them in State offices, they adopted their own typical harsh methods, as mentioned earlier, to realise land revenue from the cultivators.

Thus in order to do away with this outmoded system for good and to bring the revenue administration of the non-*khalsa* areas at par with the administration of *khalsa* area the government of Rajasthan ordered in 1954 fresh survey and settlement of non-*khalsa* area. A settlement officer was posted for this job in February 1954.

1. The Governor General's observation as reproduced by O'Dwyer in his settlement report on page 34 are "A large portion of this report is merely transcribed from a letter No. 258, dated the 12th May, 1875, sent up by Major Powlett nearly two years ago, and the additions now made to that letter are not very important. The appendices do not include some of the returns and appendices which are essential for showing the precise incidence of a new assessment, and the report itself does not explain several points which are material for understanding the general effect of a new assessment, and the considerable changes made upon the system which preceded it.

"However, although these papers do not of themselves provide material sufficient for forming a general opinion upon the results of Major Powlett's work for the last four years, yet I have no doubt that you are right in considering them very creditable to him, and in accepting the settlement as practically good and sound."

Thus the process of evolving uniform system of rent rates based on homogenous blocks, assessment circles and groups of villages of fairly similar character and conditions on geographical and topographical basis, continued

In the year 1961 a full team of settlement department consisting of a Settlement Officer, four Assistant Settlement Officers, 28 Inspectors and 130 Amins were working in Alwar district.

These officials carried out settlement operations in accordance with the provisions of the Rajasthan Land Revenue Act and the rules made thereunder.

Thus till the end of 1964 survey operations and record writing in respect of Thana Ghazi Tahsil were completed, Rent report of Bansur tahsil was under submission to the Government and Rent reports of Alwar, Rajgarh and Behror Tahsils were accepted.

Land Tenures

The early recognition of agriculturists' right to land has been graphically described by O'Dwyer as follows :

“The agricultural population has been settled on the land from time immemorial long before the Alwar State was founded. Their rights in the soil are not the creation of a formal grant by any ruler but the growth of long centuries of uninterrupted occupation sanctioned by prescription and immemorial usage.”

This status of the *Zamindars* was always recognized in Alwar where the State though ascertaining its own sovereign right as superior owner always admitted a subordinate proprietary or *Biswedari* right in the village community and its component members, on which account each member or unit was entitled to occupy, and be protected in the occupation of the land in his possession as long as he cultivated it and paid State demand. This right passed on to his children or heirs by the ordinary customs of succession and could be alienated by sale, gift or mortgage within certain limits and subject to the sanction of the State. The only exception to this general rule in Alwar was the case of *Jagirs*, with reference to which Major Powlett remarks thus :

“Jagirdars have a tendency....to become virtual proprietors, especially where their original settlement was in part due to their own sword

or where they have by their own exertions protected their estates from danger. Indeed as the chief often claims in Native States to be the sole proprietor of fiscal villages, he cannot consistently deny the Jagirdar's proprietary title in his village, the Darbar's right in which have been transferred to him".

The following four kinds of villages were found in Alwar State:

- (1) *Milkiyat Sarkar*
- (2) *Muafi*
- (3) *Jagir*
- (4) *Biswedari*

MILKIYAT SARKAR These villages were such wherein the proprietary rights over the land and its natural produce vested in the government. Originally no such villages were reserved by the State for itself but subsequently some villages which escheated to the government, formed this group. In such villages the land was directly managed by the State. The number of such villages was very small.

MUAFI-- According to the Alwar State *Muafi* Rules the following seven kinds of *muafis* were prescribed:

1. *Bhog-kharach Muafi*--When it was granted for the maintenance of a temple

2. *Puuya-Udak-Muafi*--charitable endowment

3. *Kabila-kharach Muafi* - granted for the maintenance of a family

4. *Inam-Muafi*--granted as reward for meritorious services rendered to the Government

5. *Sewa-Muafi*--granted on the condition of the grantee rendering service specified in the *Sanad of Muafi*

6. *Baghat-Muafi*--granted for the upkeep of a garden

7. *Jaidad-Muafi*--granted for the maintenance of the grantee

Generally the first four kinds of *Muafis* were found in the shape of whole village grants and the rest in the shape of smallholdings called *Raiza-muafi*.

JAGIR—The principal types of *Jagirs* were:

1. *Qabila-kharach*—this type was usually meant for members of the Royal family for their maintenance.
2. *I am*—usually granted to persons by rulers for meritorious service.
3. *Sewa chakri*—usually meant for persons who had to do some form of service to the granter.

BISWEDARI—It was the only important tenure and most of the villages in the State fell in this category. It had always been recognised in Alwar that the State has sovereign rights in the land as superior owner, and that a subordinate proprietary right known as *Biswedari* belongs to the *Zamindars* who are responsible to manage it and to pay the land revenue to the Government. The rights in the soil were based on the assumption that they were not the creation of any formal grant by any ruler, but were because of the growth of long centuries of uninterrupted occupation sanctioned by prescription and immemorial usage.

The proprietary rights over the land enjoyed by the *Biswedar* did not amount to full ownership as the State was *malik ala* (primary owner) but its main features were :

(a) The *Biswedar* was entitled to the use and occupation of the land during his life time.

(b) On his death this title passed to his heirs subject to the rule of inheritance prevalent in the particular village.

(c) The *Biswedar* was entitled to let the land to the tenants on such terms as he thought fit subject to existing government rules in this regard.

(d) The *Biswedar* could alienate the rights sale, mortgage and gifts subject to the customary restrictions of the same family or the village community.

The *Biswedari* tenure was further sub-divided in the following village tenures:

1. *Zamindari Khalis*—The chief characteristic of this type of *biswedari* was that land revenue was paid and property held by one individual owner who was responsible for profits and losses.

2. *Zamindari Bilij mal*—In this class the whole village was held by several persons according to hereditary or customary shares and was managed in common. The owners were jointly responsible for the *Jamas*, profits and losses according to the shares shown in the settlement papers.

3. *Pura Pattadari tenure (Pattadari Mukammil)*—In this all the lands, except roads, village sites and cremation grounds, were divided and held in severality by the different proprietors according to certain known shares, each person managing his own lands and paying his fixed shares of revenue while all were jointly responsible to the extent of any co-sharer being liable to fulfil his obligations to the Government.

4. *Mixed pattadari tenure (Pattadari Ghair mukammil)*—was that in which part of the land was held in common and part in severality. In this tenure defined shares were recognised and the property of the lands held in common was usually first appropriated to the payment of the revenue and surplus divided or deficiency made up by rateable distribution over the several holdings.

5. *Pure Bhaiya chara tenure*—were those in which the shares which determined distribution of revenue liability formerly became extinct and each man's holding had become the sole measure of his rights and liabilities. Each proprietor had a certain defined share both cultivated and uncultivated which he managed and for which he paid land revenue according to the village customs. In *pattadari* tenures the share regulated the revenue payable while in *Bhaiya chara* tenure the revenue payable regulated the shares. All were jointly responsible if an individual share holder became a defaulter.

6. *Mixed Bhaiya chara tenure*—Differed from pure or perfect *Bhaiya chara* estate in exactly the same way as a pure *pattadari* tenure differed from a mixed *Pattadari* tenure.

HOLDING TENURES—The following kinds of holding tenures were found in this district :

1. *Khudkasht*—in which a share holder in the above mentioned village tenures cultivated personally i.e., by his own labour or by the labour of any member of his family or through servants on wages.

2. *Malik Kabza*—Owners were sometimes found in village communities who did not belong to the brotherhood and were not

sharers in the joint rights, profits and responsibilities of its members. Their proprietary title did not include any share in the village wastes. Such owners cultivating their own lands formed this tenure.

3. **Occupancy tenants**—The record of rights of occupancy dates from the 16 years' settlement, and the general principle was that if a tenant had continuously occupied land for 12 years and paid a fixed rent therefor or rent at owners' rate without entering into any written agreements (*patta* or *qabuliat*), he should be presumed to be entitled to occupancy rights.

4. **Non-occupancy tenant or tenant at will**.—In such tenures, tenants cultivated under some lease or contract, written or verbal, with the owner and paid the rent in cash or kind as agreed between the land lord and the cultivator.

5. *Shikmi*.—In this a sub tenant cultivated under a tenant according to the terms agreed to between them.

Organisation for Land Revenue

There was no revenue department in Alwar State before 1858. Revenue work was carried on by means of miscellaneous orders issued by the *Dewans*. In 1885, a separate department was established under the immediate control of a Deputy Collector and instructions were issued from time to time with a view to putting the system on a proper footing.

Before 1933 the State was divided into 10 *Nizamats* each in charge of a *Nazim*. There were two *Naib Nazims* in Alwar proper.

The revenue administration of the State was reorganised in 1933 when several reforms were introduced. For criminal and revenue administration, the State was divided into 2 districts—Northern and Southern—known as the Alwar and Rajgarh districts. Each of these districts consisted of 5 *Nizamats* and was in charge of a District Officer who was the chief executive officer of the district and exercised the powers of a Collector on the revenue side and of a District Magistrate on the criminal side. He was under the direct control of the Revenue Minister.

The *Nazim* was the chief executive officer in the *Nizamat* and was assisted by a *Naib Nazim*. He was vested with the powers of Assistant

Collector 1st grade on the revenue side and Magistrate 2nd class (except in two Nizamats where he exercised powers of first class Magistrate), on the criminal side. Each *Naib Nazim* exercised the powers of Assistant Collector 2nd grade and was a Magistrate of the 3rd class.

The efficiency of the revenue administration, it was realised, hinged upon the thoroughness of crop inspections and preparation of annual papers. For this purpose there was land records staff of Office Kanungos, Field Kanungos and Patwaris. A District Kanungo was the head of the land revenue staff. He was responsible to the Collector so far as the land records staff of the district was concerned. The land records staff in 1945-46 was as follows :

Name of District	Sadar Kanungo	Office Kanungo	Field Kanungo	Patwaries	Total
Alwar	1	5	15	172	193
Rajgarh	1	5	15	167	182

The following table shows the number of villages and under different tenures in 1945-46:

Name of Nizamat	Khalsa village	Resumed Forest villages	Jagir villages	Muafi villages	Istamrar villages	Total
ALWAR DISTRICT						
Alwar	139	22	65	22	1	249
Kishangarh	153	2	6	6	—	167
Tijara	201	3	—	3	1	208
Mandawar	115	—	8	8	2	133
Behror	138	1	11	2	—	152
Total	746	28	90	41	4	909
RAJGARH DISTRICT						
Rajgarh	134½	4	70½	29½	½	239
Ramgarh	158	—	5	11	1	175
Lachhmangarh	196	3	42	16	2	259
Bansur	96	1	2	2	—	101
Thana Ghazi	136	16	13	10	—	175
Total	720½	24	132½	68½	3½	949
Grant Total	1466½	52	222½	109½	7½	1858

Land Revenue Administration in Matsya

The Government of United States of Matsya appointed a Pay and Reorganisation of Services Committee on 1st May, 1948. In case of Alwar, the Committee recommended reduction in the number of tahsils from ten to eight the tahsils of Ramgarh and Kishangarh to be reduced as sub-tahsils, the existing sub-tahsil of Govindgarh to be merged into Lachhmangarh, and that of Malakhera to be abolished, and setting up a new sub-tahsil of Nimrana. Other recommendations of the Committee in respect of the district were : (a) increase in the number of Sub-divisional Officers from two to three, (b) appointment of an Additional District Magistrate, (c) abolition of the Dy. Collector in charge of *Muafis* and *Jagirs*, (d) appointment of a Land Records Officer to supervise and improve land records "which are in a deplorable condition," and (e) setting up a Patwari Training School. The revenue set-up recommended by the Committee is given at the end of the Chapter. (Appendix V).

The United State of Matsya Government accepted all the recommendations of the committee except that the sub-tahsil of Malakhera was retained

MERGER WITH RAJASTHAN—The Matsya Union merged with Rajasthan¹ by an agreement between the Rajpramukh of the United State of Rajasthan and the rulers of Alwar, Bharatpur, Dholpur and Karauli which came into force with effect from the mid-day of 15th May, 1949.

In 1950, the district was in the Jaipur division. The Collector, headquartered at Alwar, had jurisdiction over the whole district. Four sub-divisions, namely, Alwar, Behror, Rajgarh and Tijara were set-up. The area covered by them is shown in the table below :²

Designation of Officers and Headquarters	Jurisdiction
Collector, Alwar	Whole district
Sub-Divisional Officer, Alwar.	Alwar tahsil
Sub-Divisional Officer, Behror.	Bensur and Behror tahsils
Sub Divisional Officer, Rajgarh H. Q. Alwar.	Lachhmangarh, Rajgarh & Thana Ghazi tahsils
Sub-Divisional Officer, Tijara, H.Q. Kishangarhbas..	Kotkasim, Mandawar and Tijara tahsils

1. The various stages of the formations of Rajasthan are described in chapter X.
2. *Set-up of General Administration*, Government of Rajasthan, 1951.

As seen in the table above, there were nine tahsils. A number of these were sub-divided into sub-tahsils. These are shown below¹:

Name of tahsil	Name of sub-tahsil	Number of Naib tahsildar
Alwar	Malakhera	2+1
	Ramgarh	1
Behror	Nimrana	1+1
Lachhmangarh	Govindgarh	1+1
	Kathumar	1
Tijara	Kishangarh	1+1
	Tapukara	

PRESENT REVENUE SET-UP—The post of commissioner was abolished in 1961. Since then more powers have devolved on the Collector. He now deals directly with the Government. For purpose of land revenue administration, the district is divided into four sub-divisions and nine tahsils as shown below²:

Sub-division	Tahsil
Alwar	Alwar
Behror	Bansur Behror
Rajgarh (H.Q. Alwar)	Lachhmangarh Rajgarh Thana Ghazi
Tijara (H.Q. Kishangarhbas)	Kishangarh Mandawar Tijara

There are sub-tahsils at Malakhera, Ramgarh, Govindgarh, Kathumar, Nimrana, Tapukara and Kotkasim.

The tahsils are divided into *Girdawar* (Land Revenue Inspector) circles which, in turn, are sub-divided into *Patwar* circles. A complete list of these is given at the end of the Chapter (Appendix VI). An abstract statement is given below :

1. *Set-up of General Administration*, Government of Rajasthan, 1951.
2. *Statistical Abstract*, Rajasthan, Special Number 1963, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

Tahsil	Number of <i>Girdawar</i> circles	Number of <i>Patwar</i> circles
Lachhmangarh	6	62
Behror	4	39
Mandawar	2	29
Tijara	3	31
Rajgarh	4	42
Bansur	2	21
Kishangarh	4	46
Thana Ghazi	3	33
Alwar	7	75

The Patwari is the basic revenue official who maintains village records. He is supervised by the Inspector. The office Kanungo looks after the work at the Tahsil level. The Sadar Kanungo is the head of the land records section in the Collectorate. The District Revenue Accountant keeps all records pertaining to land revenue demand and collection.

POST INDEPENDENCE LAND REFORMS—Before Independence, large areas of land were held by *jagirdars*. These *jagirs* were grants of land made by the State to them or to their forefathers either in recognition of services or as a means of conciliation. The *jagirdars* were free to realize rents from the cultivators of their estates and paid to the government by way of tribute, only a sum specified at the time of grant. It hardly needs mention that there was always a big difference between what the *jagirdar* realized from his tenants and what he paid to the government. Thus, according to the *Alwar State Administration Report, 1945-46* (p. 179) the Nimrana estate had a revenue of Rs. 37,565 per annum while its annual rent obligation amounted to only Rs. 6,800.

The *jagirdars* were required to render service to the State, besides paying tributes. This service later, in most cases, was commuted to cash payment.

Another class of intermediary between the State and the tiller was the *biswedar*, who paid revenue to the government but there was no check on his powers of fixing rates for his tenants, except in case of those recorded as occupancy tenants.

In 1945-46, there were 138 *jagirs* holding 217 villages as shown below¹ :

Kind of <i>jagir</i>	Hereditary	Life time	Total
<i>Jaidad Sigha</i> (Nobility grants)	7	—	7
<i>Chakri Sigha</i> (Service grants)	125	2	127
<i>Nakadi Sigha</i> (Cash grants)	3	1	4
Total	135	3	138

In addition to the above *jagirs*, there was the feudatory holding of Nimrana.

ANTI-EJECTMENT MEASURES—The tenants-at-will had no stable rights in the land. Added to this, immediately on the formation of Rajasthan the *jagirdars* and *biswedars* apprehending that legislation was in the offing to confer statutory rights on the tenants, started ejecting them². In order to safeguard the tenants from this wholesale ejectment, The Rajasthan, Protection of Tenants, Ordinance, 1949, was promulgated in June, 1949, banning ejectment of tenants. This ordinance also enabled such tenants as had been unlawfully ejected or dispossessed to secure reinstatement within a given limitation. This ordinance continued in force till October 15, 1955 when the Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955, came into force and important provisions of the ordinance were embodied in the Act.

RENT CONTROL—With a view to setting at rest all disputes regarding the share recoverable by land-holders as produce rent, and in order to prescribe the maximum extent of such share and regulate its recovery, the Rajasthan Produce Rent Regulating Act, 1951 was passed. This fixed the maximum share at one-fourth (reduced to one-sixth by a subsequent amendment) of the produce.

Estate holders in the *Zamindari* and *Biswedari* areas used to realize exorbitant rents from their tenants. This was put to an end

1. *Alwar State Administration Report*, 1945-46 p. 177 *et seq.*
2. *Rajasthan Year Book and Who's Who*, 1964, (Jaipur), p. 174.

through the Rajasthan Agricultural Rent Control Act, 1952. The Act fixed the maximum rent for a holding at not more than twice the land revenue assessed on the holding.

RESUMPTION OF JAGIRS—The Rajasthan Land Reforms and Resumption of Jagirs Act, 1952, was brought into force with effect from the 18th February, 1952. The *jagirdars*, however, challenged the legislation in the Courts and the provisions of the Act largely remained unimplemented for over two years. The *jagirdars* eventually agreed to arbitration by Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, who gave his award in November, 1953. As a result of this award, the original Act was amended in several important aspects by the Rajasthan Land Reforms and Resumption of Jagirs (Amendment) Act, 1954. Side by side with landed *jagirs*, cash *jagirs* or grants of money by way of *jagirs*, were also abolished with effect from 1st April, 1958, under the Rajasthan Cash Jagirs Abolition Act, 1958. A provision for payment of compensation for these grants was, however, made.

In Alwar district, a total number of 4,337 *jagirs*, other than grants attached to temples or other religious places, had been resumed by August, 1964. The latter kind of grants or *jagirs* resumed during the same period numbered 1,521, thus bringing the total number of *jagirs* resumed to 5,858. To begin with, eight cash *jagirs* were resumed in October, 1955 followed by the resumption of 3,129 *jagirs* and *muafis* in March, 1960. Ten religious *jagirs* were resumed in August, 1960 and 1,511 in July, 1961. The amount of compensation paid to *jagirdars* is shown below¹:

Year	Amount (Rs.)
1960	64,500
1961	29,77,550
1962	14,11,600
1963	7,71,950
1964	3,13,350

ABOLITION OF ZAMINDARI AND BISWEDARI—The Rajasthan Zamindari and Biswedari Abolition Act, 1959, was brought into force from November 1, 1959, and the *Zamindari* and *Biswedari* estates have been resumed and the area comprising them has since vested in the government free

1. Source : Office of Jagir Commissioner, Rajasthan, Jaipur. (Also for the progress of resumption).

from all encumbrances. Compensation was paid to every *Zamindar* or *Bisweddar*, divested of his estate. Besides compensation at the rate of seven times the net income in the case of lands held by tenants, a rehabilitation grant was also payable at a sliding scale varying from twenty times the net income where the land revenue did not exceed Rs 25 per annum, to no grant where the land revenue exceeded Rs 3,500 per annum. As in the case of *jagirdars*, interest is payable from the date of resumption at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum until full compensation is paid.

From the date of vesting of an estate, the *Zamindar* or *Bisweddar* becomes the *malik* (owner) of his *Khudkasht* land in his occupation on such date and is treated as a *khatedar* tenant under the Rajasthan Tenancy Act. The following table would indicate the number of *Khudkasht* cases decided and area of land allotted in the district from the year 1959 to 1964.

Year	No. of <i>Khudkasht</i> cases settled		Area of land allotted			
	<i>Jagir</i>	<i>Biswedari</i>	<i>Jagir</i>		<i>Biswedari</i>	
			<i>Bigha</i>	<i>Biswa</i>	<i>Bigha</i>	<i>Biswa</i>
1959	11	—	299	18	—	—
1960	6	—	200	3	—	—
1961	45	5	1008	4	192	1
1962	45	25	1515	0	832	4
1963	5	2	90	18	85	0
1964	2	—	50	4	—	—

The tenants of *Biswedars* and *Zamindars*, whose estates have been abolished, have become *Khatedar* tenants. Eighty five thousand *Biswedari* estates were abolished in the district in November, 1959. The amount of compensation paid was Rs. 60,000 in 1963 and Rs. 6,32,800 in 1964.

PREVENTION OF FRAGMENTATION—An act for compulsory consolidation of agricultural holdings and for preventing fragmentation of holdings was placed on the statute book in 1954 in the form of the Rajasthan Holdings (Consolidation and Prevention of Fragmentation) Act, 1954.

The work of consolidation was started in Rajgarh tahsil on 28th March, 1960 and in Thana Ghazi tahsil on 6th July 1961; 67 villages,

(23 in Thana Ghazi tahsil and 44 in Rajgarh) have been consolidated covering an area of 52,967 acres. The names of these villages, tahsil-wise and the area of each such village, can be seen at Appendix VII. Programme for undertaking consolidation operations in the remaining villages of the district, is at present under consideration of the government.

Among the various advantages of consolidation, mention may be made of greater ease and efficiency in the various agricultural operations, lessening of boundary and other such disputes, facility in the work of the Patwari and extension of agriculture.

AGRICULTURAL INDEBTEDNESS--The Rajasthan Relief of Agricultural Indebtedness Act, 1957, came into force from 15th May, 1958. Under this Act, a debtor, who is an agriculturist, may file an application before the Debt Relief Court praying for the determination of his debt. All transactions carried on during twelve years immediately preceding the last transaction or 1st January, 1952, whichever is earlier, could be re-opened. The Act gives substantial relief in as much as excessive rates of interest are ruled out on the principal amounts of the loans advanced prior to 1st January, 1943, as found in accordance with the provisions of the Act, to be due on the date of application, can be reduced by as much as forty per cent.

BHOODAN AND GRAMDAN--In order to facilitate the *Bhoodan Yajna* and to provide for the constitution of a Bhoodan Yajna Board, the donation of land to such a Board, and the distribution of land received in donation to landless cultivators or for community purposes, the Rajasthan Bhoodan Yajna Act, 1954, came into force from 7th August, 1954.

A development of the *Bhoodan* movement is *Gramdan*, gifting of the entire villages. This necessitated legislation for the establishment of *Gramdan* villages and the constitution of *Gramsabhas* to manage the lands and perform other incidental functions. The Rajasthan Gramdan Act was passed on 18th December, 1959 and came into force from 8th June, 1960. This Act permits land holders and *Khatedar* tenants to donate their rights, title and interest which stand transferred to and vest in the *Gramsabha* of the village.

The yearly progress of the *Bhoodan* movement, indicating the number of donors, land donated and land distributed (in acres) and the

number of families benefitted, is shown in the following table¹:—

Year	Donors	Land donated (acres)	Land distributed (acres)	Families benefitted
1953	15	323	Not available	Not available
1954	8	11	-do-	-do-
1955	13	50	do	do
1956	7	244	39	13
1957	—	—	—	—
1958	9	17	—	—
1959	—	—	59	21
1960	3	56	—	—

CEILING ON LAND HOLDINGS—The Rajasthan Government appointed a Committee in November, 1953 for the fixation of ceilings on holdings of agricultural land in the State. This Committee submitted a report in September, 1957.

The Rajasthan Tenancy (Sixth Amendment) Bill, 1959, was passed on 10th December, 1959. The amending Act received the assent of the President on 12th March, 1960. The maximum area for a family of five, has been fixed at 30 standard acres (a standard acre meaning the area which is likely to yield ten maunds of wheat yearly or some other produce of an equivalent value). The area in excess of the ceiling, will have to be surrendered to the State Government for which compensation will be paid at the rate of 30 times the sanctioned rent—Rate for the first twenty-five acres vesting in the government, 25 times on the next 25 acres and 20 times on the remaining ones. The surrendered lands will be let out. The rules under the Act were published in 1963 and amended in 1964. However, the actual process of resumption under the Act could not start due to legal battles between the State and the land holders. The Supreme Court of India has now decided the issue; the enforcement of the ceiling is likely to be undertaken soon.

Association of Panchayats in Land Reforms

The village panchayats have by law been empowered to associate themselves with (1) the work of *Gasht Girdawari* (drop inspection),

1. Figures for 1953 from the office of Rajasthan Bhoodan Yajna Board, Jaipur and for subsequent years from the *Yearly Statistical Abstracts* of Rajasthan, published by Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

(2) deciding mutations (*dakhilkharij*) cases, both contested and uncontested, and (3) disposal of applications under section 251 (1) of the Tenancy Act relating to the enjoyment of a right of way. Further, all government owned lands in the *abadi* area hitherto in the possession of the Revenue Department, have been vested in the village panchayats. The panchayats have been authorised to sell or lease out the lands and utilize the income for public utility works. Demarcated pasture lands have also been transferred to the village panchayats. Small tanks, with capacity to irrigate upto 50 acres, have been placed under the control of village panchayats.

THE RAJASTHAN TENANCY ACT—The Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955, was brought into force with effect from October 15, 1955. It can be described as the most progressive law in the country. It consolidates and amends the various laws and varying practices in the various covenanting States and has been a great step forward in the integration of the State. It has made the position of tenants secure. It not only introduces uniform tenancies but also provides for a number of far reaching reforms. Now, there are only three kinds of tenants, namely, (i) *khatedar* (ii) Non-*khatedar* and (iii) *Khudkasht*. Every person who, at the commencement of the Act, was a tenant of land, otherwise than as a sub-tenant or a tenant of *Khudkasht*, became a *khatedar* tenant. Provision has also been made for exchange of land in the process of consolidation. Division of holding below an uneconomic level has been prohibited. Similarly accumulation of large holdings in individual hands is also sought to be avoided by banning transfer of land to persons already holding 30 acres of irrigated or 90 acres of unirrigated land.

THE RAJASTHAN LAND REVENUE ACT, 1956—This act came into force from July 1, 1956 and consolidates and amends the laws relating to revenue administration obtaining in the various covenanting units. It contains provision regarding the appointment, powers and duties of revenue courts and revenue officers, village officers and village servants. Detailed provisions regarding survey and record operations, preparation and maintenance of land records and settlement of revenue and rent, the partition of estates etc. are contained in the Act. It also contains provisions relating to Board of Revenue for Rajasthan which is the highest revenue court of appeal, revision and reference in the State.

Present Position (During the year 1964)

(a) **LAND REVENUE RATES**—The land revenue rates prevalent at present in all tahsils are shown in Appendix VIII. The years in which

these rates have been promulgated and the years in which revisions fall due, have also been indicated in case of each tahsil.

(b) **COLLECTION OF LAND REVENUE**--Before the abolition of the institution of *lambardars* with effect from October 15, 1963, land revenue was collected by the *lambardars* and deposited into the treasury. However, now the Patwaris have been made responsible for collection of revenue. Guide lines for this work have been laid down in the Rajasthan Land Revenue Act, 1956.

(c) **INCOME FROM LAND REVENUE**--The income from land revenue for the last few years is shown below¹:

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Year	Demand (Arrears and Current)	Collection during year	Remission/suspension during year	Balance at the end of the year
1958-59	44.31	27.88	—	16.43
1959-60	49.81	34.26	0.23	15.22
1960-61	50.46	35.41	0.09	14.96

OTHER SOURCES OF REVENUE

State Government

Apart from land revenue which is the major source of revenue to the State, other sources of revenue are taxes on excise, sales, entertainment, stamps, registration, vehicles, etc. Important sources of non-tax revenue are forests, irrigation, electricity, civil works, etc.

EXCISE AND TAXATION--After formation of Rajasthan, levying of custom duty was replaced by Sales Tax, in accordance with the provisions of the Sales Tax Act of 1954. Accordingly, the former department of Customs and Excise came to be designated as the department of Excise and Taxation.

Again, in the year 1964; Taxation department was separated and two district departments of Excise and Taxation came into being. At present, there are two separate offices for Excise and Taxation in the district headed by an Excise Officer and Commercial Taxation Officer respectively.

Income earned by this department during last five years has been as given below:

1. Source : *Statistical Abstracts* of Rajasthan for the year 1960-63.

(Rupees)

Heads	Income during the years				Remarks
	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Excise	7,07,514.96	6,52,728.22	8,79,890.76	11,08,418.97	3,24,359.41 + 13,31,257.73
Sales Tax	10,94,887.21	16,25,476.11	26,84,474.89	39,77,724.08	44,05,883.24
Other Taxes and duties	843.03	592.66	16,956.99	1,13,410.27	93,107.57
Entertainment Tax	1,17,521.36	1,33,524.29	1,60,946.48	1,97,278.65	2,25,453.19
Rajasthan Passan- gers and Goods Tax	4,36,429.86	5,53,129.86	7,76,252.43	9,30,777.10	9,96,148.72
Agricultural In- come Tax	13,127.27	7,553.88	5,480.91	1,082.99	256.45
Total	23,70,323.69	29,73,005.02	45,24,002.46	63,28,692.06	60,45,208.58



Stamps

Under the Stamps Act, the District Treasury Officer functions as Custodian of Stamps for the purpose of storage as well as distribution and sale to the Sub-Treasuries and stamp vendors.

During last five years income earned out of sale of non-judicial and judicial stamps has been given below:

(Rupees)		
Years	Non-judicial	Judicial
1960-61	2,36,795.21	2,04,529 41
1961-62	2,87,447.31	2,22,519.20
1962-63	3,90,429.13	2,51,753.16
1963-64	5,94,227.54	2,82,969 62
1964-65	5,20,168.35	2,65,311 43

The stamps are sold by the stamp vendors who get commission at the following rates :

(Per cent)		
Rates	Non-judicial	Judicial
(a) Sub-Tahsil	6.25	1.55
(b) Tahsil	4.70	1.55
(c) District H.Q.	3.10	1.55

Besides this, income also accrues to the State on account of registration of documents and motor vehicles.

Sources of income to the Central Government are the union excise duties, income-tax, estate duty, taxes on railway fares etc.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

INCOME TAX—After merger of Alwar State into Rajasthan, Indian Income Tax Act, 1922 was made applicable to this district from 1st April, 1949. As this taxation was first of its kind in the area, concessional rates of taxation were enforced. The minimum limit of taxable income was also fixed at Rs. 5,000/- for individuals as compared to Rs. 3,600/- elsewhere. For some time the Income Tax Officer, Bharatpur looked after the cases of the assesseees falling under the jurisdiction of Alwar district.

From the time the taxable income was brought at par with other districts, the work load in the district increased necessitating the establishment in 1956, of a separate office, at Alwar.

Total income earned on account of income tax assessment in the district during last five years was as follows :

Assessment year	Collection (Lakh Rs.)
1960-61	7
1961-62	7.50
1962-63	8
1963-64	12.75
1964-65	17

CENTRAL EXCISE—The field staff of the Assistant Collector, Central Excise, Ajmer looks after the collection of revenue on account of tax on certain commodities such as tobacco, vinyl, wireless receiving sets etc.

The total income derived out of such earnings during last five years is shown below:

							(Rupees)
Year	Tobacco	Vinyl	Patent & Proprietary medicine	Wireless receiving Sets	Chinaware & Porcelain-ware	Khandsari Sugar	
1960-61	1,72,326 28	3,00,202.56	12.00	—	—	—	
1961-62	1,07,428 79	3,70,365.71	6,013.00	140.00	—	—	
1962-63	79,086 38	2,25,207.58	3,202.00	7,610.00	13,602.00	—	
1963-64	86,371.46	—	2,858 00	25,360 00	41,707 00	18,495.00	
1964-65	80,259.86	—	1,020.00	4,864.00	37,698.00	1,16,058.33	

Besides these two departments, the railways and postal departments of the Government of India are also revenue earning agencies.

Revenues of the local bodies are discussed in the chapter on Local Self Government. It would be sufficient here only to enumerate the main sources of income to these bodies.

Municipal Committees are empowered to raise revenue from levying octroi, taxes on houses and lands, lighting, water and conservancy rates and taxes on professions and trade and similar other things.

Panchayats can derive income from vehicle tax, pilgrim tax, tax on buildings, tax on commercial crops and levy of octroi. Besides the following sources can also be utilized :

1. Fees and fines imposed on the owners of impounded cattle.
2. Fines in cases where administrative orders of the panchayats are disregarded.
3. Fees for services regarded to the people.
4. Fees for temporary use of lands etc. of the panchayat.
5. Grazing charges.
6. Irrigation fees for water given for irrigation from panchayat tanks.
7. Cultivation of fish in irrigation tanks and leasing their water.
8. Proceeds from sale of *abadi* lands.

A panchayat whose Sarpanch and at least 80 per cent of Panchas are elected unanimously is paid an additional grant of 25 paise per head of its population during its full term.



APPENDIX I

AKBAR'S LAND REVENUE SYSTEM¹—Akbar's *bigha* followed that of Nausherwan, being the square of a chain, 60 yards (the yard of *gaz* was only 33 inches long) in length and thus equal to 3,025 square yards or 5/8 of a acre which is the size of Alwar *bigha*.

Abul Fazal in his chapter on "Tribute and Taxes" tells us:

"In former times the monarchs of Hindustan exacted the sixth of the produce of the lands: in the Turkish empire the husbandman paid a fifth, in Turan the sixth and in Iran the tenth. But at the same time there was levied a general poll-tax which was called *kharaj* Nausherwan instituted a land measure of 60 square *kesery gaz*, and computing the produce of such a quantity of land to be a *kifeez* valued at 3 *dirhams*, he determined that a third part should be the proportion of revenue. When the *khalifat* descended to Omar he approved of the wisdom of Nausherwan, but introduced a few innovations. Latterly in Iran and Turan, Government has taken a tenth part of the produce of the soil but at the same time the husbandman is loaded with a number of other taxes, which altogether exceed half the produce. In every kingdom besides land tax Government exacts something from the property of every individual. But this mode of collection is destructive to the country and vexatious to the people. His Majesty abolished all arbitrary taxes. He settled the *gaz* and *tenab* (measuring chain) and the *bigha*. After which he ascertained the value of the lands and fixed the revenue accordingly.

"*Poolej* is that land which is cultivated every harvest, being never allowed to be fallow.

"*Perowty* is that which is kept out of cultivation for a short time in order that the soil may recover its strength.

"*Checher* is that which had lain fallow for three or four years.

"*Banjar* is that which has not been cultivated for 5 years and upwards.

"Both of two first mentioned kinds of land are of three sorts, viz., best, middling, bad. They add together the produce of a *bigha* of each sort, and a third of that aggregate sum is the medium (mean) produce of one *bigha* of *poolej* land, one-third part of which is the revenue

1. Based on O'Dwyer, *Assessment Report for Tahsils Alwar, Bansur and Thana Ghzi* (1899—1900), State Alwar, Calcutta, 1905, p. 35 *et seq.*

settled by His Majesty. What was exacted by Sher Khan exceed the present produce of lands."

Akbar apparently understood the value of being able to quote a precedent in support of the reforms; for he follows Nausherwan not only in fixing the size of the *bigha* but also in fixing the State share as one-third of the produce.

Rates of produce assumed in the Agra province for calculation of the State one-third share—The *Ain-i-Akbari* then proceeds to show the rates of produce for the different classes, best, middling and worst, the mean of the three and the State share at one-third of the mean for the leading crops. Quoted below are only the assumed outturn per *bigha* in maunds and *sers*, and the State share at one-third.

Name of crop	Average outturn in maunds and sers		State share in maunds and sers	
KHARIF				
Gur	10	13½	3	18
Cotton	7	20	2	20
Best rice	18	30	6	10
Common rice	12	38½	4	13
Jowar	10	13½	3	18
Mung (black gram)	5	6½	1	29
Mash (a kind of vetch)	7	30	2	23½
Til	6	00	2	00
RABI				
Wheat	12	38½	4	12¾
Barley	12	38½	4	12¾
Gram	10	13½	3	18
Peas	10	23	3	23
Linseed	5	7	1	29
Mustard	8	1	2	27

Seeing that the *bigha* is only $\frac{5}{8}$ of an acre, and that the rates represent average outturn of both irrigated and unirrigated land they strike one as extremely high, especially in the case of cotton, *jwar*, *mung*, *moth* and *til* in the *kharif*, while in the *rabi* no assessing officer would now dare to assume an average yield of $9\frac{1}{2}$ *mans* (maunds) per acre for wheat and barley irrigated and unirrigated. Certain crops such as indigo, hemp, betelnuts, waternuts, turmeric and vegetables in the *kharif*, onions, melons and other vegetables in the *rabi* paid at fixed cash rates now known as *zabti*.

The above rates of yield are for *poolej* land, but "*Perowty land when cultivated pays the same revenue as poolej*" and in the case of *chachar* land "When either from excessive rain or by reason of inundation it has suffered so much that the husbandman finds difficulty in cultivating it, he is allowed to pay the revenue in the following proportions:

1st year—two-fifths (of the ordinary share) of the produce.

2nd year—three-fifths,

3rd year } four-fifths,
4th year }

5th year at *Poolej* rate,

and according to circumstances the revenue is received either in money or in kind."

Similar leniency was shown in the case of *banjar* land brought into cultivation :

"There shall be taken from each *bigha* the first year only one or two *sers*, the 2nd year five *sers*, the third year the sixth of the produce together with one *dam*, the fourth year a fourth of produce and after that period as *poolej*. But the indulgence differed according to circumstances. The husbandman may always pay this revenue in money or in kind as he may find most convenient."

Over and above the share of the produce taken, a uniform cess of 5 per cent was levied on all fully assessed land as well as one *dam* (one fortieth of a rupee) per *bigha* to remunerate the Patwari, the Kanungos being paid by the State. All other extra cesses were abolished.

Commutation or cash rates per *bigha* in Agra Province in Akbar's reign.

In the case of cash assessments the State share in kind was commuted into cash according to the current prices of the year as ascertained by specially appointed officers, and this cash demand was then enforced. Thus the demand varied enormously from year to year. This variation is clearly brought out in the tables annexed to the *Ain-i-Akbari*, showing the annual cash revenue rates per *bigha* of *poolej* land for the different crops in the Agra Province from the 6th to the 24th year of the Emporor's (Akbar) reign. The rates are given in *dams*. The annual rates of assessment for a few of the leading crops in annas per *bigha* are as follows:

Name of crop	Years of Akbar's Reign																		
	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th
Wheat	36	36	34	36	20	22	22	22	21	15	14	14	17	13	16	17	26	16	21
			to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to
			36	—	24	24	24	24	24	19	21	20	22	20	23	32	38	23	46
Barley	32	32	26	24	15	15	16	16	14	8	8	8	11	8	10	11	10	9	16
			to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to
			28	—	20	20	21	22	16	11	14	21	32	16	16	21	22	14	36
Sugarcane					72	72	72	72	72	60	60	72	68	69	72	72	72	72	72
					to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to
					80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
Common	32	32	28	28	24	21	21	22	18	14	14	14	14	14	12	10	16	15	10
						to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to
					24	24	24	26	20	18	21	18	17	20	20	23	30	26	19
Cotton	48	48	48	52	44	44	44	44	28	36	34	28	25	28	20	30	24	17	17
									to		to	to	to	to	to		to	to	to
									36		36	36	36	36	38	—	36	23	24
Jwar	20	20	20	24	16	16	16	16	12	10	10	10	10	9	8	9	10	14	14
					to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to
					19	19	19	19	10	12	15	12	14	14	14	10	19	18	20
Moth	19	19	19	32	14	16	16	12	8	8	8	6	7	7	5	8	5	5	6
					to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to
					18	20	19	14	11	11	10	11	9	8	10	10	11	10	13

These cash rates per *bigha* represent the result of applying the prices of the year to the weight of the crop assumed to represent the State share of one-third

Explanation of the apparent lowness of the rates

The explanation of the apparent lowness of the rates is of course to be found in the extraordinary cheapness of prices at that time.

PRICES OF PRODUCE IN AKBAR'S REIGN—The *Ain-i-Akbari* unfortunately does not give the current prices year by year from the 6th to the 24th year of Akbar's reign on which the above rates were based. However, in Part I is given a detailed list of the current prices of provisions including the chief food grains from which the following prices (in annas per maunds) are quoted :

<i>Rabi</i> crop	Annas per maund	<i>Kharif</i> crop	Annas per maund
Wheat	4.8	Rice	11 to 44
Barley	3.2	<i>Jwar</i>	4
Peas	2.4	<i>Bajra</i>	4.8
<i>Sarson</i>	4.8	<i>Mung</i>	7.2
Gram	3.2	<i>Mash</i>	6.4
		<i>Moth</i>	4.8

To ensure further conviction on this point the, prices of a few other chief articles of food from the *Ain-i-Akbari*, are quoted below :

Name of article	Prices per maund	
	Rs.	as.
Mutton	1	10
Goat's flesh	1	5
<i>Ghee</i>	2	10
Milk	0	10

A further but indirect corroboration of the great increase in prices may be found by comparing the rates of unskilled labour then in annas per diem.

		(annas per diem)
No.	Kind of labour	Rates given in <i>Ain-i-Akbari</i>
1.	Coolies to carry earth, water, etc.	.8
2.	Water carriers	.8 to 1.2
3.	<i>Beldars</i>	1.2 to 1 4
4.	Carpenters	.8 to 2.8
5.	Bricklayers	1.6 to 2.8
6.	Syce (per month)	2-8-0 to 4-8-0
7.	Farrier	4-0-0

REDUCTION OF THE CASH RATES PER BIGHA BY TODAR MAL IN AKBAR'S REIGN—A reference to the table will show that the rates per *bigha* for the Agra Province from the 6th to the 14th years are as a rule much higher than those from the 15th to the 24th. A probable but partial explanation of this is that cultivation increased enormously owing to the greater security and general improvement in administration, and prices consequently fell. The explanation as given in the *Ain* is :

“When Khajah Abdul Majid was raised to the *Vizarat* in the fourth year of the reign the *jumma* of the lands was only computed and he increased the *tunkhas* (State demand) just as he thought fit. As at that time the empire was but of small extent, the exigencies (illegal demands) of the servants of the Crown were increasing daily, and the *tunkhas* were levied partially according to the particular views of corrupt and self seeking men

“But when this great office was entrusted to the joint management of Raja Todar Mal and Mozaffir Khan in the 15th year of the reign, they appointed ten Kanungos to collect the accounts of the provincial Kanungos and which were brought to the Royal Exchequer. Then having taken from the Kanungos the *taksim mulk* or division of the empire they estimated the produce of the lands and formed a new *jummai*. This settlement is somewhat less than the former ones, however there had been a wide difference between the former settlement and receipts.”

TEN YEARS' SETTLEMENT IN AKBAR'S REIGN—As to the working of this settlement which was carried out on the system already described, viz., taking one-third of the produce as a fixed quantity and converting it into cash at the current rates of the year. Abul Fazl writes :

“When through His Majesty’s prudent management the bounds of the empire were greatly enlarged, it was very difficult to procure the current prices every year from all parts of the kingdom, and the delays that this occasioned in making the settlement were productive of many inconveniences. Sometimes the husbandmen would cry out against the exorbitancy of the demands that were made upon them, and on the other hand those who had the *tunkhas* to collect would complain of balances. His Majesty, in order to remedy these evils effectually, directed that a settlement should be concluded for ten years, by which resolution giving ease to the people, he procured for himself their daily blessings. For the above purpose having formed an aggregate of the rates of collection from the commencement of the 15th year of the reign to the 24th inclusive they took a tenth part of that total as the annual rate for ten years’ to come.”

The rates thus arrived at were apparently applied to the existing cultivation in each estate *mahal* and *pargana* and a fixed assessment thus arrived at for 10 years. But this was worked with a good deal of elasticity, allowance being made for land thrown out of cultivation, while the fixed rates were applied after a certain number of years to lands newly brought into cultivation. Collections in kind were also allowed in the more backward or precarious tracts. This is clear from the “Instructions to Collectors” (*amilguzars*) in which the Collector is warned “not to be covetous of receiving money only, but also to take grain” either by *kankut* or the various kinds of *batai*, if the husbandman prefers to pay in that form, and is given a discretion to temporarily reduce the *general rates of collection* in certain cases.

Land Revenue in Alwar by Akbar’s Ten Years’ Settlement

In the opening paragraph of Part II, Abul Fazl states that the revenue of the 12 *Subahs* into which the empire was divided in the fortieth year of Akbar’s reign (excluding Berar, Khandesh and Ahmednagar) had been “settled for ten years at the annual rent of 3,62,97,55,246 *dams* or *sikka* Rs 9,07,43,881”. The *taksim jama* or list of *sirkars* or districts in each *subah* together with the revenue in *dams*, was prepared.

The former Alwar State consisted of the *sirkars* of Alwar, Tijara, Narnaul and Rewari. The *mahals* are shown below :

<i>Mahals identified as being in Alwar by O'Dwyer</i>	<i>Dams</i>	<i>Rupees</i> <i>Rs. As. P.</i>	<i>Present tahsil</i>
SIRKAR ALWAR			
Alwar	26,79,820	66,995—8—0	Alwar
Umran	6,42,453	16,061—5—0	Alwar
Ismailpur	5,03,840	12,596—0—0	Kishangarh
Behror	26,21,958	65,548—15—3	Behror
Bahadurpur	19,51,000	48,775—0—0	Alwar
Bharkol	6,78,733	16,968—5—2	Alwar
Pinain	1,95,680	4,892—0—0	Rajgarh
Baroda Meo	1,53,045	3,826—2—0	Lachhmangarh
Bajhera	1,04,890	2,622—4—0	Alwar
Baleta	1,33,507	3,337—10—9	Alwar
Jalalpur	3,93,499	9,837—7—7	Lachhmangarh
Hasanpur (Khor)	12,59,659	31,491—7—7	Lachhmangarh
Hajipur	4,56,799	11,419—15—7	Bansur
Deoti	16,00,000	40,000—0—0	Rajgarh
Dadikar	6,95,262	17,381—8—10	Alwar
Dehra	5,12,613	12,815—5—2	Alwar
Rasgan	8,04,262	20,106—8—10	Ramgarh
Rata	2,29,741	5,743—3—5	Kishangarh
Khilaora	14,59,048	36,476—3—2	Ramgarh
Kairthal	4,56,640	11,416—0—0	Kishangarh
Ghat	3,57,100	8,927—8—0	Lachhmangarh
Khohrana	1,66,666	4,166—10—5	Behror
Mandawar	18,89,097	47,227—6—10	Mandawar
Maujpur	6,89,858	15,996—7—2	Lachhmangarh
Mobarikpur	5,14,193	12,854—13—2	Ramgarh
Mungana	4,57,260	11,431—8—0	Alwar
Naugaun	8,56,212	21,406—4—10	Ramgarh
Harsaora	2,27,096	5,677—6—5	Bansur
Harsana	2,08,281	5,207—0—5	Lachhmangarh

Total 2,28,98,212 5,71,205—15—9

Mahals now in Alwar	Dams	Rupees			Present Tahsil
		Rs	As.	P.	
SIRKAR TIJARA					
Indor	19,95,216	49,880	—6—5	Tijara	
Pur	5,45,345	13,633	—10—0	Kishangarh	
Bambohra	14,16,715	35,417	—14—0	Kishangarh	
Tijara	36,03,569	90,089	—3—7	Tijara	
Kotila	15,52,195	38,804	—14—5	Tijara	
Total	91,13,041	227,826	—0—5		
SIRKAR NARNAUL					
Nahra	42,62,837	1,06,570	—14—10	Thana Ghazi	
SUBA DELHI SIRKAR REWARI					
Chilot	6,56,688	16,417	—3—2	Behror	
Total	3,69,30,778	9,22,020	—2—2		

Thus in Akbar's time the *mahals* identified above paid a revenue of about 9½ lakhs. The large share (one third) of the assumed produce taken for the State share must undoubtedly have made the pressure of the assessment in Akbar's time rather high. His method of assessment by placing the State demand on a regular footing and abolishing all extra dues and cesses (except the 5 per cent and one *dam* per *bigha* for *patwaris*' pay) together with the security attendant on a just and firm rule was an immense improvement on the chaos that preceded it.

It is clear, however, both from the high standard of assessment and the tenor of his instructions to Collectors, Accountants, etc., that the State dealt directly with the cultivator and absorbed practically all of the profits of cultivation. There is no reference anywhere to an intermediate class of non-cultivating *zamindars* living on the difference between what they realised from the actual cultivator as rent and what they paid to the State as revenue, nor was there any room for such a class.

APPENDIX II

ORGANISATION OF LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION IN MUGHAL GOVERNMENT—In Akbar's administration the finance department was headed by a Finance Minister, *Wazir* (also *Dewan*), and later *Diwan-i-Ala*. Raja Todar Mal was appointed *Asharaf-i-diwan* in 27th year of Akbar's reign. But when, on Todar Mal's death, Qalij Khan was appointed Finance Minister it was felt that the work was too heavy for one man. It was, therefore, divided among four men thus :

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| 1. Punjab, Multan,
Kabul and Kashmir. | Khawaja Shamuddin |
| 2. Ajmer, Gujrat and
Malwa | Khawaja Nizammuddin
Ahmad |
| 3. Delhi | Patra Das |
| 4. Agra, Allahabad,
Bengal and Bihar | Rai Ram Das |

These were responsible to the Chief Finance Minister; "it may justly be assumed that they were in the nature of political secretaries in the ministry of finance."

In the provinces, the provincial *diwan* was the head of the financial administration. Under Akbar, while the provincial *diwan* was under the supervision of the governor, he was responsible to the imperial *diwan* from whom he received his orders.

As to the functions and duties of the *diwan*, the fullest account is found in two *farmans* of Aurangzeb. These have been translated into English by Sarkar in his *Mughal Administration*—(2nd edition pp. 197-223). The officers are, among other things, asked to collect revenue by any of the various established methods agreed to by the public, realize arrears in easy instalments, proportionally reduce or remit altogether the revenue in an area where calamity prevails, refund any excess collections, make advances, etc. The aim of administration, it was emphasized, should be increase of cultivation, and the welfare of the peasantry and people at large. This aim is reflected in the instructions to subordinate officers also.

The chief revenue officer of the *sarkar* was the *amil* or the *amalguzar*, whose important subordinates were the *bitikchi*, the *karkun*, the *fotadar* or *khazandar*. At the *sarkar* level, the *fauzdar* was to render

such assistance to the *amalguzar* as might be required for realising revenue from recalcitrant and turbulent people.

In the *parganah*, the *shiqdar*, the *amil* and the *karkun* had continued from Sher Shah's time.

Powers and Functions of the Amalguzars

In him were centred the various sub-branches of revenue administration. He was instructed to be easily accessible, perhaps as a measure to counter the rapacity and covetousness of lower officials. He was authorised to punish miscreants in order to protect the peasantry. He had the power to deviate from the system of assessment by measurement (to adopt either *batai* or *kankut*) according to the wishes of the cultivators and to accept payment in cash or kind, again as preferred by the peasantry. His sources of information about cultivated land were the village headmen and other officials and this information he utilised when making assessments. In matters of collection he was to be courteous and was asked to induce the peasant to bring the revenue direct to the treasury. The *amil* had to keep written statement of all revenue deposited in the treasury and was responsible for it. He was instructed, after counting and putting the cash in sealed bags, to deposit it in a strong room and fasten the door thereof with several locks of different construction, the key of one of which he was to keep himself and leave the rest with the treasurer. He inspected subordinate officials, sent detailed information to the imperial government about the condition of the peasantry and was to remit money to central treasury as soon as two lakh *dams* were collected. He was supervised and inspected by the Governor who could take disciplinary action against him.

BITIKCHI—He was next to *amil* in importance in the *sarkar* and was indispensable to his chief, the *amil*. The word *bitikchi* is of Turkish origin meaning a writer or recorder. He prepared all papers and records which formed the basis of the *amil's* work.

The *bitikchi* had important duties on the collection side also. He kept accounts, and gave receipts signed by the treasurer to the cultivator if the latter paid the money directly into the treasury. He scrutinised the records of lesser officials and submitted abstract and detailed accounts (under *amil's* signatures) to the imperial government.

TREASURER—This official, whom the *Ain-i-Akbari* describes as *khazanadar*, was commonly known as *fotadar* since Sher Shah's time. His duties were simple and less onerous and can be broadly divided into three aspects, viz., receipt, keeping and disposal of money. He had instructions to accept from the cultivator any kind of coin (gold, silver or copper) and to treat the coins of former reigns as bullion. It has already been mentioned how the *amil* was to keep money under several locks, one key being retained by himself and the rest left with the treasurer. The *patwari*'s signatures were taken on the *bahi* (ledger) so that the accounts of the two remained in agreement. The *Khazanadar* had no authority for disbursement, save in exceptional circumstances. Disbursements required the sanction of the *diwan*.

OTHER REVENUE OFFICIALS—Besides those described above, there are enough references to count, among other officials, the *karkun*, *shiqdar*, *amin*, *zabit*, *jaribaksh*, *kanungo*, *patwari*, *headman* and *karori*.

The *karkun* was a sort of camp clerk and accountant to the *amils*, both of *sarkar* and the *parganah*. He accompanied them on their tours of assessment. He also had some authority in the treasury in as much as the treasurer had to keep him informed of treasury accounts. He could, in conformity with the *shiqdar* sanction expenditure from treasury in emergency.

The *shiqdar* was the executive officer of the *parganah*. The treasurer had to keep deposits in the treasury with the knowledge of the *shiqdar*. As also mentioned before, he could sanction emergency payments from the treasury. It can be surmised that he was not directly involved in the revenue administration but being the head of the *parganah*, he had to assist revenue officials.

The terms *munsif*, *amin* or *amil* were used to denote the same officer in the time of Sher Shah. This official carried out the assessment and collection in the *parganah* with the help of an adequate staff. The use of the term *munsif* gradually became rare. *Amin* continued to be used to denote *amil* or the revenue officer of the *parganah*.

ZABIT—The word means superintendent; thus the *Zabit* supervised surveying after the crops had been sown. This officer might have been a legacy of Sher Shah's time.

KANUNGO AND PATWARI—*Kanungo* was also an old official and it is curious to note that the office has come down to the present day, though perhaps not in the same shape. He was head of the *patwaris* of the *parganah*. He kept the same records for the *parganah* as the *patwari* kept for the village. He was the 'refuge of the husbandman'. In former times, the *Kanungo* received one per cent commission but Akbar remitted this to cash salary. There were three grades of *Kanungos* in Akbar's time : Rs. 50; Rs. 30 and Rs. 20 per mensem respectively. The functions of the *Kanungo* have been described by Wilson tzu:¹ "An expounder of the laws, but applied in Hindustan especially to village and district revenue officers, who under former governments, recorded all circumstances within their sphere which concerned landed property and the realisation of the revenue, keeping registers of the value, tenure, extent and transfers to the lands, assisting in the measurement and survey of lands, reporting deaths and successions of revenue payers, and explaining when required, local practices and public regulations. They were paid by rent-free lands and various allowances and perquisites." This was the position in 18th century and it can be assumed that there was no material difference in the 16th and 17th centuries.

The *patwari* according to Abul Fazl, was a writer employed on the part of the cultivator. He, probably, continued to be paid by the one per cent commission.

KARORI—This official was created in Akbar's nineteenth year of reign when cash payments were substituted in place of assignments for salaries. Imperial lands were converted into reserved lands. These were divided into circles so that each circle yielded an average annual revenue of a *karor* (10 million) *tankas*. The *amils*, to whom these circles were entrusted, came to be called *Karoris*. This system was found to be abused and was abandoned after five years. In later times, while the word *Karori* was used to denote a revenue collector, the system behind it had evaporated by the time the *Ain-i-Akbari* was written. This official thus cannot be regarded as an integral part of Akbar's land revenue system.

The officials described above do not exhaust the list. There are stray references to some more officials.

1. *Glossary of Judicial and Revenue Terms* (1855) p. 260. As quoted by Saran, *op. cit.* p. 295.

A few words may be added as to the jurisdictional division of the territory. The empire was divided into *subahs*. Each *subah* was divided into a number of *sarkars* and each *sarkar* into *parganahs* or *mahals*. The *parganah* was thus the lowest official unit of administration. Below the *parganah* was the village panchayat which was popular in origin but recognised by the government.¹



1. The foregoing account of administrative organisation is based on *The Provincial Government of the Mughals, 1526-1658*, P. Saran, (Kitabistan, Allahabad, 1941.)

APPENDIX III

State Demand As Finally Fixed by Powlett and the Demand at Previous Settlement

(Rupees)

Tahsil	Demand of			Demand		Percentage of net assets taken	Percentage of increase on 10 years' settlement
	3 years settle- ment (1859/60 to 1861/62)	10 years settle- ment (1862/63 to 1871/72)	Summary set- tlement (1872/73 to 1875/76)	Net assets of last settle- ment	Initial	Final	
Kishangarh	1,46,697	1,73,687	1,87,184	3,01,202	1,93,145	1,98,649	66 14.4
Ramgarh	1,38,951	1,70,955	1,80,562	2,70,701	1,83,857	1,88,437	70 12.6
Govindgarh	78,577	88,200	86,337	11,607	89,912	90,112	80 10.0
Lachhmangarh	21,003	1,52,785	1,64,059	2,22,287	1,59,916	1,62,661	73.5 14.2
Tijara	1,15,869	1,31,735	1,49,606	2,24,153	1,54,100	1,59,000	71 20
Behror	1,45,151	1,60,582	1,76,065	2,93,859	1,88,073	1,92,738	65.5 20
Mandawar	1,18,398	1,28,456	1,44,115	2,51,039	1,52,662	1,59,567	63.5 24
Kathumar	96,440	1,22,774	1,36,843	1,98,199	1,43,478	1,45,488	73 18.5
Rajgarh	92,197	1,37,885	1,48,589	2,04,083	1,50,878	1,53,413	75 11.5
Alwar	1,43,444	2,01,251	2,27,174	3,58,412	2,38,819	2,46,419	68.5 22
Bansur	1,30,925	1,44,808	1,45,316	2,66,225	1,50,017	1,63,084	61.6 12.6
Thana Ghazi	1,17,963	1,40,307	1,42,252	2,29,062	1,49,185	1,51,560	66.16 8
Total	13,45,615	17,53,425	18,89,002	28,30,829	19,54,042	20,11,128	69 14.5

APPENDIX IV

Statement showing the Revenue Rent Rates as proposed by O'Dwyer in his 20 Years' Settlement

Name of Tahsil	Chahi						Dahari			
	Dofasli	Eklasli	Il	Khali	Temporary	Average	Nahri	Present	Form-r & Barshi	Average
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Kishangarh	3/ 6/-	—	2/ 6/-	—	1/15/6	3/ 5/-	2/ —	2/ 5/-	1/10/-	2/ 3/-
Ramgarh	3/15/-	—	2/14/-	—	2/ 7/-	3/ 8/-	2/ 6/-	2/15/-	2/ 3 -	2/11/-
Govindgarh	3/14/3	—	2/13/-	—	2/ 3/5	3/ 3/1	2/12/-	3/ 4/-	2/ 8/-	3/ 2/8
Lachhmangarh	3/ 4/-	—	2/ 9/-	—	2/ 3/-	3/ 1/-	1/12/-	2/ 3/-	1/10/-	1/13/9
Tijara	3/ 4/-	—	2/ 6/-	—	2/ —	2/15/-	—	1/ 4/-	1/ 8/-	1/13/3
Behror	3/ —	—	2/ —	—	—	2/11/3	—	—	1/13/6	1/13/6
Mandawar	3/ —	—	2/ —	—	2/ —	2/12/10	—	—	1/13/-	1/13/-
Kathumar	3/ 6/-	—	2/ 6/-	—	2/ 4/-	3/ 4/-	—	2/ 5/-	2/ —	2/ 3/-
Rajgarh	5/11/8	2/8/-	3/ 4/-	—	3/ 3/2	4/ 5/8	2/8/-	3/ 8/2	2/ 2/-	2/ 8/8
Alwar	4/ —	—	2/10/-	3/-	2/ —	3/10/4	—	2/ 8/-	1/12/-	1/15/2
Bansur	6/ —	3/2/-	2/ —	—	2/ —	3/ 2/-	6/ —	2/ —	1/ 4/-	1/12/3
Thana Ghazi	7/ —	4/-	3/ —	—	2/ —	5/15/6	6/ —	2/ 8/-	1/12/3	1/14/-

APPENDIX IV (Contd.)

(Rupees)

Name of Tahsil	Chiknot	Barani					Average	Total	Fallow	Banjar
		Matiyar		Bhur		16				
		I	II	I	II					
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
Kishangarh	-/12/-	1/ 6/-	-/14/-	-/10/-	-/ 8/-	1/ 1/-	1/10/-	—	—	—
Ramgarh	2/ -/-	1/10/-	1/ 2/-	-/14/-	-/ 8/-	1/15/5	2/ 1/-	—	—	—
Govindgarh	2/ 3/-	1/14/8	1/ 6/-	-/14/-	-/10/-	1/12/7	2/ 2/11	—	—	—
Lachhmangarh	1/ 6/-	1/ 6/-	-/14/-	-/11/-	-/ 7/-	1/ 1/10	1/10/2	—	—	—
Tijara	-/14/-	-/14/-	—	-/11/-	-/ 8/-	-/10/11	1/ -/9	—	—	—
Behror	—	1/ 7/8	—	-/14/-	-/10/-	1/ 3/3	1/ 5/10	—	—	—
Mandawar	2/ -/-	1/ 5/-	—	-/14/-	-/10/-	1/ 2/6	1/ 7/2	—	—	—
Kathumar	1/ 9/-	-/13/-	—	-/12/-	—	1/ 2/7	1/10/8	-/10/8	—	—
Rajgarh	1/ 8/-	1/ 4/5	—	-/13/1	-/10/-	2/ 3/5	2/ 8/11	-/10/4	-/2/10	—
Alwar	1/ 8/-	1/ 5/-	—	-/14/-	-/10/-	1/ 4/9	1/11/9	-/ 4/-	—	—
Bansur	1/ 4/-	1/ -/-	—	-/10/-	-/ 6/-	-/10/7	1/ 3/-	-/ 2/-	—	—
Thana Ghazi	1/ 8/-	2/ 4/-	—	-/12/-	-/ 8/-	1/ 3/2	3/ 7/4	1/10/-	—	—

APPENDIX V

**Set up of Revenue Courts Under Collectors as Proposed by
the Committee of Matsya Government in 1948.**

District	Tahsil with Head quarters	Sub-tahsil with Head quarters	Name of sub-Division with Head quarters
Alwar	1. Mandwar 2. Behror 3. Eansur	1. Nimrana	1. BEHROR The S.D.O. will be S.D.M. Criminal work of Tahsil Bansur will be also disposed of by Munsiff Magistrate 1st Class at Narainpur.
	4. Alwar (exclu- dig Malakhera)	2. Ramgarh (excluding Govindgarh)	2. ALWAR The S.D.O. will be S.D.M. and City Magistrate Alwar.
	5. Tijara	3. Tapukara	Criminal work of Tahsil
	6. Thana Ghazi	4. Kishangarh	Tijara will also be disposed of by Munsiff Magistrate of Kishangarh and that of Tahsil Thana Ghazi by Munsiff Magi- strate at Narainpur.
	7. Rajgarh (including Malakhera)	5. Kathumar	3. RAJGARH The S.D.O. will be S.D.M. Criminal work of Tahsil
	8. Lachhman- garh	6. Govindgarh	Lachhmangarh will also be disposed of by Munsiff Magi- strate 1st class at Lachhman- garh and Munsif at Rajgarh, if any.

Note :- (1) Naib Tahsildars will be Asstt. Collector III Class and Magistrate III Class. There will be as many Naib Tahsildars as there are Tahsils or sub-Tahsils. In view of heavy work of executive nature at District Headquarters one extra Naib Tahsildar at Alwar may be provided. They will also serve as District Reserves.

- (2) Tahsildars will be Asstt. Collectors 2nd Class, Magistrate 2nd Class.
- (3) Munsiff Magistrate will be Magistrate 1st Class.
- (4) Sub-Divisional Magistrate will be 1st Class Magistrate and will also exercise summary powers. Resident S.D. Ms. will further exercise powers under Section 30 Cr. P. C. in respect of their sub-Divisions.
- (5) Additional District Magistrate and Collector will have powers to hear criminal appeals from 2nd Class and 3rd Class Magistrates and revenue appeals from 1st Class Revenue Courts. They will further exercise powers under Section 30 Cr. P. C. They will generally assist the District Magistrate in day to day routine work.
- (6) At district headquarters Magistrates are too frequently required to record confessions, dying declarations and statements under Sec. 164 Cr. P. C. and to conduct identification proceedings. If the S. D. M. were to conduct these proceedings themselves, they will be debarred from trying many cases which in the ordinary course must come up to them. It is for consideration of the Government, therefore, whether it would be advisable to invest the Tahsildars at District or sub-District Headquarters with First Class criminal powers.
- (7) If the Tahsildars at district headquarters are invested with First Class powers then the Naib Tahsildars at these places must be Second Class Magistrates.



APPENDIX VI

List of Inspector Circle and Patwar Circle

Tahsil	Name of Inspector Circle	Name of Patwar Circle
Lachhmangarh	1. Govindgarh	1. Indpura, 2. Malpur, 3. Shahadpur, 4. Govindgarh, 5. Semla khurd, 6. Rambas, 7. Kherha Mahmood, 8. Nasvari, 9 Chirhvai, 10. Nizam Nagar.
	2. Kathumar	1. Kathumar, 2. Titpuri, 3. Mukatahera, 4. Tasai, 5. Saurav, 6. Ishrota, 7. Khera Meda 8. Arhva, 9. Garu, 10. Busari.
	3. Sokhar	1 Sokhar, 2. Kherli Rail, 3. Sonkhari, 4. Doroli, 5. Kalvarhi, 6. Salvarhi, 7. Baseth, 8. Dantia, 9 Khera Kalyanpura. 10. Daroda.
	4. Ghat	1. Baroda Mev, 2. Badka, 3. Dinar, 4. Molya, 5. Butoli, 6. Itheda, 7. Berla, 8. Shahedka. 9. Ganduda, 10. Nagla Khan Jadi, 11. Jawali
	5. Sahadi	1. Tibarya, 2. Baroda Kan, 3. Gunjpur Noorpur, 4. Jadla, 5. Khoh, 6. Sahadi, 7. Bhanokhar, 8. Ronijathan, 9. Jatwada, 10. Toda.
	6. Lachhmangarh	1. Lachhmangarh, 2. Shorai, 3. Maujpur, 4. Chimrawali, 5. Khohara, 6. Diwali, 7. Jhala Tala, 8. Kheda Mangal Singh, 9. Godrha, 10. Harsarna, 11. Lilee.

APPENDIX VI (Contd.)

Tahsil	Name of Inspector Circle	Name of Patwar Circle
Behror	1. I.L.R. Madan	1. Madan, 2. Majari Kalan, 3. Dikwad, 4. Khedwal, 5. (Chak Ramdas) Paratapur, 6. Nagali, 7. Giglana, 8. Kaysa, 9. Dausod, 10. Doomroli.
	2. I.L.R. Nimrana	1. Gugalkota, 2. Dolatasinghpura, 3. Salarpur, 4. Kutina, 5. Shahjahanpur, 6. Gandala, 7. Dundariya, 8. Kolila, 9. Nimrana.
	3. I.L.R. Behror	1. Behror, 2. Nareda Kalan, 3. Nagal Khodiya, 4. Kohrana, 5. Khodri, 6. Hamidpur, 7. Tasing, 8. Maharajavas, 9. Jakhrana Kalan, 10. Basai.
	4. I.L.R. Barod	1. Birvali, 2. Goonti, 3. Sherpur, 4. Boodwal, 5. Karorha, 6. Jagoo-vas, 7. Mohmadpur, 8. Dahami, 9. Pahadi. 10. Barod.
Mandawar	1. Shri Udayasingh	1. Bagrorjat, 2. Mundanwada, 3. Palawa, 4. Bijwad Chauhan, 5. Gaduvas, 6. Karanikot, 7. Bhungada Ahir, 8. Silgaun, 9. Nanka, 10. Ajarka, 11. Bhanoth, 12. Basani, 13. Rajwada, 14. Chandpur.
	2. Shri Jagan Prashad	1. Khanpur Ahir, 2. Mandawar, 3. Balluvas, 4. Hatundi, 5. Soda-vas, 6. Menpur, 7. Shamda, 8. Gopipura, 9. Tatarpur, 10. Pehal, 11. Rasgan, 12. Behroj, 13. Jindoli, 14. Mator, 15. Sorkha Kalan.

APPENDIX VI (Contd.)

Tahsil	Name of Inspector Circle	Name of Patwar Circle
Tijara	1. Circle Tijara	1. Tijara, 2. Hasanpur, 3. Baghor, 4. Sarhera, 5. Palpur, 6. Isroda, 7. Rabhana, 8. Hamiraka, 9. Khidarpur, 10. Mundana.
	2. Circle Shahbad	1. Shahbad, 2. Rai Kheda, 3. Phoolavas, 4. Jiroli, 5. Chapari Kala, 6. Gahankhar, 7. Bhindoosi, 8. Higva Heda, 9. Virampur.
	3. Circle Tapukara	1. Tapukara, 2. Maheshra, 3. Guvalda, 4. Bhivadi, 5. Khijoorivas, 6. Milakpur, 7. Turk, 8. Mayapur, 9. Masit, 10. Joriya, 11. Chahurpur, 12. Kahrani.
Rajgarh	1. Rajgarh	1. Rajgarh, 2. Karod, 3. Surer, 4. Manchadi, 5. Saloli, 6. Parha, 7. Kaneti, 8. Pinan, 9. Doroli, 10. Rajpur Chhota, 11. Patan, 12. Chhilodi.
	2. Rajpur	1. Bighota, 2. Nathalvada, 3. Sakat, 4. Rajpur, 5. Nimla, 6. Kundla, 7. Dhamrer, 8. Thana, 9. Digavarha, 10. Palya.
	3. Reni	1. Bhooda, 2. Reni, 3. Garhi Savairam, 4. Dera, 5. Dagdga, 6. Jamdoli, 7. Pali, 8. Rampura, 9. Bhooleri, 10. Parbeni, 11. Itoli.
	4. Tahala	1. Tahala, 2. Talab, 3. Mallana, 4. Tilvad, 5. Khoh, 6. Baldevgarh, 7. Siyaloota, 8. Gola ka Bas, 9. Birkarhi.

APPENDIX VI (Contd.)

Tahsil	Name of Inspector Circle	Name of Patwar Circle
Bansur	1. Bansur	1. Bansur, 2. Kherha, Khohari, 4. Nimoochana, 5. Shampura, 6. Karana (Urf Ratanpura), 7. Lekarhi, 8. Bala Bas, 9. Hajipur, 10. Rampur, 11. Rampoor.
	2. Harsora	1. Harsora, 2. Babriya, 3. Baberi, 4. Morudi, 5. Gunta, 6. Hamirpur, 7. Choola, 8. Bhoopseda, 9. Madanpur, 10. Alanpur.
Kishangarh	1. Khairthal	1. Jilota, 2. Rata Kalan, 3. Khairthal A, 4. Khairthal B, 5. Kirvati, 6. Tarvala, 7. Bas Kripal Nagar, 8. Bambora, 9. Ismailpur, 10. Noornagar, 11. Patan Mevan, 12. Baghor.
	2. Kotkasim	1. Ajoli, 2. Kanhadka, 3. Bilahedi, 4. Baghana, 5. Kotkasim, 6. Ladpur, 7. Joriya, 8. Bhaunker, 9. Boodi Bawal, 10. Kutabpur.
	3. Pur	1. Khedi, 2. Pur, 3. Jaunal, 4. Nagal Saliya, 5. Harsauli, 6. Bhageri Khurd, 7. Koompur, 8. Bhageri Kalan, 9. Jharka, 10. Patliya, 11. Gunsar, 12. Manghroli.
	4. Kishangarh	1. Kishangarh, 2. Mahond, 3. Chamroda, 4. Birasangpur, 5. Nyana, 6. Mauthooka, 7. Ghansoli, 8. Khanpur Mewan, 9. Dhamookarh, 10. Titarka, 11. Baghoda, 12. Kolgaun.

APPENDIX VI (Contd.)

Tahsil	Name of Inspector Circle	Name of Patwar Circle
Thana Ghazi	1. Narayanpur	1. Kharkhadi Kalan, 2. Mandawar, 3. Bamanvas Kankad, 4. Ajabpura, 5. Narayanpur, 6. Basi Jogiyan, 7. Vidaypura, 8. Malootan, 9. Gati, 10. Narayanpur.
	2. Pratapgarh	1. Nangal Bani, 2. Bhuriyavas, 3. Padav, 4. Agar, 5. Lalpura, 6. Pratapgarh, 7. Jhiri, 8. Hamirpur, 9. Piplai, 10. Ajabgarh, 11. Sili Bavdi, 12. Samara.
	3. Thana Ghazi	1. Duhar Chauhan, 2. Nathusar, 3. Dvarapura, 4. Garh Basai, 5. Saleta, 6. Guda Churani, 7. Bamanvas, 8. Kishori, 9. Koyara, 10. Jhagdoli, 11. Thana Ghazi.
Alwar	1. Ramgarh	1. Ramgarh, 2. Khedi, 3. Alampur, 4. Milkpur, 5. Alayda, 6. Chaumu, 7. Bijava, 8. Bandoli, 9. Nivali, 10. Khilaura, 11. Lalvadi.
	2. Mubarikpur	1. Raghunathgarh, 2. Khohada Karmali, 3. Pata, 4. Nikach, 5. Rasvada, 6. Mubarikpur, 7. Shekhpur, 8. Naugaunva, 9. Moonpur, 10. Rasgan, 11. Sooneda.
	3. Alwar	1. Alwar A, 2. Alwar B, 3. Akabarpur, 4. Ahamadpur, 5. Madhogarh, 6. Samola, 7. Bhoogger, 8. Palkhadi, 9. Dahalavas, 10. Umren.

APPENDIX VI (Contd.)

Tehsil	Name of Inspector Circle	Name of Patwar Circle
4. Bahadurpur	1. Bahadurpur Patti Pahadi, 2. Bahadurpur Patti Joriya 3. Bhajeda, 4. Untval, 5. Kithoor, 6. Chikani, 7. Choroti Pahad, 8. Dhaneta, 9. Chirkhana, 10. Kota Khurd, 11. Sahadoli.	
5. Malakhera	1. Malakhera, 2. Dadar, 3. Mahava Khurd, 4. Kalsada, 5. Haldina, 6. Nithari, 7. Dakpuri, 8. Bader, 9. Barkheda, 10. Moon- pur, 11. Baleta, 12. Prithvipura.	
6. Bahala	1. Bahala, 2. Bagarh Rajput, 3. Senthali, 4. Piproli, 5. Desoola, 6. Bhajit, 7. Khedli Saiyad, 8. Bamboli, 9. Khunteta Kalan, 10. Nangli Megha.	
7. Chandoli	1. Raybaka, 2. Kakrali, 3. Bhand- vada, 4. Shahpur, 5. Chandoli, 6. Kasba Dahara, 7. Sirmoli, 8. Ghatla, 9. Daudpur, 10. Jatiyana.	

APPENDIX VII

Consolidation of holdings

S. No.	Name of Village	Area in Acres
TAHSIL THANA GHAZI		
1.	Rajpura Sikh	582
2.	Turkiyawas	395
3.	Kola-ka-was	883
4.	Surjanpura	837
5.	Dwarapura	583
6.	Bankot	758
7.	Alaha-ka-bas	630
8.	Jodhawas	1,414
9.	Mundiyawas	1,518
10.	Banker	383
11.	Alera	664
12.	Jaisinghpura	463
13.	Alhyampura	1,129
14.	Daulatpura	641
15.	Alallupura	1,239
16.	Govindpura	622
17.	Jhankri	1,239
18.	Duhar Chogan	1,916
19.	Roopkawa	257
20.	Nangal Bari	2,626
21.	Sanwata	1,639
22.	Gopalpura	889
23.	Bhanwata	546
Total		21,838
TAHSIL RAJGARH		
24.	Chimapura	213
25.	Alpalhera	337
26.	Jagmalpura	190
27.	Odpara	640
28.	Murlipura	143
29.	Manpur	536
30.	Chitos	497
31.	Pratapura	632
32.	Kuncha	798

APPENDIX VII (Concl'd.)

S. No.	Name of Village	Area in Acres
33.	Tcdikawas	204
34.	Chawa ka was	583
35.	Roopwas	279
36.	Anawada	946
37.	Palwa	798
38.	Shrichandpur 1	371
39.	Sitapura	191
40.	Nangal Ataldas	74
41.	Niboli	486
42.	Daulatpura	354
43.	Binjari	1,475
44.	Kaneti	464
45.	Hirnoti	659
46.	Kharkhadi Chawandsing 1	650
47.	Lapla	621
48.	Chandpur	738
49.	Binjoli	774
50.	Pinayan	4,236
51.	Khora Chauhan	858
52.	Kadoli	324
53.	Indrapur 1	459
54.	Kalipahadi	1,000
55.	Dhola 1	1,202
56.	Bhakri	297
57.	Danpur	1,054
58.	Rahcholi	354
59.	Ballupura	241
60.	Khadagpura	498
61.	Kharkhada (Than 3)	757
62.	Surer	3,053
63.	Hodaheli	469
64.	Bahali	751
65.	Baveli	1,150
66.	Thamawali	462
67.	Alai	308
Total		31,129

APPENDIX VIII

Revenue Rates

(Rupees)

Tahsil	Soil	Rates		Remarks
		<i>Behror Circle</i>	<i>Madan Circle</i>	
Behror	Chahi A	7.00	6.20	
	Chahi I	7.30	5.60	
	Chahi II	5.20	4.60	
	Chahi III	4.00	3.50	
	Barani I	3.40	3.00	
	Barani II	2.50	2.30	
	Barani III	1.70	1.50	
	Dahri I	2.60	2.30	
	Dahri II	2.00	1.80	
	Khatli	2.60		
	Barani A	2.30	2.00	
	Barani I	1.80	1.40	
	Barani II	1.40	1.00	
	Barani III	1.00	0.80	
	Banjar Dol	0.50	0.50	
	Banjar I	0.50	0.50	
	Banjar II	0.30	0.30	
Lachhmangarh	Chahi A	7.20	6.25	Rates Promul- gated in the Vikram Samwat 2014
	Chahi I	6.25	5.60	
	Chahi II	5.00	4.70	
	Chahi III	3.75	3.75	
	Barani Jaw	3.10	2.80	
	Dahri I	2.10	2.80	
	Dahri II	2.25	2.20	
	Barani A	2.50	2.20	
	Barani I	1.90	1.55	
	Barani II	1.40	1.25	
	Barani III	0.95	0.95	
	Banjar Beed	0.60	0.60	
	Banjar I	0.50	0.50	
	Banjar II	0.30	0.30	

APPENDIX VIII (Contd.)

(Rupees)

Tahsil	Soil	Rates		Remarks
		<i>Alwar</i> <i>Circle</i>	<i>Ramgarh</i> <i>Circle</i>	
Alwar	Chahi A	6.60	6.25	Vikram
	Chahi I	6.00	6.30	Samwat
	Chahi II	4.70	4.35	2020 to
	Chahi III	3.45	3.10	2033
	Barani Jaw I	3.00	2.50	
	Barani Jaw II	2.00	1.80	
	Barani Jaw III	1.50	1.30	
	Nehri A	2.80	2.75	
	Nehri I	2.20	2.20	
	Nehri II	1.70	1.65	
	Talabi I	3.80	3.60	
	Talabi II	3.00	3.00	
	Dahri A	3.40	3.40	
	Dahri I	2.80	2.80	
	Dahri II	2.20	2.20	
	Khatli	2.80	2.80	
	Barani A	2.20	2.00	
	Barani I	1.70	1.65	
	Barani II	1.40	1.25	
	Barani III	1.00	0.80	
	Banjar Beed			
	& Purli	0.90	0.70	
	Banjar Dol I	0.50	0.50	
	Banjar Dol II	0.30	0.30	
		<i>Kishangarh</i> <i>Circle</i>		
Kishangarh	Chahi A	6.30		Rates Pro-
	Chahi I	5.60		mulgated
	Chahi II	4.60		for 20 years
	Chahi III	3.50		i.e. Vikram
	Barani Jaw	2.00		Samvat
	Dahri I	2.80		2015 to
	Dahri II	2.00		2034

APPENDIX VIII (Contd.)

(Rupees)

Tahsil	Soil	Rates		Remarks
<i>Kishangarh Circle</i>				
Kishangarh	Barani A	2.00		
	Barani I	1.60		
	Barani II	1.20		
	Barani III	0.80		
	Banjar I	0.50		
	Banjar Dol	0.50		
	Banjar Dol II	0.30		
<i>Thana Ghazi Circle Narainpur Circle</i>				
Thana Ghazi	Chahi A	8.50	6.80	Rates
	Chahi I	7.40	6.00	Promulga-
	Chahi II	5.80	4.70	ted for 20
	Chahi III	4.00	3.40	years i.e.
	Barani Jaw	2.50	2.20	Vikram
	Dahri I	2.80	2.50	Samvat
	Dahri II	2.20	2.00	2015 to
	Barani A	2.20	2.00	2034
	Barani I	1.70	1.50	
	Barani II	1.40	1.10	
	Barani III	0.90	0.80	
	Banjar Beed	0.70	—	
	Banjar Dol I	0.50	0.50	
	Banjar II	0.30	0.30	
<i>Behror Mandawar Bansur Circle Circle Circle</i>				
Behror & Bansur	Chahi A	—	—	6.20
	Chahi I	6.30	5.30	5.60
	Chahi II	5.20	4.60	4.60
	Chahi III	4.00	3.50	3.50
	Barani Jaw	2.30	2.00	2.00
	Parat Jaw	1.00	0.80	—

APPENDIX VIII (Contd.)

(Rupees)

Tahsil	Soil	Rates			Remarks
		<i>Behror Mandawar Bansur</i>			
		<i>Cricle</i>	<i>Cricle</i>	<i>Cricle</i>	
Behror & Bansur	Barani A	2.30	2.00	2.00	
	Barani I	1.80	1.40	1.40	
	Barani II	1.40	1.00	1.00	
	Barani III	1.00	0.80	0.70	
	Banjar I	0.50	0.50	0.50	
	Banjar II	0.30	0.30	0.30	
	Banjar Dol	0.50	0.50	0.50	
		<i>Mandawar Circle</i>			
Mandawar	Chahi A		6.50		
	Chahi I		5.60		
	Chahi II		4.60		
	Chahi III		3.50		
	Chahi Jaw		2.00		
	Khatli		2.00		
	Dahri I		2.80		
	Dahri II		2.00		
	Barani A		2.00		
	Barani I		1.60		
	Barani II		1.20		
	Barani III		0.80		
	Banjar I		0.50		
	Banjar II		0.30		
		<i>Tehla Circle</i>			
Rajgarh	Chahi A	8.50			
	Chahi I	7.50			
	Chahi II	6.25			
	Chahi III	4.40			
	Nehri A	3.30			
	Nehri I	2.80			
	Nehri II	2.30			
	Talabi I	3.10			
	Talabi II	2.80			

APPENDIX VIII (Concl'd.)

(Rupees)

Tahsil	Soil	Rates		Remarks
		<i>Tehla</i>		
		<i>Circle</i>		
Rajgarh	Barani A	2.80		
	Barani I	2.00		
	Barani II	1.55		
	Barani III	0.95		
	Banjar Dol I	0.95		
	Banjar Dol	0.50		
	Banjar Dol II	0.25		
	Banjar Jaw	3.10		
	Dahri I	3.00		
	Dahri II	2.50		
		<i>Rajgarh Baldevgarh</i>		
		<i>Circle</i>	<i>Circle</i>	
Rajgarh	Chahi A	7.00	9.40	
	Chahi I	6.25	8.10	
	Chahi II	5.00	6.55	
	Chahi III	3.75	5.00	
	Barani Jaw	2.80	2.80	
	Nehri A	3.00	3.00	
	Nehri I	2.50	2.50	
	Nehri II	2.00	2.00	
	Talabi I	3.10	3.10	
	Talabi II	2.80	2.50	
	Dahri I	3.00	3.00	
	Dahri II	2.50	2.50	
	Kharli	3.10	—	
	Barani A	2.50	2.50	
	Barani I	1.70	1.70	
	Barani II	1.25	1.25	
	Barani III	0.80	0.80	
	Banar Beed	0.80	0.80	
	Banjar Dol I	0.40	0.40	
	Banjar Dol II	0.25	0.25	

CHAPTER XII

LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE

INCIDENCE OF CRIME

The following statement shows the incidence of some of the more important types of crimes in the district¹, reported during the last fifty years :

(Number)									
Year	Daco- ity	Robb- ery	Mur- der	Riot	Burg- lary	Cattle theft	Other theft	Miscel- laneous	Total
1910-11	8		3	24	306	492		498	1,331
1919-20	1	12	12	17	464	298	178	521	1,503
1940-41	9	22	15	Not avail- able	427	187	246	495	1,401
1945	6	—	9	57	412	177	283	662	1,606
1946	6	—	16	96	518	125	307	810	1,878
1947	69	46	80	114	326	94	262	914	1,905
1948	20	32	22	79	523	120	294	640	1,730
1949	9	49	15	94	624	175	324	779	2,069
1950	6	19	24	48	371	133	184	597	1,382
1952	9	23	27	74	546	164	300	452	1,595
1955	3	20	25	59	316	82	208	308	1,021
1957	7	19	21	88	299	90	209	420	1,153
1958	7	15	27	67	297	117	185	455	1,170
1959	2	12	28	97	318	135	215	465	1,272
1960	5	16	29	61	343	130	213	402	1,199
1961	—	18	23	89	366	101	218	437	1,252
1962	1	14	52	94	319	113	238	548	2,379
1963	3	25	23	108	413	128	283	537	1,520

1. The figures prior to the formation of district indicate the position for the State of Alwar and not the present district.

The above statement graphs increasing trends in crimes since 1957. The most common crimes are burglary, thefts, riots and murder¹. This may be attributed to the abolition of surveillance over criminal tribes like Kanjars, Minas, Baoria and Raisikhs and the influx of the displaced persons after the partition of the country. The statement given below reveals the position regarding stolen property and the property recovered by the police:

(Rupees)		
Year	Property stolen	Property recovered
1957	2,99,425	67,202
1958	3,03,130	1,17,596
1959	3,29,380	1,17,687
1960	3,53,111	1,55,154
1961	3,63,395	1,54,631
1962	2,85,523	95,429
1963	4,68,879	2,23,694

ORGANISATION OF THE POLICE FORCE

Historical Background

Mewat was, at one time or the other, a part of Delhi Government during mediaeval period and the principles of administration adopted by the Sultanate or Mughal Government, can fairly be taken as applicable to this area. *Ain-i-Akbari* informs us that the country of Mewat was divided into two *Sirkars* or districts—Alwar and Tijara, and both pertained to the *Subah* or province of Agra, though at times these were also under the *Subah* of Delhi. It was the duty of the *Faujdar* to maintain law and order in the *Sirkars*. He kept some troops and mobilized them in case of revolts. He was responsible to the *Subedar* for his actions and received directions from him. The *Sirkars* were further sub-divided into *Mahals* or *parganas*, each under a *Shikdar* and what the *Faujdar* was in the district, *Shikdar* was in the *Pargana*. He also had a small contingent at his command to maintain law and order in the territory under him. He was also given some magisterial powers. Another official, *Kotwal*, was responsible for maintaining law and order in the towns.

1. The sudden rise in the murder cases during 1962 was attributed to the disputes among the cultivators owing to the re-allotment of land and the domestic quarrels among the women who threw eight children in the wells.

However, there were no well-defined laws to be followed nor were well-defined powers delegated to the officers. There was no separate police system and the army was frequently employed to discharge the duties which the police performs in modern time. Major Powlett's remarks about the police system thus, "Formerly there was no separate body of police. The Thanadars were very ill-paid, and the men under them were borrowed irregularly from the forts. Thanadars now receive from Rs.30/- to Rs.40/- and the best men obtainable from the forts have been formed into a separate service on higher pay than they got as garrison sepoys. An efficient Superintendent of police has been appointed, who, besides supervising the regular police, looks after the predatory classes, who are Minas chiefly, and the Chowkidars, who are also often Minas. His pay is Rs. 100 a month. The pay and perquisites of the village Chowkidars, formerly eked out by a precarious black-mail on merchandise called *Dhul-urai*, are now on a secure basis, a stipend derived from local cesses having taken the place of the black-mail."

Till 1896 A.D. the Police remained a part of the *Faujdar* or the Criminal Department. Its head, the *Faujdar*, combined the offices of magistrate and Superintendent of police. Under him were two low salaried², subordinate officials designated as Superintendents. In 1896, it was decided to separate the Police from the Judicial Department. An Inspector from Ajmer was appointed as Superintendent of Police. The functions and authority of the Superintendent of Police and the *Faujdar* were however, not clearly demarcated. The *Faujdar* wanted to maintain his hold on the Police and ultimately, got the upper hand, the Superintendent of Police was removed and his subordinate officers were charged with bribery and were prosecuted. In his place, another officer was appointed who remained in the office till his death in 1901 and from then on to September 1902, there was no Superintendent and the *Faujdar* carried on the work, thereby regaining his lost position. However, L.L. Tomkins, an Officer of Punjab Police was appointed officer on special duty for one year (28th October, 1903 to 27th October, 1904) to re-organise the Police Department.

Re-organisation of Police Force by Tomkins

Prior to the re-organisation, the Superintendent was merely a figure head, all minor and major decisions even like the removal of sepoys

1. Powlett, P. W., *Gazetteer of Ulwar* 1879, p. 106.

2. Their salaries ranging from rupees twenty to forty per month.

(constables) were referred to the Council and Political Agent which resulted in delayed action and left the Superintendent a powerless officer.

In November 1903, a resolution was passed by the Council delegating to the Superintendent of Police, authority to enlist, promote, reduce, transfer, dismiss and otherwise punish and reward policemen below the rank of Deputy Inspector and, further, to suspend any police officer for misconduct, pending an enquiry and the orders of the Council. These powers were later ratified and printed in the Rules regulating the authority of the Heads of Departments. The pay of Superintendent of Police was fixed at Rs. 250/- per month with travelling allowance in accordance with the Civil Service Regulations.

With the re-organisation, three new Police Stations—Alwar Sadar, Malakhera and Tehla were opened, thus increasing the total number to 19. This came as a result of the re-organisation of the Alwar Kotwali and Rajgarh Police Station. Formerly Alwar Kotwali comprised not only the Alwar Municipal limits but also included no less than 210 villages covering a tract of country some 28 miles long and 20 miles broad. With the creation of Alwar Sadar Police Station, the jurisdiction of Alwar Kotwali was reduced to the municipal limits and Alwar Sadar comprised a tract of about 15×10 miles and included 144 villages. This police station was also headquartered at Alwar town.

The jurisdiction of the Malakhera Police Station partly consisted of the area formerly under Alwar Kotwali and partly from Rajgarh Police Station. The tract was 14×11 miles and had 150 villages. Malakhera was centrally situated and was on the railway line.

The Tehla Police Station was carved out entirely from the old Rajgarh Police Station. It now comprised a tract 18×9 miles and had jurisdiction over 70 villages.

The jurisdiction of the Rajgarh Police Station was thus reduced considerably. Formerly, it extended over the municipal limits of the town and 210 villages. The tract was about 30×20 miles and was inhabited by the criminal tribes of Minas and Meos.

These newly created police stations of Alwar Sadar, Malakhera and Tehla started functioning on January 1, 1904. In May 1904, the police administration of the Estate of Nimrana was also taken over by the Alwar State. Thus the total number of Police Stations in the State rose to 20. The staff posted at Nimrana was one Sergeant (grade I), one lance-sergeant and four constables. All returns and reports of this police

station were submitted directly to the Superintendent of Police, Alwar and copies were also forwarded to the Raja. The Raja (ruler of Nimrana) exercised the powers of District Magistrate.

Of these police stations, nine were categorised as first class. These were : Alwar Kotwali, Alwar Sadar, Rajgarh, Lachhmangarh, Malakhera, Bansur, Mandawar, Behror and Kishangarh. The remaining eleven, namely; Tijara, Thana Ghazi, Pratabgarh, Ramgarh, Kathumar, Narainpur, Tapukara, Mandhan, Govindgarh, Tehla and Nimrana were categorised as second class police stations. A uniform scale of the staff was laid down for these. For first class police station, the staff sanctioned was—one officer incharge, three sergeants and 14 constables. The staff for second class police station was—one officer incharge, two sergeants and nine constables.

However, the police stations of Alwar Sadar, Rajgarh and Lachhmangarh were exceptions to this strength. The total strength sanctioned for the Head office including the reserve and these stations was as below. The amount shown indicates the pay of the official per month.

	Officer		Sergeant			Constable		
	Inspector	Dy. Inspector	I Grade Rs. 25	II Grade Rs. 16	III Grade Rs. 12	Lance Ser-geant	I Grade Rs. 8	II Grade Rs. 7
Office	-	4	5	7	2	3	9	8
Reserve	2	1	1	2	3	4	30	70
Alwar Kotwali	-	1	-	2	4	4	30	71
Rajgarh Police Station	-	1	-	-	4	1	8	17
Lachhmangarh Police Station	-	1	-	1	2	1	6	14
Alwar Sadar Police Station	-	1	1	1	1	1	4	12
5 Police Station I class	-	5	-	-	10	5	20	50
10 Police Station II class	-	7	3	5	5	10	27	63
33 Out posts	-	-	1	4	9	19	47	57
Guards & Orderlies	-	-	-	-	3	4	15	24
Menials for Police Station & outposts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Other Reforms

The Chowkies or outposts, before the re-organisation, were manned from the headquarters by regularly enrolled police which aimed at the prevention and detection of crime as the auxiliaries of the police stations. Similarly, the State maintained *ghatas* or the outposts at the passes and defiles in the hills. These were responsible (for the prevention of crime only) to the public, rather than subordinate to the police stations. The *ghatas* had small and loosely defined areas attached to them, within which the men in charge, known as Ghata Officers, were held responsible for all offences. Most of them were originally notorious criminals who had systematically preyed upon the public in and about the *ghatas* or passess. Having failed to capture and punish them, the State was induced to subsidise them and using them to maintaining law and order in these places. They were a sort of irregular police and were paid by the State. Each Ghata Officer was allowed a certain number of sepoys, varying in number from 2 to 10, to assist him in maintaining law and he was permitted to draw the whole pay of his establishment and to appoint his own followings.

The Ghata Officers were held personally responsible for preventing the occurrence of offences within the areas committed to their charge and in the event of robbery occurring, they had either to recover stolen property and restore it or in default, pay the value of it to the loser. But neither the State nor injured party required Ghata Officers to bring forward the offenders to book, indeed they were permitted to preserve secret both the identity of the offenders and the means by which they effected the return of the stolen goods.

The public were entitled to demand the restoration of stolen property or its cash value from the Ghata Officers only if the cases occurred in their areas and as such the Ghata Officers or his men or others, would go only a little beyond the limit and plunder wayfarers with as much impunity as before. Moreover, no such claim was valid until the loser had reported his case at the police station and had substantiated his loss with evidence on the spot. The welfare of the Ghata Officers thus largely depended on the reports of the police who might admit claims to compensation or might reject them as worthless fabrications. It was clearly in the interests of the Ghata Officers to conciliate the police. As has been mentioned earlier, the Ghata Officers drew their pay and the pay of their establishment in lump sums and were

permitted to engage their own sepoys. Their imaginary staff could be ignored if the officers in charge of the police stations were bribed, which they often were. By these vicious practices, the public suffered. The offences which occurred, were either not reported at all or, if they were reported, they were made out to be fabrications, basely concocted with the object of extorting compensation for losses which had not occurred.

At the commencement of the re-organisation, there were 81 outposts (42 *chowkies* and 39 *ghatas*). Out of these, 48 outposts were abolished following the re-organisation and the fallacy and absurdity of the *Razinama* or compensation system at the *ghatas* were abolished. Henceforth, the staff at these outposts were posted from regular police and were subordinate to the police stations in the areas. These worked as auxiliaries and were engaged in both the prevention and the detection of the crime. The following table shows the names and sanctioned staff of the outposts retained :

Police Station	Outposts	Strength			Remarks
		Ser- geant	Lance Sergeants	Consta- bles	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Alwar Sadar	1. Minapura	1	—	8	1st grade Sergeant
2. Rajgarh	1. Reni	—	1	2	
	2. Rajpura	—	1	2	
	3. Gatero	1	—	4	
3. Lachhmangarh	1. Baroda Meo	—	1	2	
	2. Baroda Kan	—	1	2	
	3. Ghosrana	—	1	2	
4. Malakhara	1. Pinain	1	—	4	
5. Bansur	1. Hamirpur	1	—	4	
	2. Harsora	1	—	3	
	3. Rampura	1	—	3	
	4. Boteri	—	1	2	
6. Behror	1. Korana	—	1	2	
	2. Barod	—	1	2	

1	2	3	4	5	6
7. Mandawar	1. Ajerka	1	-	4	
	2. Karnikot	1	-	4	
	3. Jindoli	1	-	6	
	4. Silgaon	-	1	3	
8. Kishangarh	1. Khairthal	1	-	4	
	2. Poor	-	1	2	
9. Tijara	1. Jalalpur	-	1	2	
	2. Baloj	-	1	2	
	3. Nimla	-	1	2	
10. Thana Ghazi	1. Bamanwas	1	-	4	
	2. Garh Bassi	-	1	3	
11. Pratapgarh	1. Golaka Bas	1	-	4	
	2. Ajabgarh	-	1	2	
12. Kathumar	1. Kherli	1	-	4	
13. Narainpur	1. Lalpura	1	-	4	
14. Tapukara	1. Chuaharpur	-	1	3	
	2. Bhiwari	-	1	2	
15. Mandhan	1. Belni	-	1	3	
16. Rajgarh	1. Naogaon	-	1	4	

Thus there were 14 Sergeants, 19 Lance Sergeants and 104 Constables employed at these 33 outposts.

The posts of Municipal Police Chowkidars or watchmen and the *Shahr Pannah Sepoys* (who guarded the walls of Alwar city) were abolished. The number of *sowars* or mounted police was reduced from 164 to 128. These *sowars* were of three categories, viz., *nagdi sowars* or cash paid, *Jagir sowar* or feudal and *Deegar sowar* or others. After the re-organisation, every *thana* had three *sowars* and every outposts, two. Five *sowars* were put at the command of the Superintendent of Police. Out of the 128 *sowars* retained, 15 were *Nagdi*, 89 *Jagir* and 24 *Deegar*.

Similarly, the post of *Khojis* or trackers were abolished and those who were fit, were absorbed in the regular police. Amendments in the rules pertaining to the village chowkidars were also enforced.

The Indian Penal Code was adopted in the State shortly before the re-organisation, but the recommendations to adopt criminal procedure code also in *toto*, was turned down on the plea that it was too cumbersome and complicated for the requirements of the State, and only the last Schedule of the Cr. P. C. was adopted. The other laws in force, in 1904-05 were¹: (a) The Government Police Act V of 1861, (b) Revenue Manual of the Alwar State-Act II of 1903, (c) The Alwar Municipal Act-Act I of 1903 and (d) The Alwar Stamp Act-Act III of 1903.

Recruitment and Training

Before the re organisation there was no procedure for recruitment and appointments were often hereditary without regard to fitness or efficiency. The ranks were filled with individuals of all ages, shapes and sizes, undrilled and indisciplined. When re-enrolling and re-grading the police, no less than 170 incapables had to be removed. Men of 70 and 80 years of age were common and there was a good sprinkling of blind men and men who required assistance to enable them to stand, one individual was a raving lunatic with a tendency to homicide.²

In the new method of recruitment, due importance was given to the physique and education of the candidate. Minimum height standard of 5'7" was insisted upon. Daily parades and drills were introduced. Uniforms were prescribed and a police line was established which, hitherto, was so much wanting. Attention was also paid to the medical facilities and a ward in the Alwar hospital was set aside exclusively for ailing policemen.

The department was put under Judicial Department. The strength of the police and the annual expenditure on it increased. The following figures indicate the expenditure incurred :

1. *The Administration Report of the Alwar State for 1904-05.*
2. *Tomkins, L. L., Report on the Re-organisation of the Police of Alwar State 1904 p. 9*

	Strength	Annual Expenditure (Rupees)
Before the re-organisation	675 Police of all grades 336 Municipal Police Chowkidar 268 <i>Shahr-Pannahs</i> sepoy 164 Police <i>sowars</i>	
	Total 1,443	1,23,613
After the re organisation	734 State Police 206 Municipal Police 128 <i>sowars</i>	
	Total 1,068	1,39,816

It would appear from the above statement that the pay was increased considerably after the re-organisation. Regarding the official hierarchy, the Superintendent was at the apex of the system, under him were first grade and second grade Inspectors, then Deputy Inspectors who were categorised as 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th grades. Below them were sergeants 1st, 2nd and 3rd grades, lance-sergeants and constables.

Later Developments

Later, in 1915-16, a post of Assistant Superintendent of Police was created. In 1918-19 the posts of Inspector General and Assistant Inspector General of Police were created. The number of outposts fluctuated from time to time. In 1945-46, the strength of the police was as follows : Inspector General—one, Superintendents—five, Inspectors—four, Sub-Inspectors—33, Head Constables—95, Naiks—51 and Constables—805. The village police consisted of 2,000 chowkidars who were engaged on fixed salaries, the amount being realised from the villagers along with land revenue. Their work was supervised by the *lumberdars* who were also responsible to watch the movements of the persons belonging to criminal tribes, who were on police register.

All important crimes were tackled by the Central Investigation Agency which consisted of one Inspector, three Sub-Inspectors and six Constables. The work of this Agency was divided into four branches, namely; Political, Intelligence, Investigation and Criminal Tribes.

A special Armed Force, consisting of one Sub-Inspector, three Head Constables, ten Naiks and 100 constables was also maintained by the State to meet emergencies. The force and the members of the local Police Training School, were armed with .303 rifles, .410 muskets, .380 pistols and revolvers (.32 and .38). Every policeman was provided with a uniform consisting of *Khaki Safa*, *Khaki* field caps bush-shirts, *Khaki* drill shorts, *pattis* with hose tops, black ammunition boots and great coat.

Army

The State also maintained its own army. Details regarding the participation of the State armies in the world wars have been given in chapter on History. In 1945-46 its strength was as below :

Unit	Officers	NCOs & Men	Non-Combatants	Total
Alwar Jey Paltan	49	864	58	971
Alwar Pratap Paltan	17	345	52	414
Alwar Mangal Lancers	2	44	38	84
Garrison Guards	—	50	—	50
Transport	—	20	6	26
Fort Guards	1	19	14	34
Military Hospital	2	7	19	28

Fort guards were posted at Alwar and Rajgarh forts to protect them and also to fire salutes.

In the Instrument of Accession which the rulers signed in August 1947, the State forces were excluded from the scope of defence and except when they were attached to or operating with any of the armed forces of the Dominion, the authority over them vested exclusively in the rulers or in the State governments, as the case might be. However, in the process of integration of the States, it was provided in the covenant that the authority to raise, maintain and administer the State forces would be vested exclusively in the Rajpramakh, subject to any directions or instructions that might from time to time be given by the Government of India. Later, as a result of financial integration the State forces were merged with the Indian Army with effect from 1st April, 1951.

Present Set-up

REGULAR POLICE—After the formation of Rajasthan, the district was divided, for the purpose of police administration, into five circles¹

1. *Set-up of General Administration* published by Government of Rajasthan 1951, no. 59-60.

viz. Alwar, Behror, Rajgarh, Thana Ghazi and Tijara, each under the charge of a circle officer. These circles comprised 23 police stations and 27 out-posts, as follows :

Circle Headquarter	Police Stations	Out-posts
1. Alwar	1. Alwar Kotwali	1. Akhyypur
		2. Kalimori
	2. Alwar Sadar	3. Kedalganj
		4. Laldarwaja
		5. Purana Katla
		6. Teejki
	3. Vijay mandir	7. Bahadurpur
		8. Minapura
	4. Yashwantgarh	9. Akbarpur
		10. Harsora
2. Behror	5. Bansur	11. Riwana
	6. Behror	12. Ajarka
	7. Mandawar	13. Jindoli
	8. Mandhan	
	9. Nimrana	
	10. Govindgarh	
3. Rajgarh	11. Kathumar	
	12. Kherli	
	13. Lachhmangarh	14. Baroda Meo
	14. Rajgarh	15. Pinhan
		16. Rajgarh city
4. Thana Ghazi		17. Rampura
	15. Narainpur	18. Karana
	16. Pratapgarh	19. Ajabgarh
	17. Thana Ghazi	20. Ghata Bandral
	18. Tehla	21. Sariska
		22. Baldeogarh
		23. Khairthal
		24. Pur
5. Tijara	19. Kishangarh	25. Naugaon
	20. Kotkasim	26. Chuaharpur
	21. Ramgarh	27. Tijara (Town out-post)
	22. Tapukara	
	23. Tijara	

In 1950, the police strength consisted of a Superintendent of Police, two Deputy Superintendents, seven Inspectors, 41 Sub-Inspectors, 123 Head Constables and 798 constables. Out of this strength, 162 (30 Head constables and 132 constables) were armed with rifles, muskets, pistols, revolvers and branguns. The armed force was allotted the duties of guarding lock ups and providing escorts to the prisoners and treasures. They were given regular training in firing, drill, musketry etc.

An Intelligence Branch looked after political and allied intelligence work in the whole of the district. The unit is headed by a Sub-Inspector and works under the supervision of the Superintendent of Police. The Police lines at Alwar is under the control of a Reserve Inspector who is also subordinate to the Superintendent of Police. At present (1963), the total strength of the police in the district, including civil, armed and prosecution branches, is as below:



Superintendent	1
Deputy Superintendents	2
Inspectors	6
Sub-Inspectors	43
Head Constables	131
Constables	662

Taking separately, the strength of armed police is 187. It includes an Inspector, a Sub-Inspector, 37 Head Constables and 148 Constables. Likewise, the prosecution staff consists of an Inspector, ten Sub-Inspectors, 11 Head Constables and 20 Constables. No separate force is employed for traffic arrangement and men are frequently drawn for the purpose from the civil police.

The number of police circles continued to be the same viz. five, namely; Alwar, Behror, Rajgarh, Thana Ghazi and Tijara. One police station at Nimrana was abolished and instead an out-post was set-up there which was attached to the Mandhan police station. The Yash-wantgarh police station was closed down and instead another was opened at Malakhera. The outposts at Harsora, Riwana, Pinhan, Sariska and Tijara towns were abolished while new outposts were created at Dosod, Hamirpur and Shahjahanpur. At the end of 1963, there were 22 police stations and 26 outposts in the district. (see Appendix I).

RAILWAY POLICE—An outpost at Alwar railway station was opened by the Ajmer-Merwara railway police and was raised to the

status of police station on April 1, 1948 but this was reverted to an outpost on 1.4.1951. It was taken over by the Rajasthan Government Railway Police (G.R.P.) from Ajmer-Merwara (G.R.P.) on 19.1954. The sanctioned strength of the staff was one head constable and three constables. At present (1963) two additional constables are temporarily posted here for checking purposes. The outpost is attached to the railway police station at Bandikui. The stations under its jurisdiction are : Ajerka, Harsauli, Khairthal, Parisal, Alwar, Mahuwa, Malakhera, Dhigawara and Rajgarh on Bandikui-Delhi line and Karanpura, Ghosrana and Kherli on Bandikui-Agra Fort line. Khairthal and Parisal stations are notorious for thefts in running train which are now committed mostly by Rai Sikhs inhabiting the adjoining villages. The following statement of crime which includes theft in running trains, theft at stations, at goods yards and miscellaneous crimes, is an indicative of diminishing trends.

Railway Station	Ajerka	Harsauli	Khairthal	Parisal	Alwar	Mahuwa	Dhigawara	Malakhera	Rajgarh	Karanpura	Ghosrana	Kherli	Total
1951	4	-	4	1	14	1	2	1	8	-	2	-	37
1952	5	2	4	-	12	1	1	4	6	1	-	-	36
1953	-	3	3	-	9	-	-	3	1	1	-	1	21
1954	-	2	-	-	4	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	8
1955	1	4	2	-	4	-	-	1	3	2	1	3	21
1956	-	1	1	1	9	1	2	2	4	1	-	3	25
1957	1	-	1	-	14	-	2	1	1	-	1	4	25
1958	3	1	3	1	4	4	-	-	1	1	1	3	22
1959	1	2	-	-	8	1	1	-	1	-	-	2	16
1960	3	-	3	-	6	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	16
1961	2	-	1	2	3	-	-	1	-	-	1	3	13
1962	2	1	1	-	6	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	14
1963	1	1	-	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	7

ANTI-CORRUPTION DEPARTMENT—A common out-post of Anti-corruption Department covering the districts of Alwar, Bharatpur and Sawai Madhopur with head-quarters at Bharatpur has been functioning since 1957. No separate staff for Alwar district has been earmarked. Between 1957-63, as many as 166 complaints were registered from the Alwar district. Out of these, 120 enquiries were completed and as many as 25 criminal cases were registered of which 9 were red-handed traps in which the corrupt officers were caught while accepting illegal gratification.

Punishments were secured in 15 cases while 18 cases are pending with the various departments for taking departmental action.

CENTRAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION (SPECIAL POLICE ESTABLISHMENT DIVISION, MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS GOVERNMENT OF INDIA)—The office headquartered at Jaipur is headed by a Superintendent whose jurisdiction extends to whole of Rajasthan. There is no separate staff for the district of Alwar. The establishment mainly deals with the cases of bribery and corruption against the employees of Central Government. Other matters which come under its purview are Imports and Exports (Control Act 1947), Foreign Exchange Regulation Act 1947, Essential Commodities Act 1955 and Defence of India Act 1962.

JAILS AND LOCK-UPS

Before the formation of Rajasthan, there was a Central Prison headquartered at the State capital viz. Alwar and was controlled by a Superintendent under Home Department of the State. Apart from the Central Prison to which a Judicial lock up was attached, lock-ups at all the Nizamat (tahsil) headquarters (except at Alwar) were under the direct control of the Nazims and were managed by them. After the formation of Rajasthan, a district jail ('A' class) at Alwar and four lock-ups (class III) one each at Behror, Kishangarh, Rajgarh and Tijara were opened. Later on, the set-up was reorganised and at present (1963) there is a 'B' class jail at Alwar and a lock-up at Behror. Long termers are kept in the 'B' class jail and the under trials in the lock-up at Behror.

Welfare of Prisoners

During the State times, punishments like double fetters, solitary confinement, dog fetters, cross chains, hand-cuffs, whipping, bar fetters etc., were awarded to the unruly prisoners. However, such primitive methods of punishment have been abandoned now. A Board of Visitors is appointed consisting of official and non-official members who keep watch over the welfare of the prisoners and report about it. A third grade compounder and a part-time medical officer attend the sick prisoners in the jail.

In recent years many reforms for the welfare of the prisoners have been introduced in jails in Rajasthan. Diets are given to them in accordance with the recommendations of All India Jail Manual Committee. Hair cropping is not compulsory. They are allowed to take daily bath in the open. Only those prisoners are fettered who are dangerous or attempt escape. Use of hand *Pankhas* (fans) are allowed in the summer. Jail authorities are trained keeping in view the modern trends in jail

reforms. Occasional lectures on moral and social subjects are delivered to the prisoners.

Jail Industries

During the State times, various articles for the State departments as well as for sale in and out of the State, were manufactured in the prison. These articles were *durries*, cotton *chaddars*, *chicks*, *bastas*, *jharans*, *kaleen*, towels, *niwar*, *dhotis*, cloth for prisoners, re-stringing of chair seats, *paindaz san*, *sutli*, repairing of *moodhas*, *paindaz moonj*, *ban rassa*, *mussalas* and *jannawaj*. These articles brought a good profit to the State. Manufacture of other articles such as knitting of socks, cotton and woollen under-wears, mufflers etc. was also introduced in the Alwar jail and cultivation of food crops, fodder, sugarcane and tobacco was successfully experimented. Though not so many industries are maintained now yet cloth making, *durri* making and shoe making are taught. One Assistant Factory Manager is posted at Alwar who supervises the industries in the jail and is subordinate to the Director of Jail Industries, Rajasthan. The industries in the jail are so designed as to rehabilitate the prisoners after their release. The present jail is located outside the town of Alwar, on the Vijayamandir Road, and is housed in the old jail building of State times and has a maximum capacity for 925 prisoners. There is a separate ward for female prisoners. Lock-up at Behror has a capacity for 6 persons only.

The following statement shows the jail population and income and expenditure during the recent years :

Year	Jail Population	Expenditure	Income
1950-51	320.18	1,08,256	20,511
1951-52	295.30	1,20,006	17,776
1952-53	312.10	98,806	31,549
1953-54	238.30	88,496	16,753
1954-55	215.65	1,53,163	5,164
1955-56	310.58	1,44,316	16,934
1956-57	350.20	1,61,820	13,824
1957-58	343.90	1,29,283	2,732
1958-59	347.33	1,46,936	3,556
1959-60	119.81	1,38,405	11,343
1960-61	180.44	1,41,545	5,268
1961-62	188.13	1,45,944	6,808
1962-63	257.13	1,35,210	1,316
1963-64	256.15	83,210	1,071

22 acres of agricultural land is attached to the jail at Alwar and prisoners are employed to work on this land. Of this, 16 acres was under cultivation in 1962 under various crops e.g. fodder, cereals and vegetables. An electric water pump is also fitted there for water supply.

JUDICIARY

Historical Sketch

In the closing years of the last century some sort of judicial set-up was brought into effect in the Alwar State. For the administration of justice, the courts were generally guided by the courts of British India. The highest court was the Council which could pass the sentence of death when presided over by the ruler. Below this court, were the courts of District and Sessions Judge, court of Faujdar, court of Assistant Civil Judge (in the city of Alwar) and courts of Tahsildars. The courts of Tahsildars were the lowest courts in the hierarchy. The Tahsildars enjoyed III class magisterial powers and could hear civil suits not exceeding Rs. 100/- in value. The city of Alwar had a bench of honorary Magistrate who could hear suits not exceeding Rs 200/- in value. The Faujdar and the Civil Judge could hear the appeals against the judgement of the lower-courts and the District and Sessions Judge heard second appeals. In course of time, the Judiciary was practically made independent of the Executive. A High Court was established with headquarters at Alwar town and was re-organised later, in 1941. The Chief Justice enjoyed certain administrative powers apart from his judicial functions. The High Court was the principal court of appeal subject to the provision of section 25 of the Alwar High Court regulation of 1941 and exercised extra-ordinary original Civil and Criminal jurisdiction under section 10 of the above mentioned regulation. The Court of District and Sessions Judge was made the principal civil court of original jurisdiction. Under this court were set-up the courts of the Munsif Magistrate. They were all first class magistrates and on the civil side, could hear cases up to the value of Rs. 3,000/-. They were also invested with original jurisdiction in cases under Insolvency, Succession and Guardian and Wards Acts. All other Munsifs, except the one posted at Alwar, exercised the powers of the judges of small cause courts upto the value of Rs. 200/-.

On the criminal side, below the Sessions court, were 30 courts of Magistrate (in 1945—46) of the first, second and third class powers. These Magistrates were not invested with uniform powers, which largely depended on the places of their posting. Out of these 30 courts, there

were two courts of District Magistrates headquartered at Alwar and Rajgarh.

Revenue Courts

Before the re-organisation of the revenue department of the State in A.D. 1933, a Revenue Commissioner used to be the officer in charge of the department, assisted by an Assistant Revenue Commissioner. They were not responsible for maintaining law and order. The State was divided into ten *nizamats*, each under a *nazim*, the *nazim* at Alwar was assisted by two *naib nazims*. With the re-organisation, the posts of Commissioner and that of Assistant Commissioner were abolished. For criminal and revenue administration, the State was divided into two districts, northern and southern or Alwar and Rajgarh. Each of the districts had five *nizamats* and each was under the charge of a District Officer who was the chief executive officer of the district and exercised the powers of a Collector on the revenue side and that of District Magistrate on the criminal side as mentioned in the preceding para. They were under the direct control of the Revenue Minister.

Each *nizamat* was placed under the charge of a *nazim* who was assisted by a *naib nazim*. The *nazim* was the chief executive officer in the *nizamat* and enjoyed the powers of Assistant Collector 1st grade on the revenue side and Magistrate 2nd class on the criminal side. The *naib nazim* exercised the powers of Assistant Collector 2nd grade and was also a Magistrate enjoying third class powers.

Matsya Set-up

After the formation of United State of Matsya, a Bench of the Matsya High Court consisting of two Judges, besides the Chief Justice, headquartered at Alwar was set-up. Under this court was the Court of the District and Sessions Judge headquartered at Alwar. The other subordinate courts in the district were (i) Court of the Civil Judge, Alwar with seat at Alwar, with jurisdiction over the whole of the Alwar district; (ii) Court of the Munsif, Alwar with headquarters at Alwar and jurisdiction over Alwar tahsil including Alwar town; (iii) Court of the Additional Munsif Alwar, had jurisdiction over Ramgarh tahsil and police outposts of Khairthal and Jindoli in tahsil Mandawar; (iv) Court of the Munsif, Behror, headquartered at Behror with jurisdiction over the tahsils of Behror and Bansur; (v) Court of the Munsif. Tijara, headquartered at Tijara and had jurisdiction over

the tahsils of Kishangarh and Tijarar; (vi) Court of the Munsif, Lachhmangarh, the court was situated at Lachhmangarh and had jurisdiction over Lachhmangarh tahsil; (vii) Court of the Munsif, Rajgarh, headquartered at Rajgarh and had jurisdiction over Rajgarh tahsil; (viii) Court of the Munsif, Thana Ghazi, headquartered at Thana Ghazi and exercised jurisdiction over that tahsil.

One Puisne Judge in the High Court had jurisdiction over whole of the Alwar State.

The District and Sessions Judge, Alwar had on the civil side, unlimited pecuniary jurisdiction to try suits of value exceeding Rs. 10,000/-; to hear appeals against the judgement and decrees as well as against appealable orders of the subordinate courts; to dispose of such suits under the Succession Act and the Guardian and Wards Act respectively which were beyond the jurisdiction of the Munsifs and to hear cases under the Insolvency Act.

On the criminal side, he was full-fledged Sessions Judge having powers to try sessions cases, to hear appeals against the judgements (appealable) of the first class Magistrates. He was empowered to hear revisions against the orders of all Magistrates in the district. On the administrative side, he was empowered to supervise and inspect the subordinate courts.

The Civil Judge at Alwar was vested with the powers under section 30 Cr. P.C. While all the Presiding Officers of the Mufassil courts including the Additional Munsif, Alwar were vested with the powers of Magistrate First Class. In the Court of the Munsif, Alwar, purely civil work was dealt with. The Munsifs had the pecuniary jurisdiction upto Rs. 3,000/- in their respective territorial limits while the pecuniary jurisdiction of the Court of Civil Judge Alwar, for the whole of Alwar district, was upto Rs. 10,000/-.

Present Set-up

After the formation of Rajasthan and subsequent merger of Matsya, the courts were again re-organised¹. With effect from July, 1950, the Court of Additional Munsif Magistrate, Alwar was abolished and the Civil Judge Alwar as well as the Munsifs of the other five

1. Judicial Department Notification No. F. 1 (53)/Jud/50 dated 29.6.50 published in the *Rajasthan Gazette Extraordinary Part I* Vol. II dated 1.7.50.

courts viz Behror, Tijara Lachhmangarh, Rajgarh and Thana Ghazi ceased to function as Magistrates.

The territorial limits and the pecuniary jurisdiction also changed due to re-organisation. The Civil Judge, Alwar now enjoyed powers to try cases upto Rs. 10,000/- in Alwar city and from above Rs. 2,000/- upto Rs. 10,000/- in Alwar district including Alwar city. All the Munsifs could try original civil cases upto Rs. ,000/-. The territorial jurisdiction of Munsif at Alwar remained unchanged. The Munsif headquartered at Behror now had jurisdiction over Behror sub-division. The headquarters of the Court of Munsif, Tijara shifted to Kishangarh¹ and his jurisdiction extended to Tijara sub-division (tahsils of Tijara, Kishangarhbas and Mandawar). There was no change either in the jurisdiction or powers of the Munsifs at Lachhmangarh, Rajgarh and Thana Ghazi.

The Civil Judge Alwar, as well as the Munsifs at Behror, Kishangarhbas, Lachhmangarh, Rajgarh and Thana Ghazi, by virtue of their office, were conferred with the jurisdiction of Judges of the Court of Small Causes within their territorial limits. The value prescribed in case of the Civil Judge was Rs. 250/- and that in case of others Rs. 100/-. The Civil Judge, Alwar, by virtue of his office was also vested with the powers of Assistant Sessions Judge within the Sessions Division of Alwar.² The four Munsifs namely; those at Lachhmangarh³, Kishangarhbas⁴, Rajgarh and Thana Ghazi were conferred with the powers of Magistrate First Class by virtue of their office, over the local areas included in the territorial limits of their civil jurisdiction.

The present strength of the staff in these courts is given in Appendix II.

The Collector of the district, is also by virtue of the office, the District Magistrate with first class powers and special powers under section 13, 514 and 522 of Criminal Procedure Code. Similarly, the Additional Collector is Additional District Magistrate enjoying almost similar powers as the District Magistrate. There are four Sub-Divisional Officers for the four sub-divisions in which the district is divided*namely:

1. Judicial Department Notification No. F. 1(53)Jud/50 dated 29.6.50 published in the *Rajasthan Gazette Extraordinary Part I* volume II dated 1.7.1950
2. Notification No. F. 1(68)LJ/B/56/369 dated 30.1.1957 of the Govt. of Rajasthan Law & Judicial Department (b).
3. Vide Government Notification No. F. 1(51)Judl. /54 dated 11.4.1955.
4. Vide Judicial Department Notification No. F. 1(65)LJ/B/61 dated 26.10.1961.

Alwar, Rajgarh (headquarters at Alwar), Behror and Tijara (headquarters at Kishangarhbas). All these officers enjoy first class magisterial powers within their respective sub-divisions. Besides these officers, there are three Assistant Collectors and 1st class Magistrates. The headquarters of two of these are at Alwar (the Assistant Collector of Rajgarh is also stationed at Alwar town) and of the third at Behror.

There are nine Tahsildars one each at Alwar, Bansur, Behror, Kishangarhbas, Lachhmangarh, Tijara, Mandawar, Rajgarh and Alwar and three Naib-Tahsildars one each at Kathumar, Tijara and Tapukara. All these officers enjoy third class magisterial powers within their respective jurisdiction by virtue of the office they hold but seven of the tahsildars namely, those at Alwar, Kishangarhbas, Lachhmangarh, Tijara, Mandawar, Rajgarh and Thana Ghazi enjoy second class powers. The Tahsildar at Kishangarhbas also enjoys special power under section 144, 161, 167, 190 (A), 190(B), 190(C) of Cr. P. C. Courts of Naib-Tahsildars are also revenue courts.

Bar Association

There is a District Bar Association headquartered at Alwar. Other Bars in the district are at Kishangarhbas, Rajgarh, Thana Ghazi, Behror and Lachhmangarh.

Statistics of revenue and criminal cases

The criminal as well as revenue case work has increased considerably during recent years, as will be noticed from the following statements :

Year	Previous balance	Instituted during the year	Total	Disposed of during the year	Balance
REVENUE CASES					
1958-59	2224	7368	9592	6662	2930
1959-60	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
1960-61	2428	7539	9967	7606	2361
1961-62	2361	8933	11294	7922	3372
CRIMINAL CASES					
1958-59	1366	4014	5380	3692	1688
1959-60	1688	4683	6371	4317	2054
1960-61	2054	4686	6740	4477	2263
1961-62	2319	4861	7180	4528	2652

The special report cases tabulated below, showing the figures for the last six years (1958-63), indicate the comparative incidence of each type of crime :

Crime	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Dacoity	6	-	5	-	4	2
Murder	4	3	3	1	5	1
Burglary	4	7	3	6	5	6
Robbery	-	-	1	1	2	-
Assault	12	16	16	8	5	1
Riot	-	-	1	1	1	1
Escape from Police/Jail custody	1	2	1	3	-	1
Theft	1	2	2	1	-	2
Encounter	-	-	2	-	-	-
Death in the Police custody	1	-	1	-	-	-
Kidnapping	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sati	-	1	-	-	-	-
Total	29	31	35	21	22	14

APPENDIX I

List of the Police Stations and Out-posts in the district during 1963

Name of the Police Station	Name of the Out-post
1. Sadar	1. Bahadurpur
2. Kotwali	2. Minapura
	1. Purana Katla
	2. Teejki
	3. Lalgate
	4. Kedalganj
	5. Akheypura
3. Malakhara	6. Kalimori
4. Vijayamandir	1. Akbarpur
5. Rajgarh	1. Jindoli
	1. Rampura
	2. City Rajgarh
6. Lachhmangarh	1. Baroda Meo
7. Kathumar	
8. Kherli	
9. Govindgarh	
10. Behror	1. Dosod
11. Mandawar	1. Ajerka
12. Bansur	1. Hamirpur
13. Mandhan	1. Nimrana
	2. Shahjahanpur
14. Tijara	
15. Tapukara	1. Chuharpur
16. Kotkasim	1. Pur
17. Kishangarh	1. Khairthal
18. Ramgarh	1. Naugaon
19. Thana Ghazi	1. Ghata Bandrol
20. Narayanpur	1. Karana
21. Tehla	1. Baldeogarh
22. Pratapgarh	1. Ajabgarh

APPENDIX II

S. No.	Name of the post	District Judge Alwar	Civil Judge Alwar	Munsif Alwar	Munsif Behror	Munsif Kishangarh	Munsif Lachhmangarh	Munsif Rajgarh	Munsif Thana Ghazi	Total
1.	Munsarim	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
2.	Stenographer	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
UPPER DIVISION CLERKS										
1.	Senior Clerk	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
2.	Reader	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
3.	Accounts Clerk	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
4.	Sales Amin	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
5.	Head Copyist	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
6.	Record Keeper	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
LOWER DIVISION CLERKS										
1.	Typists	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
2.	Receipt and Despatch Clerk	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
3.	Civil Clerk	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
4.	Criminal Clerk	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
5.	Execution Clerk	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
6.	Assistant Nazir	2	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	7
7.	Copyist	2	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	7
8.	Asstt. Record Keeper	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
9.	Relieving Clerk	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Class IV		21	3	2	9	8	8	8	7	66

CHAPTER XIII

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

In this chapter are described other departments functioning in the district which could not find full description in other chapters of this volume.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

Apart from the Railways and Post & Telegraph departments, following are the Central Government departments functioning in the district :

Army

There is an Army Supply Corps Centre at Alwar.

Income Tax Department

The Income Tax Office was established in the district in the year 1955. Previously the Income Tax Officer, Bharatpur, was responsible for the Income Tax collection in the district. The present staff at the office consists of two Income Tax Officers, one Inspector and the clerical staff. Both the Income Tax Officers are performing the same type of duties. The bifurcation is only functional and for convenience of administration. The regular field staff consists of one Inspector and one Notice-Server. The immediate controlling authority of the office is the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-Tax, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

The total number of persons assessed in the district in the year 1962-63 was 2,200 and the total Income Tax collections for the year were eight lakhs of rupees.

Central Excise and Land Customs Department

The present office of the Inspector, Central Excise and Land Customs, has a long history. After the formation of Rajasthan, the office of the Assistant Collector, Central Excise was established in Alwar in April, 1951. In 1958, this office was converted into the office of the Superintendent Central Excise which too, was shifted to Ajmer in June, 1962. At that time, apart from the Superintendent, the staff consisted of one Deputy Superintendent, two Inspectors & three Sub-Inspectors

besides class IV employees. One Sub-Inspector and some class IV employees were reduced in 1963.

The whole staff works in the field, their duty being collection of excise duty on tobacco etc

The Superintendent is immediately under the control of the Assistant Collector, Central Excise, Ajmer.

STATE GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

Public Works Department (Buildings and Roads)

The present office of the Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, (Buildings and Roads) was established in December, 1954 with headquarters at Alwar. The district falls in Jaipur Circle II of the Public Works Department, (Buildings and Roads) The Superintending Engineer, incharge of the Circle, is the immediate controlling authority. The Executive Engineer is responsible for the construction and maintenance of government buildings and roads in the district.

The Executive Engineer is the head of the division. There are three Assistant Engineers each incharge of a Sub-Division in the district. After the Assistant Engineers, there is one Divisional Accountant who handles the accounts of the whole division. There are 12 overseers who work in the field.

A number of works were executed by the department in the district during the three Five Year Plans. During the First Five Plan, the construction of a metalled road from Khairthal to Bansur, with a link road to Mandawar was taken up. The estimated cost of the road was Rs 7,34,600. The road is nearing completion.

In the Second Five Year Plan, construction of five roads was taken up. Their details are as follows :

Name of the work	Estimated Cost (Rupees)	Stage of completion
1. Metalled road from Macheri to Mandawar via Garhi	3,98,200	Nearing completion
2. Metalled road from Behror to Gandrela upto the district border	44,700	Under construction

Name of the work	Estimated Cost (Rupees)	Stage of completion
3. Approach road to Ladmara village from Alwar-Behror road	3,51,850	Work held up due to dispute in alignment of land
4. Metalled road from Lachh-mangarh to Garhi road	3,11,750	Nearing completion
5. Beturminised tarred road of Sariska Tehla-Rajgarh road	4,45,350	Nearing completion

Under the third Five Year Plan, construction of three important roads has been taken up so far. A metalled road joining Behror-Kund road to Ateli, going up to the district border, is nearing completion. Its estimated cost is Rs. 15,000. An approach road from Malakhera railway station to the town is also nearing completion. It will entail an estimated cost of Rs. 25,000. A metalled road from Budhwal village joining it with Behror-Kund road costing Rs. 50,000 is also nearing completion.

Apart from these works in the road sector, three important building construction works had also been taken up. Construction of new wards, at an estimated cost of Rs. 4,18,000 in the Alexandra Hospital at Alwar, is nearing completion and the building work of the new Zenana Hospital has been completed. This construction will cost Rs. 6,34,710. Construction of a medium size Industrial Estate at Alwar is almost complete except the roads. The work will cost a total sum of Rs. 3,69,000.

Irrigation Department

Prior to the merger of the Matsya with Rajasthan, Buildings and Roads, and Irrigation branches of the Public Works Department were combined and were under the control of the Chief Engineer, Matsya with headquarters at Alwar. The present Buildings and Roads Division known as Matsya Division, which is obviously a misnomer, comprises Alwar, Sikar and Jhunjhunu districts and two tahsils of Jaipur district, namely, Kotputli and Bairath. Till October 30, 1963, Bharatpur district was also a part of this division when it was placed under the independent charge of an Executive Engineer.

The Matsya Division of Irrigation department is under the charge of an Executive Engineer. There are three Sub-Divisions viz., Alwar, Neemkathana and the newly created Kama-Pahari, each in charge of an Assistant Engineer.

Alwar Division falls in the Jaipur Circle of the Irrigation Department of Rajasthan which is under the Superintending Engineer, Irrigation, Jaipur.

The Executive Engineer is responsible for taking necessary measures to ensure proper maintenance of all the irrigation works in the district and also to see that government land around the works is not encroached upon. Besides, he also tenders advice to the various government departments and Panchayat Samitis within the territorial limits of his charge.

To assist the Executive Engineer in the office, there is one senior and one Junior draftsman, one computer, one tracer and one *farrash*, in addition to the ministerial staff.

The total number of irrigation works in this Division is 362, out of which 278 are bunds and 84 canals. These works will serve more than a lakh acres of land by bed and flow irrigation.

During the First Five Year Plan, the following irrigation works were completed :

1. Extension and improvement of Baretha Bund canals
2. Saidpura Bund
3. Nangla Chhiteria Bund
4. Singhawali Canal
5. Khanwa Bund
6. New Ajan Canal
7. Nangla Banjeer Bund (repaired)
8. Ateria (diversion and restoration)
9. Bundli Murwara Mehgaon Canal
10. Baberia (restoration and repair)

During the Second Five Year Plan the work on Bharatpur feeder was completed. Works which were carried over from First Plan and

completed in the Second Plan included Harsora, Ganwari, Rampur, Chittoli and Dorla Bunds and Ghat Pickup weir.

During the Third Five Year Plan, construction of Papra, Upper and Lower Relia Raipur, Ponk, Dhanrer (not taken up so far) and Shyampur Behar Bunds and Kama Pahari Drain have been taken up.

Urban Improvement Trust

The town improvement work, during the State times, was entrusted to the Public Works Department. There is now a separate Trust for this work

The following description of the town improvement activities in State times, is found in one of the Administration Reports :

“The Scheme for the improvement of the Alwar City continued to be developed as follows :

- (a) Development of the area near the Lal Darwaja.
- (b) Development of the area near Nagli village and along city roads.
- (c) Development of the area near Lal Diggi.

“In the Lal Darwaja area, the proposal to extend the main road by demolishing the city rampart wall as also the compound wall of the public library was completed and a five circular group of shops with a net work of good metalled roads has sprang up from old ruins. This new shopping centre was opened by His Excellency the Viceroy on the 3rd March, 1940 and named the “Hope Circus” in commemoration of the visit.

“Altogether 76 plots were sold by auction in the city for building purposes in connection with the Town Improvement Scheme, and a sum of Rs. 1,39,983 was realized from these sales and credited to the Town Improvement Fund’.”

After the formation of the Matsya Union, the town improvement work was entrusted to a Town Improvement Committee. The Committee was headed by the Collector who was *ex-officio* Chairman and

Convenor of the Committee. It had three members, two being prominent persons of the city and the third, the Chairman of the Municipal Council, Alwar. The Executive Engineer, Public Works Department (Buildings and Roads), Alwar, was the *ex-officio* Member-Secretary of Committee.

After the dissolution of the Committee, an Urban Improvement Trust was established in the district on June 3, 1960 and a full-time Secretary was appointed on March 1, 1961. This Assistant Engineer-cum-Secretary executes all the town improvement works in the city.

The Town Improvement Trust in Alwar is controlled by the State Town Planning Department in all administrative matters.

The staff of the Trust consists of an Assistant Engineer-Cum-Secretary, one Overseer-cum-Surveyor, one Draftsman and one Tracer, besides the ministerial staff.

The Trust has a number of colonies in hand. Two of these schemes are called Number 1 and Number 2. Under the schemes, 1,100 residential plots are to be allotted out of which about 750 have already been given. Another scheme, called the Tej Mandi Scheme, is also in hand under which, out of 56 plots for shops and residential purposes, 40 have already been allotted. Besides, three more such schemes have been formulated. Moti Doongri and Shoe Market Schemes are also in hand. The Trust has framed ten more schemes which have been sent to the government for approval.

Co-operative Department

Alwar has been a pioneer State in the field of co-operative movement. A Co-operative Department was established in the State as early as 1935. There was a Registrar, Co-operative Societies at that time whose services were borrowed from the Punjab government. One Senior Inspector, two Inspectors and four Sub-Inspectors were on the serving staff whose services were also lent by the Punjab Government. Apart from these, two Inspectors from Alwar State were sent for training to Punjab (for details, see 'Co-operative Movement' in Chapter IV). Comparative figures of the strength of the office staff at the time of the formation of Rajasthan and as it exists today are given below :

S. No.	Designation	Strength at the time of the formation of Rajasthan	Present Strength
1.	Assistant Registrar	1	2
2.	Technical Assistant	-	1
3.	Inspectors	3	-
4.	Inspectors (Executive)	-	24
5.	Audit Assistant	1	1
6.	Inspectors (Audit)	-	20
7.	Assistant Inspectors	7	43
8.	Head Clerk	1	1
9.	Upper Division Clerks	2	3
10.	Lower Division Clerks	3	3
11.	Class IV servants	15	6

Both audit and executive Inspectors and all the Assistant Inspectors work in the field.

The Assistant Registrar's office is entrusted with the work of registering all co-operative institutions in the district except Central Societies which are registered by the Deputy Registrar at Jaipur. The Assistant Registrar controls and supervises the functioning of all the Co-operative Societies in the district through the field staff. Societies are inspected by the Inspectors (Executive) and reports are submitted to the Assistant Registrar. The Central Co-operative Bank is inspected by the Assistant Registrar himself. Other Central institutions (inspected four times a year), Marketing Societies, Farming Societies, Large Sized Societies and other Primary Societies are also inspected by the Assistant Registrar. Liquidation of Farming Societies is also dealt with by his office. His office is also responsible for the audit of all Societies of the district excepting the Central Societies and Banks, the audit of which is arranged by the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

The Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Ajmer Zone is the immediate controlling authority of the Assistant Registrar.

An idea of the progress of the Co-operative movement in the district can be had from the details given in Chapter IV.

Government Museum

The Alwar Museum is one of the important places of interest in the city. The collections in the Museum were gathered mainly through the efforts of Maharaja Viney Singh around 1857 when, in the midst of turmoil, he purchased several valuables from persons fleeing from Delhi. The collections of the Museum which were in the possession of the rulers since 1800 A.D., were displayed in different sections like *Pustak Shala*, *Sileh Khana* and *Tosheh Khana*, but there was no regular Museum as such. These sections were open only to distinguished State guests. The present Museum, which was established in 1940, was given this shape by the then Prime Minister of the State, Col. Harvey.

The Museum has the following four sections :

(i) Archaeological Section which contains beautiful and valuable pieces of sculpture and inscriptions collected from the neighbouring regions of the district.

(ii) Arts and Crafts Section which contains costumes of the former rulers, wood, stone and ivory works of high craftsmanship, coins, stuffed birds, animals and musical instruments.

(iii) Paintings and Manuscripts Section containing beautiful illustrated manuscripts in Sanskrit, Urdu, Persian and Arabic, both historical and literary.

(iv) Arms and Armoury section exhibiting a magnificent collection of various types of arms-defensive and offensive, Hindu and Mughal.

The Museum has a Library containing books mostly historical and literary.

The officer incharge of this Museum was called Custodian till 1955 when his designation was changed to Curator. The Director, Archaeology and Museums, Rajasthan, with headquarters at Jaipur, is the immediate controlling authority of the Museum.

Water Works Department

The office of the Assistant Engineer, Water Works Sub-Division, Alwar was established on 1st February, 1956. Prior to that there was

no protected water supply and the main sources of drinking water supply to the general public were wells.

The Assistant Engineer is assisted in his task by 5 overseers and the clerical staff. The overseers work in the field. The Sub-Division is under the control of the Executive Engineer, Water-Works Division, Jaipur. The Assistant Engineer formulates and executes the various schemes drawn and sanctioned for the supply of water to the public in the important towns of the district as also attends to their maintenance. The total number of water-tap connections given in the Alwar city upto March, 19 3, was 2,980. Upto the end of 1963, there were 41 water-tap connections given in Kishangarh, 111 in Tijara and 88 in Behror. In Bansur and Rajgarh, the number of water-tap connections given upto November 1963 was 34 and 112 respectively.

The number of public taps provided in each town or city are given in the table below :

Town or City	Card filling hydreant	Public Stand Post	Cattle water trough
1. Alwar	5	170	35
2. Kishangarh	2	17	4
3. Tijara	2	23	2
4. Behror	2	35	2
5. Bansur	2	20	2
6. Rajgarh	—	20	2

The Water-Works Department has several new schemes and works in hand. These are at Lachhmangarh, Mandhan, Pratapgargh, Ajabpura, Rampura, Neemrana, Shahbad and New Colony, Alwar.

Rajasthan Oriental Research Institute

Maharaja Viney Singh was the first ruler of Alwar State who gave pointed attention to the collection of various literary works of bards and other writers of old times. The various works were collected, rewritten and bound and placed in the erstwhile *Pustak-shala*. This came into being around 1840. A Superintendent was also appointed for this *Pustak-shala*. The Maharaja formulated various schemes for

preparing fair copies of old decaying manuscripts, and for acquiring rare documents and literary and religious works from places like Jaipur and Banaras¹.

The collection work started about 1840, continued for about a hundred years, and the descendants of Pandit Gangadhar Joshi of the times of Maharaja Viney Singh, continued to take care of it. There was also a Managing Committee, appointed by the Maharaja, which arranged the books according to the various subjects. It is also said that Maharaja Viney Singh collected many important works on *Vedas* suggested to him by Pandits and religious teachers on the occasion of a *Yajana*. That is why the works on *Vedas* have a pride of place in the books of the Institute.

In 1940, the *Pustak-shala* was handed over to the Museum. Col. Harvey, the then Prime Minister of the State, thought it better to keep all the important works in the newly established Museum.

In 1960-61, the entire collection was transferred to the Rajasthan Oriental Research Institute and the present office was established as a separate branch at Alwar. The Institute is housed within the Collectorate building.

The Institute has works on the following subjects :

(i) Works on all the four *Vedas*. Certain copies of works which were prepared in the 14th century are also available in the Institute

(ii) Philosophical works on various old Indian treatises like *Sankhya*, *Nyaya* etc. are available and constitute one of the largest collection of such works.

(iii) Almost all *Puranas* and *Up-Puranas* and *Mahabharata* are available.

(iv) Great poetical works like, Valmiki *Ramayan* and their Commentaries and several collections of plays and poems are available in the Institute.

(v) Important works on *Ayurveda*.

(vi) Works on Astronomy.

1. On a number of books that are now with the Rajasthan Oriental Research Institute, captions like “बनारस से मंगाई”, “जयपुर से मंगाई” “पुस्तक मिंद विनयसिंह विर्मण” are written. At the end of some of the books the words “महाराजा विनय सिंह के पठनार्थ लिखी गई” are also written.

- (vii) Works on Grammer and their commentaries.
- (viii) *Chhand Shastras*.
- (ix) *Dharma Shastras*.
- (x) *Mantra Shastras*.
- (xi) Collection of small works in Sanskrit on *Bhakti*, Zen, music etc.
- (xii) Works of Court-Poets and other literary figures.
- (xiii) Old Works in Urdu and Persian.

The Surveyor-Incharge of the Institute has a catalogue of all the collections with him. Facilities for studies to persons interested, exist.

Devasthan

The Inspector, Devasthan is incharge of the department in the district with his headquarters at Alwar. Before 1920, the work of *Punya* and *Muafi* was done by revenue officers. In 1921, a separate office of *Punya* and *Muafivat* was established. There were three branches of the office at that time, viz., *Punya*, *Muafi* and Court of Wards.

The then *Karyalaya Punya Muafivat* had one *Hakim Punya*, one *Naib* (Assistant) *Hakim Punya Muafi*, and other subordinate staff. The Court of wards had eight *Kamdars*, besides ministerial staff.

After the formation of Matsya State, the name of the Department was changed into *Dharmarth Vibhag* in December, 1948. The present office of the Inspector, Devasthan was established on 1st March, 1953. It looks after temples and other religious institutions and also deals with the appointment and other cases of the *Pujaris* (Clergymen), grants-in-aid to temples and their income and expenditure accounts.

The Inspector is immediately subordinate to the Assistant Commissioner, Devasthan with headquarters at Jaipur.

District Archives

The District Archives office, Alwar was established on 1st October, 1956. It, then, consisted of five clerks and two peons. This strength was revised in July, 1960 when a Superintendent was appointed besides other increased staff. Later, in April 1963, the staff was curtailed to four clerks.

The District Archives office is responsible for proper maintenance and up-keep of the non-current records of the government and to supply relevant papers to the various catering agencies. After its establishment, all the pre-1900 records were screened and sent to the head office at Bikaner under the centralised pattern. Similarly, in the process of weeding, bulk of record having only an ephemeral value, was set apart for destruction.

The Director of Archives, Rajasthan, Bikaner is the controlling authority of the office.

Evacuee Property Department

The office of the Managing Officer-cum Assistant Custodian, Evacuee Property was established in Alwar in September, 1947. The present staff consists of the Managing Officer with one more Managing Officer Gr. II and other ministerial and field workers.

The office is responsible for the management and custody of evacuee property. The evacuee property has been divided into 'Acquired' and 'Unacquired' and subdivided into rural and urban. The office looks after the allotment of evacuee urban and agricultural lands to the displaced persons. Another way to dispose of the evacuee property is by conducting public auctions. The office is also responsible for restoration and release of evacuee properties. The Managing Officer has also to effect the following recoveries : मेव जयते

- (i) Rent of urban and rural evacuee properties including agricultural lands
- (ii) Cost of agricultural land
- (iii) Cost of urban and rural evacuee properties
- (iv) Cost of Government built properties
- (v) Cost of movable properties.

He also disperses all the compensation cases of the area under his jurisdiction which extends over six districts viz. Alwar, Bharatpur, Kota, Bundi, Jhalawar and Sawai Madhopur.

Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmens' Board

The office of the Board was established in Alwar on 1st August, 1963. Besides the Secretary, there are three Lower Division Clerks in the office. The officer looks after the families of serving soldiers,

ex-servicemen and their dependants. It also looks after the free education of the children of serving soldiers, scholarship to the children of ex-servicemen, financial assistance to disabled ex-servicemen and widows, final settlement of all the amounts due against the Ministry of Defence and completion of the pension documents of the pensioners. There are about 16,000 ex-servicemen in the district. Most of the widows of servicemen are getting family pensions. During the recent Chinese aggression, 49 servicemen of the district, were killed. The dependants of each of them have been paid Rs. 500 in cash and Rs. 1,000 in Defence bonds as monetary relief, and 15 bighas of land in their respective tahsils. The district office is controlled by the Rajasthan Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmens' Board, Jaipur working under the Revenue Secretary to the Government of Rajasthan. The Governor of the state is the President of the Board.

Horticulture Department

There is a Superintendent of Gardens at Alwar. He is incharge of the gardens in Alwar and Bharatpur districts and Karauli Sub-Division of the Sawai-Madhopur district. The Superintendent of Gardens is responsible for the proper upkeep and development of gardens, public parks and nurseries in the area of his jurisdiction. The staff working under him consists of an Inspector Gardens at Bharatpur and four Assistant Inspectors, one each at Alwar, Bharatpur, Karauli and Dholpur. There is the usual complement of staff consisting of *Choudharis* and *Halis* etc. The Horticulturist, Rajasthan, Jaipur is the immediate Controlling authority.

Animal Husbandry Department

Prior to the formation of Rajasthan, this department was known as Veterinary Department in the erstwhile Alwar State.

At present District Animal Husbandry Officer stationed at Alwar holds charge of the department. He is assisted by ministerial staff in the office and a Livestock Inspector in the field. Deputy Director Animal Husbandry, Ajmer Range, Ajmer is the controlling authority of this department.

Forest Department

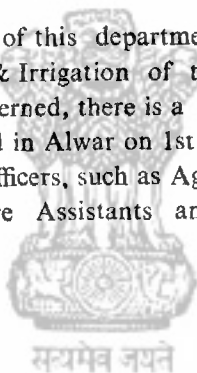
In order to preserve the climatical condition of the State and for meeting the requirements of the farmers for grazing facilities, preservation of soil erosion and exploitation of Chemical and industrial

potentialities of the forests, the former Alwar State had a regular Forest Department headed by a Forest Officer.

On the formation of Matsya, a post of Chief Forest Officer having jurisdiction over Bharatpur, Dholpur, Karauli and Alwar with headquarters at Alwar, was created in 1948. Later on, a Sub-Divisional Forest Officer for Alwar was appointed in 1950. Besides the ministerial staff, there are three Range Officers at Alwar, Ramgarh and Sirsika. The Range Officers are assisted by Deputy Rangers and other subordinate staff. The Divisional Forest Officer, Bharatpur is the immediate controlling authority. The District Office looks after the various forests situated in the district besides a nursery and plantations.

Agriculture Department

Detailed description of this department has been given in the chapter IV on Agriculture & Irrigation of this volume. So far as the departmental set-up is concerned, there is a District Agriculture Officer whose office was established in Alwar on 1st April, 1950. Besides the officer staff there are field officers, such as Agriculture Extension Officer, Agriculture & Horticulture Assistants and other Plant Protection Supervisors etc



CHAPTER XIV

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT

MUNICIPALITIES

History

The institution of Municipality had its beginning in the erstwhile Alwar State as early as 1871-72 as a government department. In the year 1892, there were municipalities at Alwar, Rajgarh, Tijara, Shahbad, Govindgarh, Behror, Ramgarh and Bahadarpur¹. The sanitary arrangements of these municipalities, specially of Alwar, were reported to be very satisfactory. The total income of all the municipalities in 1892 was Rs. 53,846 of which Rs. 51,235 were received as Octroi and Rs. 2,611 from other sources². Thus octroi formed the main source of income for the municipalities. A *Tazimi Sardar*³ and a paid official of the State used to preside over the deliberations of the Alwar Municipal Committee while the municipalities in the mofussils were presided over by Tahsildars⁴. 1903, Alwar Municipal Act, was passed. The number of the municipalities remained the same till 1906-07 when it was contemplated to establish municipal bodies in more towns⁵.

In the year 1907-08, to facilitate the work of getting papers of the department through one *serishta* and to reduce the work of the Council of Ministers, the municipalities in the State were placed under the supervision of the President of the Alwar Municipal Committee, who was also authorised to hear appeals against the orders of these municipalities⁶. Besides these constitutional changes, the sanitary arrangements of the Alwar city were considerably improved and the schedule of octroi was revised adding a few duty free articles to the duty paying list. In the year 1909, greater attention was paid towards lighting the public roads and streets, and the fee charged on marriage and funeral ceremonies was abolished⁷.

1. *The Alwar State Administration Report*, 1892, p. 73.

2. *ibid.*, p. 73.

3. There were several types of Jagirdars in the princely States. *Tazimi Sardar* was one who did not pay revenue to the State.

4. *The Alwar State Administration Report*, 1906-07, p. 36.

5. *ibid.*, p. 35.

6. *Ibid.*, 1907-08, p. 38.

7. *ibid.*, 1908-09, p. 28.

The Alwar Municipal Committee, during 1909-10, used to consist of a President, a Secretary, three Sanitary Inspectors, an Octroi Superintendent, a *Girdawar Roshani* (Light Inspector) and 12 nominated members, who constituted three sub-committees to look after sanitation and the public works activities of the Municipality. The Assistant Surgeon, incharge of the Alexandra Hospital, was member of the Sanitary Sub-Committee and he rendered advice on matters hygienic¹. In the year 190-1, the municipalities had unprecedented income; there was a handsome surplus balance of Rs 80,000/- to the credit of all the Municipalities in the State².

In the year 19-5-16 the need for dividing the Alwar city into different wards was realised³, and the Town Planning Work was taken up in the year 1916-17⁴. Following the consent of the Government of India to constitute municipalities in the towns where the population exceeded 2,000 souls, new municipalities in the following towns were constituted during the year 1919-20 : 1. Lachhmangarh. 2. Mandawar, 3. Bansur, 4. Thana Ghazi, 5. Naugoan, 6. Alaora, 7. Mubarakpur, 8. Pratapgarh, 9. Narainpur, 10. Maujpur, 11. Kathumar, 12. Kishan garh and 13. Harsauli⁵.

During the year 1920-21, seven more municipalities were opened and arrangements were being made to open municipalities in three more towns⁶. By the end of 1921-22, the number of the municipalities rose to 32. All the Municipal Boards were, however, abolished in 1934, and under the Alwar State Municipalities and Small Towns Act of 1934, the Alwar Municipal Board and the Small Town Committee, Rajgarh were established. The Small Town Committee, Tijara was established in 1936⁷. The number of the official and non-official members in these bodies till 1936 remained as given below⁸ :

1. *The Alwar State Administration Report*, 1909-10, p. 22.
2. *ibid.*, p. 22.
3. *ibid.*, 1915-16, p. 29.
4. *ibid.*, 1916-17, p. 29.
5. *ibid.*, 1919-20, P. 45.
6. *ibid.*, 1920-21, p. 17.
7. *ibid.*, 1938-39, pp. 193-94.
8. *ibid.*, p. 194.

Name	Members		Total
	Officials	Non-Officials	
Municipal Board, Alwar	4	20	24
Small Town Committee, Rajgarh	3	15	18
Small Town Committee, Tijara	3	11	14

The Alwar Collector was President of the Alwar Municipal Board, and the Rajgarh and Tijara *Vazims* were *ex-officio* Presidents¹ of the respective Committees. The Vice-Presidents were elected ones. The term of membership was one year for the Rajgarh Committee but it varied from one to three years in the case of the Alwar Board and the Tijara Committee². In September, 1939, it was decided to reconstitute the Board at Alwar, the majority of the seats being filled by the elected members. Of the 24 members, 20 were elected by the citizens of Alwar, two were nominated by the government—one each to represent women and the depressed classes, and the remaining two were official members. There was no change in the constitution of the Tijara and Rajgarh Small Town Committees³.

The year 1945-46, however, brought far reaching changes in the constitution of these local bodies when elective element was increased/introduced in them. The Alwar Municipal Board now elected its own President. In the Tijara Small Town Committee, 12 out of 16, and in Rajgarh Small Town Committee, 13 out of 17 members, now began to be elected. These small town committees were also permitted to elect their own Presidents⁴. A Small Town Committee was established at Kherli which consisted of two official and seven non-official members with *Naib-Nazim*, Kathumar as its *ex-officio* president⁵.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, ALWAR

There existed a municipality in the city of Alwar as early as 1871-72. In 1903, Alwar Municipal Act was passed. According to this Act, the municipality consisted of the member nominated by the government. The President was also appointed by the government.

1. *The Alwar State Administration Report*, 1938-39, p. 194.

2. *ibid.*, p. 195.

3. *ibid.*, 1939-40, p. 211.

4. *ibid.*, 1945-46, p. 147-57.

5. *ibid.*, 1945-46, p. 156

The composition of the municipality was revised under the Alwar State Municipalities and Small Towns Act, 1934. Now four member were elected from the important business and trade groups; nine member were elected from the different wards of the town; one representative of the depressed classes and another official member were nominated by the government. The District Magistrate (Collector) worked as *ex-officio* President of the Municipal Board. Before the promulgation of the Alwar State Municipalities and Small Towns Act, 1934, the Municipal Board was administered as a government department.

The composition of the municipality was further revised in 1939¹. The wards now elected sixteen members instead of nine, and a woman member was also nominated by the Government. The Alwar State Municipalities and small Towns Amendment Act, 1945, provided for an elected President.

After Independence of the country and formation of the United State of Matsya, adult franchise was introduced in 1950². Accordingly, every adult, not below 21 years of age, residing in the city for one year, was given the right to vote. The voters elected 24 members while the Government nominated one woman and one member from the depressed classes. This arrangement continued till the Rajasthan Municipalities Act of 1959 came in force. The municipality was now upgraded as the Municipal Council since the population of the town exceeded 50,000. The council then consisted of 26 members. Of the 26 seats, 20 were general, five reserved for Scheduled Castes and one for the Scheduled Tribes. It was essential that at least two women be on the council. The number of women by which it fell short of two, was nominated by the Government³.

Wards

For the first time the boundary of the Municipal Board were defined in 1934⁴. For purposes of octroi collection, it was extended upto

1. Alwar State *Gazette* Notification number 13 dated 27th March, 1939.
2. Vide Order published in the *Gazette* dated the 14th May, 1949.
3. Govt. Notification No. F. 1 (7) LSG/60 dated 7th June, 1960.
4. Vide *Gazette* Notification No. 114 Vol. 26 dated 30.10.34 the boundary of the Alwar Municipality was defined as follows :

“From the Eastern point of Kutteer House in a straight line a point on the railway line 600 yards south of the level crossing near the Railway Station and thence in a straight line southwards along the Railway to a point opposite Prem

(Contd.)

Moongarka and other adjoining villages within two miles of then existing limits¹ As regards the division of wards, the town was divided into 10 wards in 1953² In 196¹, it was further divided into 20 wards³. The area of the Council in the year 1962 was 23 Sq. kms.

Staff

The staff of the Council consists of one Commissioner, one Revenue Officer, one Health Officer, one part time Fire Officer, four Overseers, 39 Clerks, 8 Inspectors, 45 Nakerdars and 29 peons. The number of sweepers is 409 : 281 males and 128 females. Besides, two carpenters, one pipe fitter, five line men and 79 drivers, guards etc. are also on the staff.

Sub-Committees

Since 21st August, 1961, the following nine sub-committees are working in the municipal council : 1. Finance Committee, 2. Health and Sanitation Committee, 3. Market and Public Conveyance Committee, 4. Purchase Committee, 5. Building Committee, 6. Library Committee, 7. Octroi Committee, 8. Works Committee, and 9. Bye Laws Committee. Two committees, namely, *Akhada Samiti* and Cultural Committee have also been formed. The former works for the revival of wrestling and similar other sports and the latter, for the cultural renaissance. Besides the councillors, a few public men have also been co-opted on these committees.

Financial position

Financial position of the Municipal Council has always remained sound. The following statement shows the figures of Income and Expenditure for the last twelve years :

Kunj Bungalow continued to meet the Silisedh Road. From the point of intersection of the road in a straight line to the Octroi Naka of Bhawana-ki-Bagichi near the Jey Paltan Lines and thence in a straight line to the foot hills, thence along the line of the foot hill to a point opposite the Vijey arch on the road leading to Vijey Mandi and thence in a straight line drawn through the arch and parallel to the road leading to Alwar Central Prison to the Railway line. Thence south-wards along the railway to a point 600 yards both of the level crossing near the railway station and thence in a straight line back to the eastern most point of Kutteer house".

1. Vide *Gazette* Notification No. 110, vol. 29, dated 23.11.1936.
2. *Rajasthan Gazette* No. 73, Vol. 5 Part I, dated 28.8.53,
3. Vidi Government order No. F, 1 (102) LSG/60 dated 21. 3. 1961.

(Rs.)		
Year	Income	Expenditure
1952-53	4,85,438.54	3,91,921.98
1953-54	3,64,621.10	3,06,969.77
1954-55	4,90,813.97	4,79,422.25
1955-56	6,11,411.39	7,07,107.77
1956-57	6,21,776.23	6,83,898.12
1957-58	7,78,249.51	12,14,535.18
1958-59	7,46,381.35	8,56,284.00
1959-60	8,16,481.00	9,56,619.00
1960-61	9,71,453.00	10,68,120.00
1961-62	11,72,726.00	11,13,138.00
1962-63	10,40,777.00	11,61,441.00
1963-64	10,22,486.39	9,96,925.71

The important sources of income of the council are : Octroi, cattle-pound tax, hackney-carriages fee, sale of manure, *teh bazari* etc.

The headwise details of income and expenditure for the year 1962-63 are given below :

S. No.	Item	Income (Rs.)
1.	Tax	6,74,208
2.	Income under various Acts and Laws	34,466
3.	Income from Municipal Property	44,661
4.	Income from selling land	80,478
5.	Miscellaneous	20,186
6.	Government aid	1,20,778
7.	Loan	66,000
	Total	1040,777

1. Rent charged for municipal land used by hawkers, vendors and pedlars.

S. No.	Item	Expenditure (Rs.)
1.	General Administration and tax collection	1,71,492
2.	Public Health and sanitation	4,01,682
3.	Public Works	19,845
4.	Lighting	68,911
5.	Waterworks	58,582
6.	Kine house and cattle pound	1,451
7.	Public utility	18,186
8.	Education	2,948
9.	Public security	13,416
10.	Other expenditure	62,183
11.	Expenditure on development work	3,39,745
	Total	11,61,441

Water Supply

The Government of Rajasthan sanctioned a loan of Rs. ten lakhs for a scheme of water works for the city which was completed during the year 1956-57. Under the scheme, six tube-wells and two tanks have been constructed. Possibilities to augment the water supply by boring new wells and constructing additional tanks are being explored. The Scheme is being run by the P.W.D. (Health) Department of the State Government on behalf of the Council. This arrangement will continue till the entire loans has been repaid. The Council has provided 169 free public stand posts and 37 cattle water-trough in the town.

Lighting Arrangements

Electric light was introduced in the city in the late thirties of the present century. To meet the growing public demand for the light connections, a power-house was established at Alwar in the year 1942. Till 1950, the lighting arrangements of the city, however, were far from being satisfactory; only the main roads were provided with the electric lights, and the lanes and streets were lit by 600 Kerosene oil lamps. The council, therefore, decided to electrify all the wards and the markets. By the year 1955, the number of the electric lamps increased to 1,100.

In 1960, a new thermal power-house was constructed near the railway station by the Rajasthan Electricity Board. During the year 1962-63, the number of electric points, including mercury lights, provided by the council was 2,300.

Sanitation

COMPOST—The sanitary condition of the city, before 1949, was far from being satisfactory. However now the Council is paying special attention to improve it. Every year sanitation week is observed; drains, latrins, urinals etc. are cleaned everyday and occasionally treated with phenyl and bleaching powder for disinfecting them. Special measures are taken during the summer and rainy seasons for disinfecting the wells and such other places from where the diseases are feared to spread. Similarly special efforts are being made to eradicate malaria. Since there were no vehicles in the council to carry night-soil and other rubbish, the sweepers threw the dirt of the city at a little distance from the town. There were no arrangements for its decomposition, and the compost so made was supplied to the agriculturists who had to carry it to their fields in their own carts. The Board, in 1955, decided to purchase tractors, trollies etc. to make the process of carrying night-soil and other rubbish to the composting ground convenient and hygienic. Site for composting ground was selected at a distance from the town, and facility to supply compost to the agriculturists on their fields, if they so desired, on the payment of approved rates, was also introduced. Now tractor trolleys, carts and hand wheel barrows have been provided to the sweepers to render the collection and transport of refuse and night-soil less arduous. Now the refuse is first collected in the ward depots from where in the tractors it is carried away to the trenching grounds. Many lanes in the city being too small for a cart to pass through, the sweepers have also been provided with hand trolleys. Nearly 150 dust bins have also been provided in the city.

The present trenching ground is situated near the Vijey Mandir road. *Kachcha* trenches are dug out and compost is prepared according to the Wardha system². This compost is in heavy demand. Dirty water of the town, through the *Ganda Nala* (dirty nullah), is diverted to the agricultural fields for irrigation purposes.

1. There are 6 trucks, 18 trollies, 2 tanks and 18 refuse carts.
2. Refuse is dumped for six months in a pit.

The flush latrins are available only in a few Government and private houses.

CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR OF DRAINS—The municipality, at the beginning of the present century, spent about 3 lakhs of rupees for the construction of drains and lanes. By now three-fourth of the city has been provided with cement concrete roads and drains. The Council is considering to improve drainage of the town and to turn *kachcha* nullahs into *pucca* ones, but the programme has been staggered due to the emergency caused by the Chinese attack

NULLAHS—Alwar is situated on a high level. There is a hill in the east. Therefore, slope is towards the west. The Council has so planned the drainage that the water from the sewages is collected in four nullahs, the description of which is given below :

1. The first nullah starts from the Pratap dam and goes through ward numbers five, six and seven, and then crosses the railway line near Baba Hiranath therefrom it spreads into the fields.
2. The second nullah passing through ward numbers one, two, four and nine and Subzi Mandi reaches Titatoda village wherefrom it spreads into the aerodrome ground.
3. The third nullah collecting water from ward numbers eight and Hope Circus, crosses the railway line near the Jaoli house.
4. The fourth nullah collecting water from ward numbers two, nine and ten, falls near the Johad Jail.

The first nullah is pukka between Nabab pura (ward five) and apposite Jaikrishna club. Thereafter, it grows deep and there is no difficulty in the flow of water. The second one is pukka till it passes through habitation.

One nullah goes from opposite the Sadar, collecting water from the hospital, but it is being proposed to built Tejmandi on this site in pursuance thereof, plots have been sold. Therefore, it has become necessary to change the direction of the nullah. The work has been started. A sum of Rs. 40,000/- is likely to be spent on this scheme.

Another nullah, the length of which is 11,000 ft, has been constructed at a cost of Rs 15,000/- after filling the trench near the low income housing project plots.

Housing

LOW INCOME GROUP HOUSING—Houses have been built on 41 plots between Delhi Gate and Subzi Mandi after demolishing the old city-wall. These plots have been given to the needy people on low price.

SLUM CLEARANCE—Under the Slum Clearance Scheme of the Government of India, the Council has constructed about 80 quarters with modern amenities near Jey Marg.

HARIJAN COLONY—At a cost of one and a half lakh of rupees, 30 quarters (18 of two-room sets and 12 of one-room set) have been constructed near the Hajuri Gate and allotted to the Harijan employees of the Council.

Other Works

VEGETABLE MARKET—There was no proper place in the town for selling vegetables and, therefore, the sellers and the customers had to undergo a great deal of inconvenience, particularly, in summer and rainy seasons. To overcome this difficulty, the Council demolished the city-wall, towards the north side of Hope Circus, and set-up a vegetable market in the year 1954. In this market, pukka platforms with tin shades have been constructed.

NEW MARKETS—Old city-walls, near Malakhera gate and Hanumanji-ki-Burj, which were not very useful and which also hampered the development of the city, have been demolished for the construction of a modern market. These schemes will not only beautify the area but will also go a long way in removing the congestion in the main Hope Circus Market. A meat market, closed from all the sides, with 16 shops, has been constructed opposite the municipal *nohara*.

CEMENT FLOORING OF GRAIN MANDI—Great difficulty was experienced by the grain sellers due to *kachcha* floor of the Kedal Ganj Grain Mandi, particularly, in the rainy season when it became muddy. Therefore, the entire area of the Kedal Ganj Mandi has been made pukka and the wooden stalls have been replaced by 16 pukka shops. Thus, besides added convenience, the market has become attractive.

TONGA STAND—The council has provided sheds at the Tonga stand for the hackney carriages.

FIRE BRIDGE—In 1951, a fire fighting equipment at a cost of Rs. 27,000/- was acquired and is being maintained.

SLAUGHTER HOUSE—A modern slaughter house has been constructed in the former trenching ground in Chameli Bagh. The present site is at the foot of a mound on the south of the fort, and is also an isolated area.

ASHOKA PILLAR—An Ashoka Pillar of black and white marble has been constructed at Ashoka Park which has added to the beauty of the place.

CLOCK TOWER—At an important cross road of the city near Subzi Mandi, a clock Tower has been constructed. This clock tower has yet to be given a final shape.

ROADS—The total length of the municipal roads is 61 km; black top 4 km; cement concrete 35 km; water bound Macadan 16 km; and unsurfaced motorable 5 km. The Council spent Rs. 70,000/- for constructing two cement concrete roads, one from Lal Darwaja to Kachahari via Tripolia and behind the temple of Jagannathji, and the other from Delhi gate to Malakhara gate via Tripolia.

In the wards, the *Kachcha* and the paved lanes are being converted into cement lanes. All the plots under the small income housing project have on three sides cemented approach roads which join the main tarred road laid between Cinema and Delhi gate.

EXHIBITION GROUND—The Municipal Council has prepared an exhibition ground 700' by 500' near Purjan Vihar

PARKS AND GAMES CLUBS—The Council is maintaining the Munshi Bag, Purana Katla Park, Sham Shan Bhumi Park, Lal Diggi Park, Municipal Office Park and Library Park situated in different parts of the city. Lal Diggi tank, an old and costly structure which has been recently renovated, is also looked after by the Council.

The Council has provided good play grounds in different wards of the city for the children. Games material is also provided free of cost for organising the clubs.

OTHER PROPOSALS—The city walls near Hazari and Raj Gates are going to be demolished to provide land for construction of residential houses, public hospital, bank building etc.

Institutions of the Council

PUBLIC LIBRARY—The Alwar Municipal Council runs a *Sarvajanik Pustakalaya* (Public Library). It was opened in 1936 by the then Prime Minister of the State. It was housed near the Malakhera Gate in the building in which the Duffarin hospital was housed. In May 1941, this library was handed over to the Municipal Board. It was then housed in the upper portion of the town hall where it remained for several years. The hall used for various purposes from time to time, greatly disturbed the working of the library. Therefore a new building was constructed opposite the Purjan Vihar at a cost of Rs. 1,50,000/- the library was shifted here in December, 1960.

The number of the books in the library is over 10,000 out of which about 1,500 books are given to the ward libraries. About 20 daily news papers and 30 weekly and monthly periodicals are subscribed in the library.

Before 1958, the membership fee was Re. 1/- and the monthly fee was 25 Pasia. Since 1958, the admission fee of 25 Pasia has been introduced and the membership fee has been reduced to 75 Pasia. There were 95 members on roll in 1959, 65 in 1960, 95 in 1961 and 92 in 1962.

There are nine persons on the staff of the library: one librarian, one clerk, three peons, three guards and one gardner to look-after the park.

Under the supervision of the library, 11 libraries and reading rooms have been opened in the wards each of which subscribed a few daily newspaper-and other periodicals.

PRIMARY SCHOOL—The Council runs a primary school on the staff of which there are two teachers. The number of the students in the school in the year 1959-60 was 81. This number increased to 116 in 1960-1961 and to 126 in 1962-63.

DISPENSARIES—There are two dispensaries: (1) for the employees and workers of the Muncipal Council, on the staff of which there is one doctor and one vaccinator. The number of the patients treated in the year 1959 was 785; in 1960, 1781; in 1961, 2288; and in 1962 it was 2725; (2) the other dispensary is maintained by the Medical and Health Department, but expenses on the building, water and electricity are met by the Council.

MUNICIPAL BOARD, RAJGARH

Establishment

A Small Town Committee was established at Rajgarh in the year 1934 under the Alwar State Municipalities and Small Towns.

Building

The office of the Municipal Board is located in the heart of the town in a building of its own¹.

DIVISION OF WARDS—The town was originally divided into three wards. The main road of the town from Kankwari Gate to High School divided the town into two zones—northern and southern. The northern section was ward No. 1 while the southern was ward No. 2; and the area lying outside the rampart wall along with Bharala Bas constituted the ward No. 3. In the year 1958, the town was divided into five wards.²

CONSTITUTION—At present, there is an elected board consisting of twelve members out of which ten are elected and two women members are co-opted. The Chairman, Vice-Chairman and the Executive Officer control the administration of the Board.

1. The boundary limits of the Municipal Board Rajgarh as notified in the *Rajasthan Rajpatra* dated 16.7.1955 in part VI are as noted below:

From the eastern most point of Chhari temple to the corner of Mahal Bagh. Thence along the left bank of the Nullah behind the Mahal Bagh to the Nawabpai-gate. From the Nawabpai-gate along the city walls to the Baswa Rajgarh road drawn through the Nakata-Sain-Ka-Burj including Mandir inside the boundary. Thence along the westward side of the Baswa-Rajgarh road to the junction with the Tehla-Rajgarh road and thence to the levelcrossing at the Railway Station. Thence along the northern side of the Tehla Rajgarh road passing behind the octroi post to the junction with cart-track to Karoth. Thence in northern sidetowards patari hills including Dhola-Ka-Bas the Bhagat-ka-Bas inside the boundary and excluding Patari ka-Bas. Thence along the northern side of cart track to Karoth as far as tabelas.

From the Tabela along the line-crossing the cart track near Ramji-Dwara including Ghola-ka-Bas and Ghola ka-Bas inside the boundary and excluding Rehabarpura back to the point of origin at Chhari-Temple.

2. Ward No. 1 - Kankawari Gate to High School.
 Ward No. 2 - Gali Tamboli, High School, Police Station Nullah.
 Ward No. 3 - Bharala Bas.
 Ward No. 4 - Bankat-ki-Kothi, Dhola Khuwas-ki Kothi, Ramwila.
 Ward No. 5 - Sarai, Fatehburj, Patari Dugari, Station, Bhagat-ka-Bas.

Constitutional Development and Elections

Sanitary and conservancy arrangements, supervised by the Tahsildar, were introduced in the town as early as 1930. He also nominated a few members from the town to assist him in the work. The expenses were met from octroi. In 1933, however, Octroi was lifted. In the absence of adequate funds, the conservancy and sanitary arrangements had to be disbanded. This state continued for about a week after which the then Prime Minister of the State, visited the town and summoned a meeting of the leading businessmen to emphasise the need for reviving the sanitary arrangements in the town. The businessmen, after the meeting, decided to have a small organisation to carry on the sanitary work. A non-official committee was immediately formed, and some appointments for lighting and sanitation work were made. The businessmen voluntarily contributed towards the expenditure for lighting and sanitary arrangements. The saving of the Committee was spent in purchasing 28 gas lamps and about 40 lanterns which were given to the officially constituted committee when it came into being in the year 1934 under the Alwar State Municipalities and Small Towns Act of 1934. Now the Tahsildar was appointed *ex-officio* Chairman on whose recommendation about a dozen members were nominated to the Committee by the Government for a period of one year. This practice continued till 1944 when the elections were introduced. For the elections of 1944, the town was divided into five wards, and the elections were contested on no party basis. Till 19th march, 1946, the Nazim, Rajgarh, remained the *ex-officio* President and thereafter a non-official was elected as President of the Committee consisting of 17 members of whom 13 were elected and the rest, nominated.

The term of the elected Committee expired in 1948, but the next elected Committee came into being only in July, 1953. There were nine elected and two nominated members in the newly elected Board. The elections were again held in August, 1957 when the town was divided into five wards. Two members were co-opted : one woman and the other, a member of a Scheduled Castes. The term of the Board was extended twice, and in October, 1961, it was dissolved and an administrator was appointed. This arrangement continued upto the beginning of May, 1962. The Sub-Divisional Officer, Rajgarh, was appointed as administrator who worked as such till the formation of the newly elected Board on the 20th March, 1964. The number of wards for the election was eight from which 10 members were elected (ward number five and six were double member wards). Two women were co-opted as members.

Staff

The staff of the Municipal Board in 1963, besides the Executive Officer, consisted of one Sanitary Inspector, one Tax Inspector, four Clerks six Nokedars, 33 Sweepers (23 males and 10 females), four Jama-dars' one waterman, two Gardners, 15 Guard octroi and two peons.

Sub-Committees

For the efficient working of the Board, the following sub-committees have been formed :

1. Building Sub-Committee; 2. Light and Sanitation Sub-Committee; 3. Audit Sub-Committee; 4. Bye-laws Sub-Committee; and 5. Octroi and Taxes Sub-Committee.

INCOME—The main source of income of the Municipal Board is octroi duty and *teh bazari*. The Octroi department is under the charge of the Tax-Inspector. There are nine posts in the town on which the octroi duties are received. The other sources of income of the Board include Government subsidy and other taxes, such as tonga-fee, wheel-tax, fines and other taxes. Details of income and expenditure for the year 1962-63 are given below :

INCOME		(Rupees)
Octroi		50,197
<i>Teh-bazari</i>		4,468
Deposit		22,387
Advance		4,625
Rent (shops)		6,093
Others		22,322
	Total	1,10,092
EXPENDITURE		(Rupees)
General Administration		12,269
Sanitation		31,257
Lighting		11,783
Public Works		209
Public Amenities		20,454
Miscellaneous		7,667
	Total	83,639

The Board gives Rs. 150 and 100 to *Gaushala* and Panchayat Samiti, *Pustakalaya*, Rajgarh respectively every year as financial assistance.

Lighting

The streets in the city were lighted by kerosene lamps in the beginning, but after the introduction of electricity in the city 15 years ago, electric lighting has been provided. The Board has provided 325 ordinary and 6 mercury lamps in the municipal area. The electric power is obtained from the Rajgarh Electricity Company for which the Board has to pay nearly a sum of Rs. 1,100/- per mensem.

Roads

The length of roads in the municipal area is six miles. Details are given below :



1. Cement concrete	0.8047 Km. ¹
2. Stone paved road	6.4374 „
3. Others	2.6561 „
Total	<u>9.8982 „</u>

Water Supply

Water Supply through taps was introduced in the year 1962 and since then 10 public hydrants have been provided in the town. Total monthly charges paid towards water supply and maintenance come to Rs. 1500/-. Water works is being run by the Government.

Sanitation

The municipality constructed public latrines and urinals in 1935 and 1953 respectively. The public urinals, latrines and private latrines are cleaned by the sweepers. For cleaning the public latrines and urinals, the sweepers are paid by the Board while for cleaning the private latrines they are paid from individual houses. The municipal roads and lanes are also cleaned every-day.

Vital Statistics

The births and deaths in the municipal area are registered in the municipality; the causes of deaths are also recorded.

1. Km.=Kilo Meter

Development Work

A pukka platform has been constructed at the *choupar* where, besides a cloth market, the displaced persons migrating from Sind and Punjab consequent upon partition of the country in the year 1947, have constructed their own stalls.

In 1958-59, the Government of Rajasthan granted Rs. 55,000/- to the Board to pull down the old city-wall, to fill the ditch for constructing a trench and foot-path. The work is almost complete now.

Similarly, in 1961-62, Rs. 20,000/- were granted by the Government of Rajasthan to the Board to construct a nullah between Bharla-Bas and Railway Station Road. The work started in 1961-62 was completed in 1962-63.

In 1961-62, the Board was sanctioned a grant of Rs. 25,000/- by the Government of Rajasthan to construct the grain and vegetable market. The work is in progress.

The municipal Board maintains two public parks, namely, Gandhi Memorial Park and Hope Circus Park, in the town.

Efforts at clearing off the slums and to improve the lighting and sanitary arrangements are being made.

MUNICIPAL BOARD, JEY GANJ KHERLI

Under the Alwar Municipality and Small Towns Act, 1934, a Small Town Committee was established at Kherli in April, 1944. In the beginning, the number of the members of the Committee was nine; of these two were officials and seven non-officials. All the members were nominated by the Government. The *Naib-Nazim*, Kathumar, used to be the *ex-officio* President.

To carry on the work efficiently, the following sub-committees were appointed in the year 1945: 1. Sanitation; 2. Municipal Works; 3. Lighting; 4. Audit; 5. Purchase; and 6. Bye-laws.

For the first time, the elections were held in the year 1944. The next elections were due in 1948 but could not be held till October 1953. The last elections were held in May, 1961. The number of the members at the time of the elections held in 1953 and 1961 was 10; of these eight were elected and two, co-opted. The Chairman was elected by the members from amongst themselves.

Boundary and Wards

In 1944, the municipal area included Naya Bas in the east; Naggal area around new and old Ganj in the south and west, and the factory in the north. The limits were redefined in the year 1951. In 1957 also some changes were made. The town at present is divided into nine wards. Now the boundary of the Board in the north goes upto Railway Station, in east upto eastern post of railway, in south upto railway fencing and in the west up to western post of railway.

Building

The Board is housed in a building of its own situated in the heart of the city. Formerly it was housed in a rented building.

Income and Expenditure

Chief source of income of the Board is Octroi and the subsidiary income is drawn from sources like house-tax and grants. The figures of actual income and expenditure for the year 1962-63 are given in the following tables:

S. No.	Items	Actual Income (Rs. Paise)
INCOME		
1.	Opening Balance	2,56,92.92
2.	Octroi	58,611.77
3.	Income received from municipality assets etc.	26,346.78
4.	Income under other ordinances	1,174 50
5.	Fines	1,055.68
6.	Miscellaneous income	6,540 42
7.	Sales of land	5,264.18
8.	Grant and loans	20,854.06
	Total	1,45,540.31
EXPENDITURE		
1.	General Administration	12,032.44
2.	Realization of taxes	15,396.55
3.	Public Welfare and Public Health	—
4.	Hospital	2,063.58
5.	Light	9,326.06
6.	Water	1,652.70
7.	Construction and development	34,892.56
8.	Miscellaneous	5,812 86
	Total	81,176.74

The income and expenditure figures of Board for the last few years are given in the table below to give an idea about it's financial position:

(Rs & Paise)

Year	Income	Expenditure
1947-48	15,251.94	8,283.60
1948-49	39,767.23	8,854.52
1949-50	14,040.17	13,596.78
1950-51	64,105.17	12,344.53
1951-52	68,806.56	13,180.69
1952-53	74,454.71	11,922.64
1953-54	80,596.44	22,521.78
1954-55	76,196.27	20,068.08
1955-56	65,419.58	16,693.58
1956-57	2,14,881.62	37,958.17
1957-58	2,63,233.48	66,836.58
1958-59	2,76,006.14	79,619.24
1959-60	2,26,264.50	1,18,486.03
1960-61	2,66,387.45	1,91,632.53
1961-62	1,19,110.12	1,73,417.20
1962-63	1,45,508.81	95,880.31
1963-64	2,98,075.21	1,92,276.48

Staff

The staff of the Board, besides the Executive Officer, consists of an accountant, an accounts clerk, a U.D.C. and one L.D.C. Sanitary staff includes 19 harijans (17 males and 2 females), one Jamadar Harijan, two *Bhistis* and one gardner.

Water Supply

There are nearly 35 wells in the town from where the people get drinking water. To keep the water good for human consumption, disinfectants are put in the wells periodically. Recently, the Board has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 30,000 for the installation of a waterworks. The

work will be completed by the Government of Rajasthan in two or three years, but the cost will be borne by the Board without taking loan from any other source.

Lighting

The town got electrified in the year 1962-63. The Board has provided 110 points for lighting the roads and streets for which during the year 1962-63 a sum of Rs. 9,326 was spent.

Sanitation

The important job of the Board is to keep the town clean. With this object in mind, the Board got constructed the gutter lines and a big nullah for receiving dirty water. In the last ten years, a sum of Rs. 83,411.72 has been spent on the construction of drains. The Board has also spent Rs. 640/- and 1,000/- for the construction of five public urinals and the public latrines respectively in the town. The private latrines are cleaned by the sweepers for which they are paid from the individual houses. The Board has employed 24 scavengers to keep the town clean.

Vital Statistics

As done in other municipalities, the births and deaths in the municipal area are recorded by the vital statistics section of the Board.

Development Work

A sum of Rs. 4,04,856 has been spent on the construction of roads, buildings, waters-huts, wells, and drains. Out of the total expenditure of Rs. 4,04,856, Rs. 1,57,300/- have been spent on the construction of the roads. The length of the tar roads is 10.700 running ft., and that of the metalled roads and others paved with bricks-is 3200 running ft. The length of the pukka and *kachcha* lanes constructed so far is 12,838 and 700 running ft. respectively.

Besides the townhall, the Board got built a rest-house and two primary school buildings.

The Board has purchased a radio set which is every day tuned on for news and music for the benefit of the public. The Board maintains a public park which will be equipped with other required accessories for the amusement of the children. The Board has sanctioned construction of a building for housing a dispensary which is estimated to cost Rs. 56,000.

Dissolved Municipalities

As has been stated earlier, at one time, the number of the municipal boards in the Alwar State was 32. Because of the non-availability of the necessary records it is difficult to say exactly as to where and when did they function. Under the Alwar Municipalities and Small Towns Act of 1934, a Small Town Committee was established at Tijara in 1936. The number of the members was 16 and the *Nazim* Tijara was *ex-officio* president. In 1944, the members were elected on the joint electorate basis, Vice President was also elected. The President was, however, appointed by the Government. This Municipal Board was dissolved in 1956-57 because the population of the town was not enough to justify a Municipal Board according to the Rajasthan Town municipalities Act of 1951. Since then a panchayat is functioning there.

PANCHAYATS

History

The Alwar State passed and promulgated the Panchayat Act in May, 1920. The Panchayats were introduced in the State to help the people in getting quick and inexpensive tribunal in matter of revenue, civil and criminal jurisdiction. It was also hoped that the Panchayat would have a beneficial effect on the working of judicial system.¹

Composition

According to this Act, the Tahsildar nominated the members of the Panchayat from among the permanent residents of the village for a period of two years. The *Panchas* elected a *Sarpanch* who was responsible for arranging and conducting meetings.

Powers

The Panchayats were given powers to decide the revenue, civil and criminal cases mentioned below :

1. Revenue cases not exceeding Rs. 50/- in value :
 - (a) Rukkadari cases
 - (b) Cases of arrears of rent
 - (c) Suits for recovery of cattle grazing fee
 - (d) Suits for damages to standing crops
 - (e) Suits of produce *Pala and Poola*
 - (f) Disputes regarding trees.

1. *The Alwar State Administration Report, 1919-20*, p. 54.

2. Civil suits not exceeding Rs. 50/- in value:
 - (a) Cash suits based on contracts
 - (b) Suits relating to moveable property with certain limitations
3. Criminal Cases:
 - (a) Voluntarily causing simple hurt-section 323 I.P.C.
 - (b) Assault or use of criminal force otherwise than on grave and sudden provocation-section 352 I.P.C.
 - (c) Mischief-Section 426 I.P.C
 - (d) Insult intended to provoke a breach of peace-504 I P C
 - (e) Criminal trespass-Sec. 447 I.P.C.
 - (f) Cases of attempts and abetments of these offences.

The Panchayats were empowered to pass a sentence of fine not exceeding Rs. 50/- and if necessary, to direct payment of compensation the complainants upto Rs. 20/-. Legal practitioners were not allowed to appear before the Panchayats.

Soon after the Panchayats Act came into force, the Panchayats were formed in the whole of the State and during the period of five months 4,878 civil suits, 271 revenue cases and 765 criminal cases were instituted of which, 3,836, 192 and 597 respectively, were disposed off¹. Keeping in mind the inadequate number of literate persons, the services of village teachers and those of the municipal clerks were fruitfully utilised as Panchayat clerks. At some places, the members voluntarily did the writing work themselves.²

Besides hearing regular suits and cases, the Panchayats were also required to help the administration in the following ways:

- (1) To hear and decided all cases of illegal marriages under the Marriage Act.
- (2) To serve as conciliatory tribunal in cases where panchayat administration was ordered by a higher court of justice or if the parties themselves applied for such arbitrations.
- (3) In important cognizable cases, the members of the Panchayat were required to participate in the Police investigation³.

1. *The Alwar State Administration Report*, 1919-20, p. 54.

2. *ibid*, 54.

3. *ibid* P. 54.

In addition to his own duties, the Civil Judge was entrusted with the responsibility of organizing the Panchayats and training the personnel of these bodies. He also paid frequent visits to the Panchayats¹. This improved the working of the Panchayats, considerably. In order to further increase efficiency in the working of the Panchayats, the following improvements were given effect to :

- (i) appointment of an Inspector to pay frequent visits to the Panchayats and impart such instructions to their members as may be found necessary according to local conditions;
- (ii) specification of villages over which the Panchayats exercised jurisdiction ;
- (iii) replacement of incompetent members; and
- (iv) issue of necessary *Hidayats* (instructions) to keep systematic accounts.

After some time, the panchayats were placed under the Revenue department and lastly under the independent charge of a *Hakim*, Panchayats

During the year 1920-21, the number of the Panchayats was reduced to 37 from 50 due to heavy reduction in the income collected by these bodies. However, after careful consideration, means were devised to make the enterprise a success as a result of which at the close of 1920-21, there were 54 self supporting Panchayats in the State². In the year 1921-22, the number of the Panchayats was again reduced to 47 from 54; perhaps those panchayats which were not self supporting and were a drag on the State finances, were closed.

Various reforms improved the financial position of the Panchayats and therefore gradually their number increased. Towards the end of 1931-32, there were 1,556 panchayats in the State established under the Alwar State Panchayat Act of 1920. In 1933-34, the Panchayat Act of 1920 was repealed and all the Panchayats were abolished.

Panchayats in Rajasthan

The Rajasthan Panchayat Act, 1953 repealed the various laws on this behalf obtaining in the covenanting units, and consolidated the law for the whole State. This had been brought in force in all the districts of the State upto 1955. Accordingly, Panchayats at the village level and the

1. *The Alwar State Administration Report, 1919-20* p. 55.

2. *ibid.*, 1920-21, p. 23.

Tahsil Panchayats at the tahsil level, were established. Every village, or a group of village, having a population between 4000-8000 formed into a Panchayat. The Panchas were elected on the basis of adult franchise. The term of the Panchayats was three years. A provision was also made enabling the Government to nominate to the Panchayat representatives of the Scheduled Castes if none from among them, had been returned at the election. Sarpanch was directly elected by the electorates of the area. The Panchas elected one of the Panchas as Upsarpanch (Vice Chairman). Ability to read and write Hindi was obligatory for both of them.

At the tahsil level, Tahsil Panchayats were established. They consisted of a Sarpanch and six to eight Panchas who were elected by the Sarpanchas and Panchas of all the Panchayats of the tahsils. The Tahsil Panchayats exercised general supervision over the Panchayats in the tahsil and heard appeals of the decrees, sentences, decisions, orders and directions made by the Panchayats.

Before the advent of the Community Development Programmes, the Panchayats confined their activities to the administration of Civil and Criminal justice in petty cases, to discharging of a few municipal functions and extending their assistance in the execution of the local development work started under the First Five Year Plan. However, with the introduction of the Community Development Programme in 1952 it was decided that the Panchayats should be utilized as the agency implementing the development work at the village level.

The Development Blocks, which were opened under the programme, provided for development schemes of the different aspects of the rural life. The Development Officer or the Vikas Adhikari was put incharge of the Block. In the beginning, mostly Revenue Officers were appointed as Vikas Adhikari. The scheme provided for a close co-operation and collaboration of both the official and non-official agencies. There were block advisory bodies which assisted both the planning as well as the execution of the development works.

Democratic Decentralization

To study the working of the Community Development Projects, the Planning Commission appointed a study team headed by Balwant Ray Mehta. The recommendations of the study team were published in 1957. Most of the recommendations of the Committee, including the

introduction of Democratic Decentralization or Panchayat Raj, were accepted. This envisaged three-tier system of the local-government; these were the Panchayat at the village level, Panchayat Samiti at the Block level and the Zila Parishad at the district level. The recommendations emphasized need for seeking public co-operation and their full participation in the developmental activities in the rural areas.

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Balwant Ray Mehta Study Team, the government of Rajasthan decided in 1958 to introduce Panchayat Raj throughout the State. Accordingly, Rajasthan Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads Act was passed in September, 1959 and brought into force on 2nd October, 1959 after which Panchayat Samitis at the Block Level and Zila Parishad at the district level were constituted, and the tahsil Panchayats were abolished.

Both the Balwant Ray Mehta Study Team and the Law Commission were of the view that the combination of executive and judicial functions in one body was not a healthy practice. Therefore, separate Nyaya Panchayats were formed.

As the things today are, every village, or the group of the villages, in the district having a population between 1,500 to 2,000 has a Panchayat. The number of the Panchas varies from eight to fifteen according to the population. The elections are held every third year on the basis of adult franchise and by secret ballot. The area of the Panchayat is divided into wards equal in number to the number of Panchas fixed for the Panchayat. Any person recorded as a voter in the electoral roll of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly relating to the area of the Panchayat, can contest election from any ward, but can vote only in the ward where his name occurs in the voters' list.

Functions of the Panchayats

The major functions of the Panchayats are municipal, administrative and developmental. They prepare plan of individual families for the increased agricultural production and organise the community for promotion of its health, safety, education, comfort and social and cultural well-being.

Gram Sabha

Gram Sabha consists of the entire electorate of the Panchayat area. Every Panchayat is required to convene the meeting of the Gram Sabha at

least twice a year. The first meeting is to be held in the month of May. In this meeting, the Panchayat explains the plans to be taken up by the Panchayat and the views of the people are ascertained. The second meeting is held in the month of October. In this meeting an account of the work done is given and reasons for not completing any work according to the plans, if any, explained,

Resources, Budget and staff of the Panchayats

Grant-in-aid @ 20 paise per head of population with a ceiling of Rs. 400/- in one case is received from the State Government. The Panchayat can raise their own resources by levying one or more of the following taxes :

1. Vehicle tax
2. Pilgrim tax
3. Tax on bulidings
4. Tax on commercial crops
5. Levy of octroi

Other sources of income to the Panchayat are :

1. Fees and fines imposed on the owners of the impounded cattle.
2. Fines in cases where administrative orders of Panchayats are disregarded.
3. Fees for services rendered to the people.
4. Fees for temporary use of lands etc. of the Panchayat.
5. Grazing charges.
6. Irrigation fees for water given for irrigation from Panchayat tanks.
7. Cultivation of fish in irrigation tanks and leasing their water.
8. Proceeds from sale of *abadi* lands.

A Panchayat, whose Sarpanch and 80% of Panchas are elected un-animously, is paid an additional grant of 25 paise per head of its population for its full term.

Panchayats have freedom in planning their expenditure within their resources. They frame their own budgets but these have to be approved by the panchayat samitis concerned.

VILLAGE LEVEL FUNCTIONARIES

Sarpanch

Sarpanch is the chairman and executive authority of the Panchayat, and the head of the team of the Panchas. He is elected by the entire electorate of the Panchayat. He convenes the meetings of the Panchayat and presides over them and is responsible for the safe custody of the cash. He receives money and makes payment as authorised by the Panchayat and prepares budget for the approval of the Panchayat and the Panchayat Samiti. He alongwith other Panchas, arranges and supervises the execution of work in the panchayat area.

Secretary

Every Panchayat appoints a Secretary to attend to the ministerial work and to perform the duties assigned to him by the Sarpanch. The other important functionaries are :

(i) Gram Sevak-Village level worker-His basic function is extension work in agriculture and animal husbandry. He assists other extension workers in their work. He is thus a key man. He spends 80% of his time on Agriculture and allied activities. (ii) Village teacher-He occupies an important position as the school is a vital link in the life of the community. (iii) Gram Savika-Women village level worker-She is an important worker to help village women to be better housewives, better mothers and better members of the community. (iv) Patwari-He is an official of Revenue department at the village level whose services and help are often required for carrying developmental activities at the village level. He helps the Panchayat and Panchayat Samiti in crop inspection, submits mutations to Panchayat for attestation and does many similar jobs. (v) The Forest Guard is an important functionary of the Forest department at the village level. He helps the Panchayat in sowing and planting of forest species in village forests and for the purposes raises nursery for forest plants and seeks the help of Panchayat in the protection of Government forests.

Panchayat Samitis

There are 14 Panchayat Samitis in the district. They are at Ramgarh, Umrain, Thana Ghazi, Rajgarh, Reni, Lachhmangarh, Kathumar, Bansur, Behror, Nimrana, Kishangarh, Kotkasim, Mandawar and Tijara.

Membership of the Panchayat Samiti

(a) EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS

1. All Sarpanchas of the Panchayats in the block.
2. *Krishi Nipun*¹ declared as such for the block by the Zila Parishad in a crop competition organised by it.

(b) CO-OPTED MEMBERS

1. Two women if no woman is a member of Panchayat Samiti under (a) above or one woman if one is already such member.
2. Two persons belonging to Scheduled Castes if no such person is a member of Panchayat Samiti under (a) above or one such person is already a member.
3. Two persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes if no such person is a member of Panchayat Samiti under (a) above or one member if one such person is already a member, provided the population of such tribes in the block exceed 5% of the total population of the block.

The following are also co-opted :

4. Two persons having experience in administration, public life or rural development.
5. One representative from amongst the members of the managing committee of the co-operative societies in the block.
6. One representative of the Gramdan village notified as such from amongst the presidents of the Gram Sabha of such Gramdan villages having a population not less than 1,000.

Members to Panchayat Samiti are co-opted by ex-officio members through secret ballot. The members from among themselves elect a Pradhan who acts as Chairman of the Panchayat Samiti. The election is held by secret ballot. The term of office of the Panchayat Samitis is three years.

Members of the State Legislative Assembly, whose constituency comprises a particular Panchayat Samiti or part thereof, are associate members of the Samiti. They have a right to take part in the deliberations of the Panchayat Samiti and its standing committee meetings, but do not have a right to 'vote' or contest election as Pradhan, Up-Pradhan, a member of Chairman of any Standing Committee.

1. A person with spectacular achievements in the field of agriculture

Functions of Panchayat Samitis

The Panchayat Samitis are in charge of the developmental work within the area. Developmental work covers agriculture, animal husbandry, co-operation, local communication, sanitation, health and medical relief, local amenities and other similar subjects.

Standing Committee

The work of the Samitis is conducted through a number of standing committees. In most of the Samitis, the following standing committee have been constituted :

1. Production programmes including Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Irrigation, Co-operation, Cottage Industries and other allied subjects.
2. Social services including rural water supply, Health and sanitation, Education, Gramdan, Communications and other allied subjects concerning the welfare of the community.
3. Finance, Taxation and Administration.

The number of the Committees can be more than three but in no case, less than three.

Resources and Budget of Panchayat Samitis

1. Income accruing from taxes such as :
 - (i) cess on rent for the use or occupation of agricultural land @ 5 paise per rupee,
 - (ii) tax on trades, callings or professions and industries,
 - (iii) primary education cess,
 - (iv) tax on fairs held in the area of the Samiti,
 - (v) income arising from leases granted for the collection of bones, and
 - (vi) entertainment tax outside the municipal area.
2. Grants for liabilities transferred by the various Departments.
3. Annual adhoc grants.
4. 25 paise per head of the population of the area in lieu of share of land revenue.
5. Matching grants for schemes transferred.
6. Loans advanced by the State.

The Samiti has also the power to raise loans. It has full freedom to frame its own budget and formulate its annual plans of development. The plans and schemes have, however, to be within the frame work of the State plan. The Panchayat Samitis send the budgets to the District Development Officer who after scrutiny presents it to the Zila Parishad. Zila Parishad returns the budget with or without comments as the case may be

Pradhan

Pradhan is the elected head of the Panchayat Samiti. He exercises administrative control over Vikas Adhikari¹ and other members of the staff in relation to implementation of decisions and resolutions of the Panchayat Samiti and its standing committees. Pradhan is expected to promote initiative and enthusiasm in the Panchayats and provide to them guidance in the formulation of their plans and production programmes as also endeavour for the growth of co-operation and voluntary organisations therein. He convenes and presides over the meetings

Vikas Adhikari

The Chief Executive Officer of the Panchayat Samiti is known as Vikas Adhikari. He is head of the office of the Panchayat Samiti and exercises administrative control over the entire staff. Vikas Adhikari co-ordinates the activities of the various extension workers. The entire staff of the Panchayat Samiti viz., Vikas Adhikaris, Extension Officers, Gram Sevaks and Teachers have to work in a team of which the Vikas Adhikari is naturally the Captain. The Vikas Adhikari is responsible to carry out the directions of the Panchayat Samiti and at the same time to see that Government policy is implemented and rules and regulations are complied with.

Other important functionaries are Tahsildar, Medical officer, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Co-operation, Industries and Education Extension Officers, Overseer, Forest Rangers etc.

Various details about the Panchayat Samitis are given in the three Appendices to this Chapter.

Zila Parishad

In the structure of administration, district occupies an important position as it is the link between the State and the people and their representative institutions. With the introduction of Panchayati Raj, the

1. Vikas Adhikari=Chief Executive Officer.

entire concept of district administration has undergone a profound change. At the district level, Zila Parishad has been constituted with responsibility for co-ordination and supervision over the lower statutory bodies i. e. Panchayat Samitis and Panchayats.

Thus the Zila Parishad is the supervising body for development work in the district, the headquarters of which is at Alwar. Membership of the Zila Parishad is as follows :

(a) **EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS**

- (i) All Pradhans of the Panchayat Samitis.
- (ii) Members of the Parliament from the district.
- (iii) Members of the Legislative Assembly from the district.
- (iv) President of the Central Co-operative Bank in the district.
- (v) Collector and the District Development Officer (Non-voting member).

(b) **CO-OPTED MEMBERS**

- (i) Two women if no women is a member, or one, if there is one already.
- (ii) One member of the scheduled caste if there is none.
- (iii) One member from the scheduled tribes if, there is none provided that the population of the tribal people exceeds 5% of the total population.
- (iv) Two persons of experience in administration, public life or rural development.

The members of the Zila Parishad elect, from amongst themselves, the Pramukh who acts as Chairman. The tenure of the Zila Parishad is three years. Zila Parishad does not have any executive functions.

The Zila Parishad has the following powers to exercise, and functions to discharge within its jurisdiction :

- (a) to examine according to rules made in this behalf, the budgets of the Panchayat Samitis in the district;
- (b) to distribute among the Panchayat Samitis the ad hoc grants allotted to the district by the State Government;
- (c) to co-ordinate and consolidate the plans prepared by the Panchayat Samitis;
- (d) to co-ordinate the work of the Panchayats and the Panchayat Samitis;
- (e) to exercise and perform such other powers and functions in relation to development programme as the State Government may, by notification, confer on or entrust to it;

- (f) to exercise and perform such powers and functions as are conferred on and delegated or entrusted to it by or under the Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads Act, 1959;
- (g) to classify fairs and festivals, other than those that are or may hereafter be managed by the State Government as Panchayat and Panchayat Samiti fairs and festivals and review upon a representation made in that behalf by a Panchayat or a Panchayat Samiti, such classification;
- (h) to classify roads (other than national highways, State Highways and major district roads) as Panchayat Samiti roads and village roads;
- (i) to supervise generally, the activities of the Panchayat Samitis in the district;
- (j) to organise camps, conferences and seminars of all Sarpanchas, Pradhans and other Panchas and members of Panchayats and Panchayat Samitis in the district;
- (k) to advise the State Government on matters concerning the activities of Panchayats and Panchayat Samitis;
- (l) to advise the State Government on matters concerning the implementation of any statutory or executive order specially referred by the State Government to the Zila Parishad;
- (m) to advise the State Government on all matters relating to the implementation within the district of the various schemes under the five Year Plans;
- (n) to watch over all agricultural and production programmes, construction programmes, employments and other targets laid down for the district and see that they are being properly carried out, accomplished and implemented and to review at least twice a year, the progress of such programmes and targets;
- (o) to collect such data as it deems necessary;
- (p) to publish statistics or any other information relating to the activities of the local authorities in the district; and
- (q) to require any local authority to furnish information regarding its activities.

The following are the important functionaries of the Zila Parishad.

PRAMUKH—Pramukh is the chairman of the Zila Parishad whose principal role is to provide leadership and encourage growth of healthy

conventions in the working of the Panchayati Raj institutions, so that there is emphasis on collective action and team work at all levels. He is the head of the team of the non-officials working in the Panchayati Raj institutions in the district and, therefore, he promotes understanding and harmony between the officials and non-officials. He helps the Panchayat Samitis in drawing up their plans and is authorised to scrutinize their progress. He also sees that the funds are distributed quickly and equitably and that the weaker sections of the community get special attention.

Collector and District Development Officer

Collector is the representative of the government at the district level. Besides being responsible for the maintenance of law and order and collection of revenue, he is also the District Development Officer. In that capacity he is the chief 'Co-ordinator' to ensure smooth and effective working of the various government departments at the district level so that all the institutions of the Panchayati Raj function properly and receive necessary technical and administrative guidance. He helps the Panchayat Samitis in formulation of their programmes and also inspects the progress of their work and periodically informs the Zila Parishad of the progress in the developmental activities in the district. He also sees that the district level officer of the technical departments properly shoulder their responsibility for technical soundness of all projects and schemes under taken by the Panchayati Raj institutions and offer technical guidance to these institutions.

Deputy District Development Officer

His main job is to assist the District Development Officer and Collector in discharge of his functions. He works as Officer-in-charge of the Panchayat and Development Section of the Collectorate. He inspects the Panchayats and reports to the Collector.

Secretary Zila Parishad

He is incharge of the office of the Zila Parishad and is responsible for carrying out the decisions and implementing the resolutions of the Zila Parishad.

All the other district level officers work in their respective fields in the district and assist the Panchayati Raj institutions by giving technical guidance in planning and executing the developmental activities.

The Zila Parishad during its tenure of two year, has held 16 general meetings. Distinguished foreign personalities including Col.

Nasser, President, United Arab Republic, had attended the meetings of Zila Parishad during this period in connection with a study of the scheme of democratic decentralisation.

According to the directions of the State Government, the draft of the 3rd Five Year Plan for the district was formulated at the Panchayat levels. The Plans of the Panchayats were consolidated at the Panchayat Samiti level. The Zila Parishad, after taking into consideration the plans for each Panchayat Samiti, formulated the plan for the entire district.

Nyaya Panchayat

As stated earlier, the Balwant Ray Mehta Study Team recommended the separation of Executive and Judicial functions in the local bodies. The scheme of democratic decentralization came in force in Rajasthan on 2nd October, 1959. On 15th February, 1961, 83 Nyaya Panchayats were established in the district. One Nyaya Panchayat, on an average, has jurisdiction over five to seven Panchayats. The Nyaya Panchayats administer both civil and criminal justice. The members of the Nyaya Panchayats are called Nyaya Panch who are elected by the constituent Panchayats. One panchayat elects one Nyaya Panch, The Nyaya Panchs from amongst themselves, elect the chairman. Every second year one third of the members of the Nyaya Panchayats retire and new members are elected in their place.

The Nyaya Panchayats function through benches comprising three members. The Chairman constitutes the benches and assigns area to each bench. Whenever necessary, the Chairman can change the jurisdiction of the benches as also the membership. The Chairman appoints clerks and other employees for the Nyaya Panchayats with the approval of the Deputy District Development Officer of the district. The Nyaya Panchayats are competent to try civil suits of ascertained value of not exceeding Rs. 250/-, suits for damages not exceeding Rs. 250/- for breach of contract not affecting immovable property; suits for compensation for wrongly taking or injuring movable property not exceeding Rs. 250/- in value; and suits for specific movable property or for the value thereof not exceeding Rs. 250/-.

In the matter of criminal cases, notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, and subject to the provision of the Act, a Nyaya Panchayat has jurisdiction concurrent with

that of the Criminal Courts, within its circle, for trial of and for taking cognizance of, any offences and abatement of or attempt to commit, any offence, specified in the First Schedule.

No cognizance is taken by a Nyaya Panchayat of any case in which the accused:

- (1) has been previously convicted of an offence punishable under chapter XII or Chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code with imprisonment of either description for a term of three years or upwards; or
- (2) has been sentenced for any offence to life imprisonment for a like term; or
- (3) has been previously sentenced by any Panchayat or Nyaya Panchayat for theft; or
- (4) is registered habitual criminal; or
- (5) has been bound over to be of good behaviour under Section 109 or Section 110 of the Code of the Criminal Procedure, 1898.

The Nyaya Panchayats are not competent to impose on any person convicted of an offence tried by it, any sentence other than a sentence of fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

There is no provision for appeals against the order of a Nyaya Panchayat but revision lies with the Munsif in Civil Suits and Magistrate Class I in Criminal cases exercising jurisdiction in the area.

In the following statement, the institution and disposal of cases during the year 1962-63 in the Nyaya Panchayats situated in the territorial jurisdiction of the courts of the district has been shown:

Court	No. of Nyaya Pan- chayats	Balance at the beginning of the year	Institutions	Disposal	Balance at the close of the year
Munsif, Behror	17	188	890	856	222
Munsif, Rajgarh	11	142	538	549	131
Munsif, Kishangarh	20	194	689	690	193
Munsif, Thana Ghazi	6	90	330	336	84
Munsif, Alwar	13	109	525	531	103
Munsif, Lachhman- garh	16	248	506	610	144

APPENDIX I

General details about Panchayat Samitis for the year 1962-63

S.No.	Items	Behror	Kishangarh	Ramgarh	Kathumar	Thana Ghazi
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Population	53,000	60,000	54,000	93,000	57,000
2.	Area (Sq. Kms.)	300	528	619	650	899
3.	Villages/towns	92	130	162	139	152
4.	Members of Panchayat Samiti :					
	(i) Ex-officio	28	30	30	40	31
	(ii) Co-opted	7	5	7	7	8
	(iii) Associated (M. L. A.)	2	3	2	1	1
5.	No. of Panchayats	28	28	29	40	31
6.	Member of Panchayats :					
	(i) Elected	273	227	270	414	237
	(ii) Co-opted	75	56	57	N.R.	36
7.	Nyaya Panchayats	5	4	5	8	6
8.	Members of Nyaya Pachayats	30	28	N.R.	40	31
9.	Standing Committees of Panchayat Samitis	7	5	6	7	7

* N. R.=Not reported.

APPENDIX I

General details about Panchayat Samitis for the year 1962-63

Tijara	Mandawar	Kotkasim	Umrain	Reni	Bansur	Lachhmangarh	Rajgarh	Nimrana
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
57,000	78,000	39,000	53,000	48,000	63,000	61,000	72,000	56,000
684	570	337	930	466	663	995	528	285
208	133	116	163	138	124	123	187	86
35	39	22	29	26	32	44	29	30
7	7	7	8	10	9	6	9	5
1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1
34	38	21	29	26	32	44	29	30
352	429	211	N.R.	327	345	266	270	288
75	89	42	N.R.	52	76	N.R.	58	90
6	7	4	6	5	6	8	6	6
34	32	21	N.R.	26	32	44	29	34
5	7	N.R.	6	5	7	7	5	5

APPENDIX II

Staff of the Panchayat Samitis during the year 1962-63

S. No.	Items	Behror	Kishangarh	Ramgarh	Kathumar	Thana Ghazi	Tijara	Mandawar	Kotkasim	Nimrana	Umrain	Reni	Bansur	Lachman-garh	Rajgarh
1.	Vikas Adhikari	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2.	E. O. S.	3	11	3	6	9	8	9	10	13	10	4	6	10	5
3.	Other extension staff	1	-	1	5	10	15	12	5	8	18	2	5	9	14
4.	Gram Sewaks	5	10	5	5	10	10	10	10	10	10	-	10	10	10
5.	Gram Sevikas	-	2	-	-	2	2	2	2	2	2	-	2	2	2
6.	Teachers	127	125	101	94	104	95	154	120	131	78	67	96	125	81
7.	U. D. C.	1	3	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	3	2	2
8.	L D. C.	3	6	3	3	7	6	8	7	6	7	3	7	8	4
9.	Class IV servants	6	7	10	10	8	9	8	11	10	N.R.	6	8	9	7

APPENDIX III

Income & Expenditure of the Panchayat Samitis during the year 1961-62

(Rupees)

S.No.	Name of Panchayat Samiti	Income	Expenditure
1.	Behror	22,250	3,39,822
2.	Kishangarh	2,77,465	2,91,362
3.	Ramgarh	2,71,722	2,52,287
4.	Kathumar	8,27,002	3,19,082
5.	Thana Ghazi	5,25,191	5,46,364
6.	Tijara	3,46,516	3,78,511
7.	Mandawar	5,75,378	4,63,174
8.	Kotkasim	3,42,968	3,66,822
9.	Nimrana	4,41,066	4,10,050
10.	Umrain	4,66,305	4,72,022
11.	Reni	2,26,727	2,49,334
12.	Bansur	5,29,240	5,10,901
13.	Lachhmangarh	3,88,104	3,99,352
14.	Rajgarh	5,98,707	5,14,796

CHAPTER XV

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

HISTORICAL BACK-GROUND

The *maktabs* or Persian schools, a legacy of Mughal influence, had existed in the area till the close of the last century. These were usually single teacher schools and taught elementary Persian grammar and primers (*Inchas*) but not arithmetic. The Hindi schools, indigenously known as *chatshals*, were numerous. Fundamentals of arithmetic formed an important part of their curricula. Books were rarely used and reading and writing were taught on 'pattis' or pieces of board.

Beginning of Western Education

The first school on modern lines was set up at Alwar in 1842 A.D. by Maharao Raja Banni Singh. This was known as Alwar High School. Another school, known as Thakur School (later known as Diamond Jubilee Nobles' School) was set up at Alwar in January 1871 A.D., specially for the scions of *Thakurs*, though later on it was thrown open to the sons of upper class also. All the applications for admission in the school were made to the Council of Administration, the controlling body of the school. A hostel was also attached to this school. The heir-apparent and the boys of blue blood were often sent to Mayo College, Ajmer, to take up their education, where they stayed at the Alwar House.

The curriculum of the Alwar High School included the study of English, Sanskrit, Vedas, Persian and Hindi. The Thakur School taught only Persian, Hindi and English.

Besides these two important schools, there were 16 *tal sili* schools and 44 *halkabandi* schools during 1871-72 which were later re-named as middle and primary schools respectively. In all, there were 2,785 students and 98 teachers. Of these teachers, 42 were for Hindi, 28 for Persian, 14 for Hindi and Persian, eight for English, two for Mathematics, two for Sanskrit and two for Vedas.

In order to meet the expenditure incurred on these schools, Maharao Raja Sheodan Singh instituted a school cess of one per cent on the land revenue. This was a sort of indirect school fee. Realization

of direct fees from those whose parents did not pay land revenue, was introduced in 1874. It was apprehended that this measure would reduce the number of students, but the apprehension proved baseless and at the end of 1875 there were 3124 students attending these schools.

In the successive years the number of secondary and primary schools increased. By 1880-81, there were 69 primary schools. This number rose to 80 in 1890-91. The number of middle schools though reduced to eleven in 1880-81, rose to 18 in 1890-91. These were further categorised as vernacular middle schools and anglo-vernacular middle schools.

A Normal School at Alwar was set up in 1875-76 by Major Powlett to train the teachers. Ten village school teachers were admitted at a time. The object being fulfilled, it was closed in 1879-80.

Missionary Schools also sprang up during the eighties of the last century. *The Report on the Political Administration of the Rajpootana States* 1882-83, mentions one such school, but organized efforts in this direction were made in 1885-86 by the United Presbyterian Mission. This Mission was represented in Alwar by Reverend A.P.C. Jameson and Reverend F. Ashcroft who were very popular in the State. His Highness gave the mission a piece of land at Alwar on which dwelling house and a church were built. The Mission purchased a building in the town (Alwar) and converted it into an Anglo Vernacular Middle School for boys. Besides this, seven primary schools for boys and one for girls were also opened by the Mission in the same year.

Those who were desirous of higher education would go to Mayo College, Ajmer or Roorkee Civil Engineering College or Forest School, Dehradun or Veterinary School at Hapur or Veterinary College at Lahore.

The famine and epidemics hampered the progress of education at the close of the last century and many Schools were closed because the attendance was thin. The number of boys' schools fell to 90 in 1900-01 from 101 in 1895-96 and those of girls to 11 from 15.

In the years that followed, measures were taken to re-organise the education system. Deputy and sub-deputy inspectors were appointed who inspected the schools periodically. The schools were graded and their curricula were revised. It was felt that Hindi was easier to

learn (being mother tongue) than Urdu and due to other considerations¹ the Court language was changed from Urdu to Hindi in 1907-08 and a period of two years was allowed to adjust the change. Urdu was replaced by Hindi in the Primary Schools in 1909-10. To encourage learning,

1. "I should like now" says His Highness' order "to announce that it is my desire to change the Court Language of the State and the language used in official correspondence of every kind from 'Urdu' into 'Hindi'.

"It will be remembered that in the time of my ancestor, late His Highness Maharao Rajah Banneh Singhji, the Court Language was Hindi. The Chief, I have no doubt, was anxious to establish a sound system of peaceful and just administration in the State in order to improve its resources soon after it had been founded two generations before and as this occurred only a few years after the downfall of the Delhi Empire under Moghul Kings, I have no doubt that the capital of the late Empire still possessed some very capable officers with special capabilities for administrations and organizations."

"In any case, a good deal of influence was brought in from Delhi and the work of administration commenced to form but the establishment of this influence, no doubt, necessitated the language of the Courts being converted into the language of those who were commissioned to carry out their important task. Even at the sacrifice of the idea that the mother-tongue of this country was Hindi and the population consisted of more Hindus than otherwise, it is possible that the emergency of organizing the State was more pressing and in favour of the change specially when the recruiting ground for new officers was as near as Delhi is from this State."

"But now circumstances have changed. No more is our recruiting officers confined to Delhi or any other outside place".

"The change which was so necessary then, is equally necessary now".

"The language adopted here has done its good work, now we want the language that will do still better".

"The conditions that prompted the former change have altered themselves. We are no longer tied down by them and moreover are now surrounded by new ones".

"Learning of foreign languages for education or other purposes is always a useful study, but I am talking of absolute necessities".

"People will always read that language that brings them bread previous to any they may wish to learn for the sake of study and generally it results in the masses learning only that one language which helps them materially".

"If we can give them a language that helps them both with material and spiritual development together then surely it is all the better".

"Mother-tongue then must be the easiest language to learn and when it becomes a necessity to study it a day comes hereafter when man's mind turns to inquire of the region beyond and then will he be readily equipped with his instruments to commence the task".

"I think therefore it is not only time to consider this question from all sides but there seems to me to be an actual necessity to take steps in this direction and it is with this object in view taken from a broad and general standpoint that after much care I have decided to change the State language from Urdu to Hindi".

Source : *Report on the Administration of Alwar State for 1907-08* pp. 2-4.

it was also declared that as far as possible and subject to being found qualified, local people will be given preference in the matter of recruitment to State services.

During 1910-11, the State had one high school (at Alwar) and three anglo-vernacular middle schools (one each at Alwar, Rajgarh and Tijara) including the Nobles' school where English was taught. Besides these, there were nine vernacular secondary schools and 72 vernacular primary schools. It is interesting to note that the students who were desirous to get admission in the high school, were required to pass a special middle class examination in order to be well up in English.

The total number of students receiving education in all the above institutions in 1910-11 was 4131 of which 236 were girls. There were 191 teachers and monitors.

In addition to the above institutions maintained¹ by the State, there were 58 private schools, *maktabs* and *chatshalas* attended by 1094 boys and 51 girls. Of these three schools—Presbyterian Mission Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, Sanatan I haram Pathshala (which prepared the students for the Prathama Pariksha of the Queen's College, Banaras) and Jain Pathshala—imparted religious instructions alongwith the general education.

Many important changes were made during the following year (1911-12). The department was put under an Inspector General of Education. Persian and Urdu were removed from the curricula of all

1. The following statement throws light on the various items of expenditure during 1910-11 incurred by the Education Department of the State.

A. Expenditure on Schools	(Rs.)
(i) High School	10,095
(ii) Secondary Schools	10,916
(iii) Primary Schools	7,725
B. Inspection	5,285
C. Purchase of books	298
D. Scholarships etc.	5,431
E. Furniture	625
F. Repairs etc.	350
G. Boarding House for Rajput boys	326
H. Cricket and sports	1,592
I. For the sons of Jagirdars reading at Mayo College	4,710
J. Miscellaneous	407

the district schools. On the recommendations of the Text Book Committee, the curriculum and system of classification of the lower forms were completely overhauled. These were termed as lower primary and upper primary schools. Thus categorised, the number of lower primary schools stood at 72 while the upper ones numbered nine. More instructive courses of study were prescribed. It was stipulated that at least three years preliminary training in the vernacular, should be completed by those students who wished to join the Sanskrit and Veda Departments. The teaching of physical science was expanded. Religious instructions were made obligatory and verses from the *Tulsikrti Ramayana* were recited in the class.

In the same year, a beginning was made to train the teachers and an assistant master of the Tijara school was sent to the training college at Lucknow for the purpose.

In 1913-14, the Education Department was transferred to the Home from the Judicial Department and then to the Finance in 1916-17 till 1920-21 when it again, came under the Home Department. During this period, there was almost no change in the number of State maintained schools, though the number of private schools (*maktabs* and *chatshals*) in the villages fluctuated largely between 50 and 94. Among the private schools, the more important were: Kayastha Pathshala (upto 4th standard) at the capital, two pathshalas (Arya Samaj and Sanatan Dharma) at Bas, a Sanskrit Pathshala at Behror (1919-20) and the Islamiya School (1920-21) at Tijara.

On the occasion of the wedding ceremony of the ruler in 1919-20, education in the State maintained schools was made free. In 1920-21, there were in all, 95 educational institutions maintained by the State. These were as below:

	No. of students
High School—Alwar High School, Alwar	541
Middle Schools—Nobles' School, Alwar	180
Middle School, Rajgarh	288
Middle School, Tijara	154
Primary Schools—18 Upper Primary Schools	1,409
64 Lower Primary Schools	2,337
Girls' Schools - 9	333

The primary schools for boys were at the following places:

Name of Tahsil	Place
Alwar	Malakhera, Pirthipura, Kalsada, Baleta Akbarpur, Bamoli, Umrah, Bhadarpur, Chandoli and Minapura.
Rajgarh	Machari, Reini, Nimla, Tehla, Talab, Sakat, Rajpur, Dhamrer and Khoh.
Lachhmangarh	Lachhmangarh, Maujpur, Harsana, Barodakan, Baroda Meo, Kathumar, Jevganj, Garu, Bhanokhar and Saunkhar.
Ramgarh	Ramgarh, Mubarakpur, Naugaon, Alaora and Govindgarh.
Kishangarh	Kishangarh, Bas Kirpal Nagar, Harsoli, Khairthal, Ismailpur and Bamora.
Tijara	Shahbad and Tapukara
Mandawar	Mandawar, Bhanot, Pehal, Jindoli, Behror Jat, Behroz, Ajeraka, Karnikot, Manka and Samda.
Behror	Behror, Barrod, Gondrala, Dosod, Jaunaicha, Mandhan, Partapur and Gunti.
Bansur	Bansur, Giruri, Guata Shahpur, Narainpur, Hajipur, Hamirpur, Rampur, Ajabpura, Chatrapura and Harsora.
Thana Ghazi	Thana Ghazi, Partabgarh, Ajabgarh, Bassi Jogian, Garh Bassi, Agar, Jhiri, Saratgarh, Baldeogarh, Golakabas, Bamanwas and Bhanrauli.

There were a total of 179 teachers and 11 monitors in the above institutions. The private institutions were 71 in number and 1,712 students were receiving education in them.

The succeeding years witnessed the expansion of educational facilities and re-organisation of the department. The State was divided into four circles for the purpose of primary and secondary education under a Director (for boys) and a Directress (for girls). Each circle had an average number of 40 to 50 schools and was under an Inspector. Two colleges, Raj Rishi College and Sanskrit College and a Normal School to train the teachers, all situated at the capital, were opened. Rules and regulations (See Appendix I) for the private educational institutions were framed by the State. In 1940-41, a total of 192 schools (including 12 aided) were maintained by the State. Of these three were high schools, three anglo-vernacular middle schools, 25 vernacular middle schools, 157 primary schools, one teachers' training school and three Sanskrit Pathshalas. A nominal tuition fee was also levied as the number of students increased. The tremendous increase in the number of students in the above institutions (14,824 of whom 8,172 were in the primary schools only) is an indication of how the public utilised the educational facilities. This number rose to 17,265 (of this 9,270 were in primary schools) in 1945-46 when the educational institutions were 228. The break-up is as under :

(Number)

Nizamats	High School	A.V.M. School	V.M. School	Branch School	Primary School	Sanskrit Pathshala	Aided & recognized	Total
Alwar	2	2	2	-	20	-	15	41
Rajgarh	1	-	3	1	17	1	3	26
Tijara	1	-	1	-	18	-	2	22
Ramgarh	-	1	1	1	9	-	-	12
Lachhmangarh	-	-	6	2	23	-	-	31
Thana Ghazi	-	-	4	-	16	1	-	21
Bansur	-	-	3	-	8	-	1	12
Behror	1	1	4	2	15	1	1	25
Mandawar	-	-	8	-	12	-	1	21
Kishangarh	-	-	3	-	14	-	-	17
Total	5	4	35	6	152	3	23	228

The break up of the number of students in the various institutions in 1945-46, was as under :

Institution	No. of students
High Schools	1,501
Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools	1,069
Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools (Aided)	101
Vernacular Middle Schools	5,324
Primary Schools	7,744
Aided Primary Schools	1,456
Sanskrit Pathshalas	70
Total	17,265

Besides the above institutions which were meant for boys, there were 21 schools exclusively for girls. Of these, one was high school (Alwar), three vernacular middle schools, seven lower middle schools and ten primary schools. The number of girls in all the above schools was 1,688 and that of teachers 48.

There were as many as twenty-two hostels for the boys during the year 1945-46. Of these sixteen were maintained by the State and others by different communities like Rajput, Meo, Bhargava, Brahman, Mahawar, Khandelwal, Baraith, and Agrawal. These were meant exclusively for students of the particular community.

The State was liberal in granting scholarships on need-cum-merit basis to those students who were bonafide residents of the State. Such students were also financed to some extent if they continued their higher studies outside the State. There are also instances where deserving students were sent abroad for higher studies at State expense. The students of Nobles' School were exempted from all kinds of fees.

The communal riots of 1947 led to the closure of many schools including some Government Schools. Thereafter, in March, 1948, the State merged with the Matsya Union and then with Rajasthan. The education department was re-organised on a uniform pattern for whole of Rajasthan.

LITERACY AND EDUCATIONAL STANDARDS

In 1901, Alwar stood twelfth among the twenty States and chiefships of Rajputana in regard to literacy. It was 2.7 per cent (5.1 males and 0.1 females). It increased to 15.25 per cent¹ (24.51 males and 4.87 females) in 1961 and the district stood tenth in this respect among the 26 districts of Rajasthan. In the rural areas, it was 12.13 per cent and in the urban areas 3.11 per cent of the total population of the district. However, the percentage of the literates in rural and urban areas in respect of the total literates was 79.58 and 20.42 respectively.

It will thus appear that the percentage of literacy in the district compares favourably with the one obtaining in whole of Rajasthan (15.2) and also does not compare very unfavourably with that of India² as a whole (24.0).

The 1951 Census report for the district lists the educational standards³ attained by the people. Thus, there were 2,837 persons (2,551 males and 286 females) who were found Middle pass; 1,121 persons (1,011 males and 110 females) Matriculates, 192 (182 males and ten females) persons who were found Intermediate pass (in Science or Arts), 126 (115 males and 11 females) Degree holders in Arts or Science, 46 (44 males and 2 females) Post-Graduates in Arts or Science, 124 (104 males and 20 females) had teaching qualifications, one in Engineering, two in Agriculture, five in Veterinary, three in Commerce, 42 in Law, 69 in Medical and 667 (494 males and 173 females) were sorted out as having Degree or Diploma in other branches.

Education of Women

During recent years, partly due to more educational facilities and partly due to changed outlook of the orthodox members of the society, the number of girl students have fairly increased. Attention by the State was paid to the female education as far back as 1872-73 when two single teacher primary schools were opened for them at the capital. Both of these were attended by 64 girls, mostly, the daughters of Brahman and Bania community. They were taught Hindi, though Urdu was also included later on, in the curriculum. In the years that followed, two more schools were opened at the capital and ten at the other important

1. *Statistical Abstract 1962. Census of India, Paper No. 1 of 1962* gives this as 15.3 per cent.
2. Excludes Goa, Daman and Diu.
3. Similar figures for the year 1961 are not yet available.

towns. It however, appears that these schools could not make a headway and the number fell back to 12 in 1880-81 of which four were at Alwar, five in other towns and three in the villages. The United Presbyterian Mission opened a primary school for girls in 1885-86. In 1890-91, the number again rose to 15 of which four were vernacular middle schools and 11 primary schools. The succeeding years present a dismal picture and many of these schools disappeared. It was not till 1933 that a separate Directress was established for Female Education under the wardship of Prime Minister of the State. There were 21 schools for girls in 1945. Of these one was high school, three vernacular middle schools, seven lower middle schools and ten primary schools. A total of 700 students attended these schools

After 1947, there has been tremendous rise in the number of girl students. In colleges and the boys' schools of all levels, co-education is allowed. During 1961-62, there were 4,264 girls receiving education in various institutions in the district.

Education of Backward Classes

Though no special schools were opened for the students of backward classes during the times of the Maharajas, they were encouraged to go to schools and colleges by grant of scholarships. During 1945-46, Rs. 1,200 were given as stipends to 34 students of backward classes and Rs. 400 to 11 Harijan students. At present, the Social Welfare Department of the State looks after the welfare of the students of backward classes. Three hostels—two in Alwar town and one at Rajgarh—are run by this department. These are described below :

GOVERNMENT HOSTEL FOR SCHEDULED CASTE, ALWAR—This hostel was set up by the Government in 1958 in Alwar town. The building is a rented one, it has 10 rooms, a mess and residence for the Superintendent of the hostel. The hostel can provide accommodation for 50 students. The students belonging to Scheduled Caste studying in various schools and colleges in the town, are admitted in the hostel. They are provided free boarding, lodging and clothing. This includes free supply of shorts—2, woollen jacket—1, shoes—2 pairs, vests—2, underwear—2, shirts—2, trouser—1, bush-shirt—1, blankets—2, pillow—1 with two covers, washing and bathing soap—one cake each, cot—one, and other amenities like hair oil etc. The food is supplied free according to the menu approved by the Government. Each student is given stationery, text books and school fees. The students are kept under the supervision of the

Superintendent who is under the control of the Director, Social Welfare, Rajasthan. The other staff attached to him are 3 class IV servants and a part time sweeper. A part time Medical Officer also attends the students whenever required.

GOVERNMENT HOSTELS FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES—There are two Government Hostels for the Scheduled Tribes—one located at Alwar and the other at Rajgarh. The Alwar Hostel is housed in a rented building in Jubli Bas, Road No. 2 and has accommodation for about 25 students. It was opened in 1961. The Rajgarh hostel is also housed in a rented building which has a capacity to accommodate 25 students. It was opened on January 26th, 1958. Each of these two hostels has a Superintendent, two class IV servants, a part time sweeper and a part time doctor. All the facilities described above for the Scheduled Caste Hostel are also provided to these students.

The following statement shows the number of students in these hostels since their set up :

Name of Hostel	Year of set up	Year					
		1957-58	58-59	59-60	60-61	61-62	62-63
Government Hostel for Scheduled Caste Alwar.	1951	13	34	40	45	50	50
Government Hostel for Scheduled Tribes, Alwar.	1961	—	—	—	17	24	25
Government Hostel for Scheduled Tribes, Rajgarh.	26th January 1958	24	25	25	25	25	25

GENERAL EDUCATION

Administrative Set-up

On the formation of United State of Matsya, the education department was put under the charge of a Director. Under him was an Assistant Director-cum-District Inspector of Schools, headquartered at Alwar whose jurisdiction was over Alwar circle (or the former Alwar State). He was assisted by three Deputy Inspectors (of whom one was lady for female education) who were responsible for the middle schools. The primary schools were looked after by four Sub-Deputy Inspectors. The Inspector controlled the High Schools and was in over all charge of

the schools in the district. The Principal of Sanskrit College was also made responsible to re-organise and expand the Sanskrit education in the whole of Matsya and as such was also designated as Education Expansion Officer. When the Matsya Union was dissolved and the area merged with Rajasthan, an Inspector was made incharge of the Alwar district. A Deputy Inspectress headquartered at Bharatpur, controlled the girls' schools. At present (1953), the staff of the office of the Inspector of Schools (located at Alwar town) consists of an Inspector, two Deputy and two Sub-Deputy Inspectors, an Accountant, a Head Clerk, one Upper Division Clerk, 19 Lower Division Clerks and nine class IV employees. High schools and higher secondary schools are supervised by the Inspector himself whereas the two Deputy Inspectors look after the middle schools. The two Sub-Deputy Inspectors are incharge of the urban primary schools. The office of the Inspector falls under the jurisdiction of Deputy Director, Primary and Secondary Education, Ajmer Range, headquartered at Jaipur.

The female education is controlled by a Deputy Inspectress of Schools headquartered at Jaipur.

The high schools and higher secondary schools are affiliated to the Board of Secondary Education, Rajasthan.

Primary Schools

With the introduction of the Democratic Decentralization Scheme in 1959 all the primary schools in the rural areas numbering 663, were transferred from the control of Inspector of Schools to the Panchayat Samitis. Every Panchayat Samiti has one Shiksha Prasara Adhikari (Education Extension Officer) who supervises these schools now. The Inspector of Schools exercises no administrative control over these officers. However, he is available for rendering technical advice whenever needed. Those schools which were situated in the urban areas, are still controlled by two sub-deputy Inspectors under the Inspector of Schools.

The education in the primary schools is imparted from I to V class. In 1953-54, Rajasthan Government introduced basic education in the schools which lays due emphasis on teaching of the crafts like weaving, gardening carpentry, leather work, book craft etc. In 1956-57, there were ten junior basic schools and 496 primary schools in the district. The number rose to 80 and 811 respectively in 1961-62. The yearwise progress may be seen in the following table :

(Number)

Year	Junior Basic Schools					Primary Schools				
	Schools	Students		Teachers		Schools	Students		Teachers	
		Boys	Girls	Men	Women		Boys	Girls	Men	Women
1956-57	10	—	—	—	—	496	—	—	—	—
1957-58	23	1174	598	45	18	485	23567	3169	647	44
1958-59	49	5716	1131	169	23	520	27137	4022	749	53
1959-60	71	9077	1723	250	58	666	31948	5169	1058	47
1960-61	87	8590	2315	291	40	691	35602	5580	1091	67
1961-62	80	8357	2019	299	55	811	40523	5881	1211	57

In March 1963, there were 1017 primary and junior basic schools in the district. Of these, 41 were Government schools, eight private but aided, two private unaided but recognised and 986 were under the jurisdiction of the Panchayat Samitis. The break-up of those schools which were under the Panchayat Samitis is as below :

Name of Panchayat Samiti	No.	Name of the Panchayat Samiti	No.
Ramgarh	74	Bansur	78
Umrain	65	Behror	59
Lachhmangarh	97	Nimrana	58
Kathumar	82	Mandawar	86
Reni	51	Tijara	68
Rajgarh	61	Kishangarh	73
Thana Ghazi	72	Kotkasim	62

Secondary (Middle) Schools

Two Deputy Inspectors of Schools look after the secondary schools in the district. A middle school has three classes—VI, VII & VIII. The number of such schools increased to 92 in 1956-57 from 77 in 1950-51 and to 107 in 1961-62. The number of students have also increased during these years as will be evident from the following table :

Year	Number of schools	(Number)			
		Students		Teachers	
		Boys	Girls	Men	Women
1957-58	95	15,070	3,077	696	81
1958-59	95	17,678	3,743	558	82
1959-60	99	19,468	4,043	759	105
1960-61	102	18,925	4,038	956	89
1961-62	106	19,764	4,874	877	131

The above figures for 1961-62 include the number of students and teachers of a Senior Basic School also which was opened during that year.

The education of girls made quick strides in the district. From the year 1957-58 to 1961-62, the increase in the number of girl students was 58.4 per cent while in the case of boys it was 31.1 per cent.

Out of the 106 middle schools in 1961-62, there were twelve schools for girls.

High and Higher Secondary Schools

At the time of formation of Matsya Union, the district had six high schools. With the acceptance of the recommendations of the Secondary Education Commission, set up in 1952, the State Government opened higher secondary schools. Later, the State Government appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri G. C. Chaterj for examining the system of higher secondary education in Rajasthan. The important suggestion made by the Committee and accepted by the Government was the substitution by three years course of the four years' course after eight years' elementary stage and integration of courses in high and higher secondary schools. Under this scheme students have common courses in high and higher secondary schools and a public examination at the end of class X is held and those continuing their studies, are examined at class XI. After passing the higher secondary examination, the student is eligible to join first year of the three years degree course.

There were three higher secondary and 14 high schools during 1956-57. The number of higher secondary schools rose to 17 though that of high schools, remained constant. Six junior higher secondary

schools were also opened in 1961-62. A brief history of each of these schools as existed in 1963-64, is given below :

GOVERNMENT PRATAP HIGH SCHOOL, ALWAR—The school was set up in 1945 and was named after the senior Maharaj Kumar Pratap Singh. The number of students was 395 at the time of opening as compared to 573 at present (1963). It is located outside the town, beyond the Police Lines. The school has 34 rooms of which 16 are fairly large and also has spacious playgrounds for football, volleyball, badminton and *Kabaddi*. In recent years, the school has won many trophies for hockey, football, volleyball and badminton at the various tournaments. A library having 6647 books and a reading room are maintained by the school. No hostel facilities are available to the students of this institution.

GOVERNMENT HIGH SCHOOL, BANSUR—Originally a *maktab*, it was raised to vernacular middle standard in 1926 and the teaching of English was introduced in 1940 (thereby making it anglo-vernacular middle school). High School classes were added in 1955. The building was donated by a local philanthropist Shri Chhotulal Agrawal and some construction work is still going on. There is co-education in the school. Library and reading room facilities are available to the students. The school has no hostel of its own.

GOVERNMENT BHIMRAJ HIGH SCHOOL, BARROD (BEHROR)—It was opened as a primary school in 1906 and was raised to the middle standard in 1934. Later, it was taken over by the State and raised to high school standard in July 1940. It was then named as 'Bhimraj High School' according to the wishes of Deshopkarak Lala Rurmal who had handed over the institution to the State together with a donation of Rs. 85,000. The school has no hostel of its own but the students accommodate themselves in a private hostel which has 22 rooms. It is a co-educational institution. Since last year (1962-63), it has started a magazine *Marudhara*. Lately N.D.S (National Discipline Scheme) has also been introduced. A library with 6,100 books is maintained by the school.

GOVERNMENT HIGH SCHOOL, BASKRIPALNAGAR (KISHANGARH)—Originally a primary school, it was raised to the middle standard in November 1950 and to high school standard in August 1953. It is the only institution in the district which teaches agriculture subject upto high school standard. Except for the two rooms which were constructed by

the Government, the whole building was donated by Ch. Fatehchand, a local philanthropist. The school has a small library, but no hostel. Recently, National Discipline Scheme has been introduced in the school.

GOVERNMENT HIGH SCHOOL, KHERLI (LACHHMANGARH)—Established in 1928 as a primary school, it was upgraded to middle standard and high school standard in 1935 and July 1950 respectively. The building has been constructed partly with Government funds (Rs. 15,000/- so far) and partly by donations from the public (Rs. 45,000/-). The building is still inadequate. The school has a small library but no hostel. The institution is a co-educational one.

GOVERNMENT HIGH SCHOOL, KOTKASIM—The institution was opened as a primary one in 1911 and was raised to middle standard in 1924 and to high school in 1955. The school building which is pakka, has been constructed with public contribution and has 12 big class rooms, nine small rooms and two rooms for office. A small hostel is attached to the school with capacity for about 20 students and is supervised by a Superintendent. There is a small library having 3,877 books. The school also owns a radio set. There is a small science laboratory also. Both boys and girls study in the institution.

GOVERNMENT HIGH SCHOOL, LACHHMANGARH—The institution which was opened as a primary school in 1901 was upgraded to middle standard in 1932 and to high standard in 1951. It is housed in an old castle (government building) which is spacious. In the same building, a hostel is run which can accommodate 40 inmates. In 1963 there were 400 students (including two girls). The school publishes an annual magazine. There is a library and a Reading Room also.

GOVERNMENT HIGH SCHOOL, MANJARIKALAN—It was opened as a primary school in 1935 by Swami Bihari Dass and was raised to middle standard in 1937 and to high school standard in 1954. The school has a small library but no hostel. There were 421 students and 21 teachers in the institution during 1963-64.

GOVERNMENT HIGH SCHOOL, NARAINPUR (THANA GHAZI)—This is perhaps the oldest educational institution in the district. Established as a *maktab* in 1840, it was upgraded to primary school some years later and to middle standard in 1926. In 1953, it was raised to high school standard. The present building has been constructed partly by Government funds and partly by public donations and has six class

rooms, two office rooms and an assembly hall. There were 263 students (including three girls) on roll in 1963 and 14 teachers. The school maintains a library which has about 5,000 books. A magazine *Sanjaya* is published annually by the institution.

GOVERNMENT HIGH SCHOOL, PARTAPUR—It was opened in 1920 as a primary school and was raised to middle and high school standard in 1944 and 1955 respectively. The building was constructed by Shri Ram Richhpal, a local philanthropist in 1914 and many additions have since been made to it. There were 326 students (including three girls) in 1963 and 13 teachers (including N. D. S. Instructor). The school has been a winner at volley-ball tournaments at district level since 1956 except for the year 1960. There is no hostel for the students but some residential arrangements are available in the school building itself. A small library containing 3,695 books is maintained by the institution.

GOVERNMENT HIGH SCHOOL, RAMGARH—The institution which was a middle school in 1933 was upgraded to high school in July 1954. The school building which belongs to the Government is nearing completion (construction of four rooms is still in progress). There were 309 students in 1963 (including 13 girls). The school also has a small library containing 4,377 books.

GOVERNMENT HIGH SCHOOL, SHAHJAHANPUR—It was set up as a primary school in 1862 by the Gurgaon District Board (Punjab). The institution was upgraded to middle standard in 1926 and to high school in 1949 and was affiliated to the Punjab University. After the transfer of the area to Rajasthan in January 1950, it was taken over by the Rajasthan Government and was affiliated to the Board of Higher Secondary Education Rajasthan. The school building was constructed with public donations. It has 18 rooms. In 1963, there were 497 students (including five girls) and nineteen teachers including two N.D.S. Instructors. The school publishes an annual, magazine. A library, containing about six thousand books, is maintained by the institution.

GOVERNMENT HIGH SCHOOL, TIJARA—The institution was started as a middle school in 1884 and was raised to high school in 1935. It is housed in the palace of former ruler of Alwar State. Only 13 rooms are suitable for holding classes. There were 422 students and 18 teachers during 1963. The school brings out a magazine annually. A library, containing 7128 books is maintained by the school.

ARYA KANYA HIGH SCHOOL, ALWAR—It is a Government aided institution run by the local Arya Samaj. The school was started as lower primary upto class III in 1945, was upgraded to middle standard in 1954 and made a centre for Praveshika and Vidya Vinodini examinations of Prayag Mahila Peeth. In 1958, the first three classes were converted into basic and it was known as Arya Kanya Basic Vidyalaya. The present site of the school which is hardly at a furlong's distance from the old building (where now classes from I to V are held), was constructed in 1959. The land was given by the municipality. The building is a commodious one having 15 rooms and two big halls. The school was upgraded to the present status in 1960. It had started with a single teacher and 30 students; in 1962 the number increased to nine and 247 respectively. The aid given to the institution by the Education Department in 1962 was 75 per cent of the expenditure.

GOVERNMENT JUNIOR HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, AJABPUR (THANA GHAZI)—It was opened as a primary school about a hundred years ago, was raised to middle standard in 1957 and to junior higher secondary school in July 1961. The building was donated by the local Mamodia Brothers and has eleven rooms and a hall. The school has a hostel facilities. There were 140 boys and eight teachers in 1963.

GOVERNMENT JUNIOR HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, BHANOT (MANDAWAR)—It was started as a single teacher school about the year 1920 with about ten students. In 1942, it was raised to middle standard and was housed in the village *Dharamshala*. However, a philanthropist, Shivdan Prasad Bheron Prasad erected the present pakka building between 1950-52 at a cost of Rs. 72,000 and also donated a well. The villagers recently have added a kutchra room to the building. The school had 356 students on roll (including two girls) in 1963 and 13 teachers including the training instructor. There is a small library containing about 1000 books.

GOVERNMENT JUNIOR HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, KATHUMAR—It was set up as a primary school in 1845 and about a century later in 1939-40, it was raised to the middle standard. In 1961, it was raised to Junior Higher Secondary School. The building which belongs to the Government is inadequate and the local public have donated a sum of rupees twenty five thousand for the construction of a new building. The school has spacious playgrounds covering about five acres of land. In 1963, there were 269 students (including four girls) receiving education

in this institution and the number of teachers was 12. A small library containing 2,420 books is maintained by the school.

GOVERNMENT JUNIOR HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, NAUGAON—The school was opened as a *chatsal* in 1863; was raised to middle standard in 1949 and to the present status in 1961. The building is a donated one, though four rooms were added by the Government recently. There were 197 students (including 23 girls) during 1963 and 12 teachers. A small library, having about 2,600 books is also maintained by the schools.

GOVERNMENT JUNIOR HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, TATARPUR (MANDAWAR)—It was opened in 1936 as a primary school. It was upgraded to middle school standard in November 1953 and to the present status in July 1961. The building was donated by Seth Gulzarimal Khandelwal Vaishya, a philanthropist. The accommodation appears to be sufficient for the present strength of the students which was 115 (including one girl) in 1963. With the other extracurricular activities, N. D. S. has also been introduced. The school maintains a small library, containing 1,461 books.

GOVERNMENT JUNIOR HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, TEHLA—The institution was opened about 1883 A. D. as a primary school which was raised to the middle standard in 1939 and to the present status in 1951. The building belongs to the Government and has sufficient accommodation. The number of students and teachers during the year 1963 was 163 (including two girls) and 10 respectively. The school has a small library containing 1,215 books.

GOVERNMENT YASHWANT MULTIPURPOSE HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, ALWAR—The school which was of high school standard in 1945 was raised to the present status in 1955. The school building belongs to the Government and has 37 rooms and a hall. There were 750 boys and 37 teachers in 1963. The library contains about 7,729 books. The school publishes an annual magazine.

GOVERNMENT NEW HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, ALWAR—It was set up as a middle school in 1,940, (then known as Harvey Middle School). It was raised to the present status in 1960. The building is a rented one and has 17 rooms. During 1963, there were 354 students and 17 teachers. The school has been winning prizes in games tournaments since 1960. A small library, containing 975 books is maintained by the school.

SAINI HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, ALWAR—It is a private institution run by a management committee of Saini community; aided and recognised by the Government. The school was set up as a primary one (Saini Primary School) in August 1935 and was recognised by the State in 1941. Originally, housed in a tomb, the school shifted to the present site in July 1941; the land was acquired free of cost from the Alwar State Government. In that year, three rooms and a verandah were constructed. Between 1952 and 1962 many additions have been made to the building and at present it has two big rooms, six small rooms, three verandahs, one science room, five store rooms and two office rooms. It was raised to the middle standard in July 1952 and to the present status in July 1960. The school runs in two shifts. In the morning, primary classes are held in which there are about 500 students and 13 teachers. In the evening, students of higher secondary are taught; the number of students being 418 (including 43 girls) and that of teachers 19. The school has no playground of its own but for the present it has been permitted to use Nehru Grounds. The school maintains a small library containing 1,568 books. The school has earned name in football and hockey tournaments.

GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, BEHROR—Originally a primary school, it was upgraded to middle standard in 1925 and to the higher secondary standard in 1958. The building has been built partly by public donations and partly with the Government funds. It has laboratories for physics, chemistry and biology. It has a mock parliament of students which meets under the guidance of teachers. In 1963, there were 623 students and 27 teachers. Recently, National Discipline Scheme has also been introduced in the institution. There were no hostel facilities till now. A *dharamshala* has been donated to the school by a local philanthropist recently for the purpose of a hostel. The school has a small library.

GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, BEEJWAR CHAUHAN, MANDAWAR—It started as a primary school in 1933 and was upgraded to middle standard in 1945 and to its present status in 1956. Except for the two rooms which were built by the Government, the building was constructed with public donation. There are at present 271 students (including one girl) and 14 teachers (including one instructor) for National Discipline Scheme. The school brings out an annual magazine. A library, having 2,912, books is maintained by the institution.

GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, BIBIRANI—It was opened in 1948 as a primary school and was raised to the middle standard in 1951 and to the present status in 1959. The building is a donated one and has 14 rooms. The number of boys and teachers during 1963 were 190 and 9 respectively. The school has a small library which contains 1,175 books.

GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, GOVINDGARH—It was set up as a Persian *madarsa* in 1824 and later in 1911, was converted into a Hindi *pathshala*. The school was upgraded to middle standard in 1924 and to the present status in 1958. The building has been built partly with Government funds and partly by public donations. In 1963, there were 429 students (including 18 girls) and 20 teachers including the National Discipline Scheme Instructor. The school maintains a library containing 2,237 books.

GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, HARSAULI—It was opened as a primary school in 1880, was raised to middle standard in 1922 and to the present status in 1957. Out of the 16 rooms of the school, five were built with public contribution and the rest with the Government funds. There were 350 students (including one girl) and 14 teachers in 1963. The school has a small library.

GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, JAINPURWAS (BEHROR)—Set up as a primary school in July 1935, the institution was upgraded to middle standard and higher secondary standard in 1950 and 1958 respectively. The building was constructed with public donations and government funds. There were 179 students and ten teachers during 1963. A small library containing 1,605 books is maintained by the school.

GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, KHAIRTHAL (KISHANGARH)—The institution was opened as a primary school in 1903, was raised to middle standard in 1929 and to the present status, in 1957. Except for the two rooms constructed by the Government, the Gram Panchayat donated the building and a playground (measuring ten bighas and 16 biswas). There were 367 students (including two girls) and 16 teachers including the National Discipline Scheme Instructor, in 1963. The school has started publishing an annual magazine *Jeotimarg* recently. It maintains a reading room and a library containing 3,660 books.

GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, MALAKHERA (ALWAR)—The school was set up as a primary one in 1911 and was raised to

middle standard in 1928 and to the present status, in 1960. The building has been donated by the public. During 1963, there were 352 students and 17 teachers. A magazine is published annually. The school maintains a small library having 2,100 books.

GOVERNMENT MULTIPURPOSE HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, RAJGARH—It was established as a primary school in 1905; was raised to middle standard in 1918 and to high school in 1928. In 1956 it was upgraded to higher secondary status and to the present status in 1959. The school is housed in a Government building which has 42 rooms. In 1963, there were 569 students (including 23 girls) and 32 teachers. The school organises extra curricular activities like A. C. C., N. C. C. (Army and Air Wings), scouting, National Discipline Scheme, Red-Cross etc. and has been winning one prize or the other at the games and sports tournaments. The school has a hostel and two libraries (having about 12,000 books) of which one is meant exclusively for the poor students of the institution. There are three reading rooms. The school publishes an annual magazine named *Rajhans*.

GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, RAMPUR (BANSUR)—Originally a primary school, it was raised to middle standard in 1943 (named as anglo-vernacular middle school) and to the present status in 1960. The school building was donated by a philanthropist, Seth Bhawani Sahay. There were 182 students (including ten girls) and ten teachers during 1963. A small library containing 2,436 books is maintained by the institution.

GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, RENI—Originally a primary school, the institution was raised to middle standard in 1938 and to the present status in July 1959. The school building is built partly with Government fund, partly by the public donations and partly, by the funds of the Gram Panchayat. There were 312 students (including 5 girls) and 13 teachers. The school has a library and brings out an annual magazine.

GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, TAPUKARA (TIJARA)—It was opened as a single teacher school in 1880 and was raised to middle and higher secondary standards in 1937 and 1960 respectively. The school is bifurcated into two buildings, the old one where middle school used to be held and the new, which is under construction. There were 237 students (including eight girls) and 12 teachers during 1963. The school maintains a small library.

GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY, SCHOOL, THANA GHAZI— Originally a primary school, it passed through several phases—lower middle school (1931), vernacular middle school (1936) and anglo-vernacular middle school (1945) before it was raised to the present status in 1959. The school is housed in a Government building. A new building is under construction. There were 230 students (including six girls) and eleven teachers during 1963. The extra curricular activities in the school include scouting and National Discipline Scheme. An annual magazine *Arunodaya* is published by the institution. There is no hostel. though there is need for one. The school maintains a small library.

GOVERNMENT GIRLS' HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, ALWAR The school was opened in 1944 and was known as Shri Maharani Devi Girls High School. The present nomenclature was adopted in 1960. It was also a centre for the high school practical examinations in domestic science and music (conducted by Rajputana Board) and also a centre for middle standard examination for Indian girls of the Punjab Education Department. The school is housed in a Government building. During 1944–45 there were 62 students, the number increased to 288 in 1962. At present (1963) classes from VI to XI are held. The optional subjects taught are : Home Science, Drawing and Music (from class VI to VIII); and Civics, Music, Drawing, Hindi, Home Science, Physics, Chemistry and Biology (from IX to XI).

Opposite to the school is the hostel building on a land measuring five bighas and four *diswas*. It was constructed in 1960. But due to insufficient number of students from outside, it has not been started and the accommodation is used for holding classes.

In the upper storey of the school building there is a library which contains about 6,669 books. The school has a bus which is used as a conveyance by the students and a nominal fee is charged. The controlling authority is the Deputy Inspectress of Girls Schools headquartered at Jaipur.

The number of students and teachers in these institutions during recent years, is given in the following statement.

(No. of students)

Year	Junior Higher Secondary		High		Senior Basic		Middle		Junior Basic		Primary			
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls		
1957-58	—	—	1633	10	4574	294	—	—	15070	3077	1174	598	23557	3169
1958-59	—	—	2821	21	5143	336	—	—	17678	3743	5716	1131	27137	4022
1959-60	—	—	3579	44	5551	345	—	—	19468	4043	9077	1723	31948	5169
1960-61	—	—	4533	406	5513	319	—	—	18925	4038	8590	2315	35602	5580
1961-62	1404	16	4794	439	5026	354	217	1	19764	4874	8557	2019	40523	5881

(No. of teachers)

Year	High and Higher Secondary Schools		Senior Basic and Middle Schools		Junior Basic		Primary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1957-58	343	12	696	81	45	18	647	44
1958-59	319	14	558	82	169	23	749	53
1959-60	361	16	759	105	250	58	1058	47
1960-61	427	32	956	89	291	40	1091	67
1961-62	492	42	877	131	299	55	1211	57

College

There were two colleges in 1963 in the district-Rajrishi College and Sanskrit College.

RAJRISHI COLLEGE, ALWAR—The Alwar High School, which was founded in 1842 A.D. continued to be so till October, 1930, when it was upgraded to the status of an Intermediate college. As a high school, it was affiliated to Allahabad University till 1923 when the affiliation went to Hindu University, Banaras.

The Ram Kunj building where the college was originally housed contained two large rooms and four smaller rooms apart from the rooms for principal's office and college office. This building was not satisfactory for the college and consequently, it was shifted in August, 1933 to the present commodious building 'Vinaya Vilas' which formerly was the residential palace of His late Highness Maharaja Jey Singh Deo. Its surroundings are exceedingly beautiful and a lovely garden and a tank made of marble are maintained. The area of the campus is about 19 acres. However, as classes increased, the building was found insufficient and in 1946 a block of four rooms at a cost of Rs. 49,835 was constructed on the one side of the tank. Two years later, two theatres, one for physics and another for chemistry departments were built. Since then, the additions which have been made to the building are : zoology block, botany block, chemistry and physics blocks, four class rooms, staff room and canteen, all at a total cost of about four lakhs of rupees.

The institution remained an Intermediate college till 1945 when it was raised to Degree standard in Arts and Commerce. Degree classes in Science were started in 1947. Even post-graduate teaching in Arts and Degree classes in Law were taken up. The Law classes continued upto 1949 and those in M. A. upto 1948, when Matsya Government discontinued these classes for the time being in order to consolidate Degree teaching. Intermediate classes in Biology were added in 1953. At present the following courses are taught :

Pre-University Course (Science)—English, Hindi, Chemistry, Physics, Mathematics and Biology.

Pre-University Course (Arts)—General English, Compulsory Hindi, Optional Hindi, Civics, Economics, Logic, History, English Literature, Sanskrit, Mathematics, Psychology and Geography.

Pre-University Course (Commerce)—English, Hindi, Book-keeping, Accounts, Elementary Economics, Elementary Banking, Stenography in Hindi and English, Commercial Geography.

Three-Years' Degree Course (Science)—Chemistry, Physics, Botany, Zoology, Biology, Mathematics, General Education and General English.

Three-Years' Degree Course (Arts)—General Education, Compulsory Hindi, General English, Philosophy, Economics, Political Science, Sociology, English Literature, Sanskrit, History, Mathematics, Geography and optional Hindi.

Three-Years' Degree Course (Commerce)—English, Accountancy, Economics, Business Administration, Advance Banking, Advance Business Statistics and General Education.

After the introduction of the Three-Years' Degree Course (in place of regular two years' course after Intermediate examination), those students who pass their high school, have to spend one year in Pre-University and then get admitted to the first year of Three-Years' Degree Course. All these examinations are university examinations. The college is affiliated to the University of Rajasthan (whose headquarters are at Jaipur) and the Director of College Education (headquartered at Jaipur) is the controlling authority.

Originally, the college started with nine teachers and 45 students. Co-education was introduced in 1949. The gradual progress may be gauged by the following table.

Year	Teachers	Students
1930	9	45
1940	24	327
1950	24	479
1960	61	1,273

The college has been publishing an annual magazine *The Vinaya* since 1935, though six issues (1942-48) could not be published.

The college maintains a well equipped library. There were 24,710 books in it during 1962-63, of which 7,139 were in English alone.

In the beginning, since the students were day scholars, no necessity for hostel was felt but when they started coming from outside, Ram Kunj building was converted into a hostel, though the rooms were not

very suitable for residential purposes. As the number increased, it was found insufficient and another building was put at the disposal of the college, near Moti Dungari, popularly known as Hostel Annexe. In both of these hostels, there is a total accommodation for 70 boys. There is no provision for girls seeking admission in the hostel.

The college has a students' union which was formed in 1935. In the early forties, it receded into disuse and was again, re-organised and given a new constitution in 1945. In the year 1935 'Scouts and Guides' was introduced in the college. The college has extensive play grounds for foot-ball basket-ball, cricket, badminton and tennis courts, The college teams are well known for foot-ball and hockey games. There are extensive play grounds attached to the hostel.

A proposal was made in 1934-35 to start military training in the college for students but it was not until 1951 that a college Cadet Corps having 52 students was formed and the training was entrusted to the local police authorities which was on the lines of U.T.C. of the then British India. Three years later, in 1954 N.C.C. in the regular form, was introduced. To-day, it is supervised by a Commanding Officer (of the rank of Captain) headquartered at Alwar.

SANSKRIT COLLEGE, ALWAR—It was originally a Sanskrit Pathshala, where Swami Dayanand Saraswati is said to have studied. The institution was converted into a post-graduate college in 1935 for Sanskrit education and was affiliated to the Government Sanskrit College, Banaras and later, to the Maharaja Sanskrit College, Jaipur. The college was maintained from the interest derived from the Pathshala Fund. The students were given free meals, books, clothes and other facilities. The teaching syllabus included the *Vyakarana* (grammar) *Jyotish shastra* (horoscopy), *Ayurveda* (indigenous system of medicine), Veda and *Vedang* etc.

In 1958, the Government of Rajasthan opened a separate Directorate of Sanskrit Education and all the Sanskrit colleges in the State were brought under its purview. Sanskrit examinations like Praveshika, Madhyama or Upadhyaya, Shastri or Acharya have been equated to Matriculation, Intermediate, B. A. and M. A. examinations. At present (1962-63) the college imparts education upto Shastri (B. A.) Degree. For Shastri examination, which is conducted by the Registrar, Departmental Examination, Bikaner, it is affiliated to the Directorate of

Sanskrit Education and for the lower examinations, to the Board of Secondary Education, Rajasthan, Ajmer.

Before occupying the present building in 1942, the college had to move from place to place many a time. A hostel is also maintained adjacent to the college with a capacity to accommodate 50 students. The college has a small library having about 4,000 books.

It is noteworthy that the number of students have been decreasing during the recent years.

Year	No. of teachers	No. of students
1950-51	4	95
1952-53	4	107
1954-55	7	140
1955-56	7	176
1956-57	7	15
1957-58	7	64
1958-59	7	28
1959-60	7	62
1960-61	7	82
1961-62	7	82
1962-63	7	52

There was co-education during 1949-52 and 1957-58.

PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL INSTITUTIONS

The district possesses two schools for teachers training one for males and other for females, both under the Education Department.

GOVERNMENT BASIC S. T. C. TRAINING SCHOOL, RAJGARH (FOR MALES)—A Normal School was opened in 1925 to train the in-service teachers. In 1952, it was converted into J. T. C. School and was raised to the present status in 1955. The school is housed in a Government building which is insufficient to accommodate the trainees. There were 134 trainees and ten teachers during 1963. The school maintains a library containing 5,408 books and a hostel to accommodate 89 students.

The school publishes an annual magazine. To be eligible for admission in the school one must have either passed Matriculation, Higher secondary or equivalent examination with five compulsory subjects i.e. Hindi, English, Mathematics, General Science and Social Studies. The duration of the course is one year. The examination is conducted by the Registrar, Departmental Examination, Rajasthan, Bikaner. Most of the students in the school belong to Rajasthan State. The ratio of the students from Rajasthan and other States is 19:1. Fifty per cent quota is reserved for in-service teachers and the rest is filled up through open competition.

GOVERNMENT BASIC S. T. C. TRAINING SCHOOL, ALWAR (FOR FEMALES)—The school was opened in the year 1957 at Rajgarh and was transferred to Alwar in 1959. It is housed in an old building which was originally constructed for a hospital. The upper portion of the building is occupied by a middle school. There is a hostel for the school with a spacious courtyard. A mess is also run in the hostel. A small library is attached to the school and an annual magazine is published. The number of trainees and the teachers during 1963 was 149 and nine respectively.

FORESTERS' TRAINING SCHOOL, ALWAR—This institution is maintained and run by the Forest Department of the Rajasthan Government. It was set up in 1954 under the First Five Year Plan, in order to impart technical knowledge to the untrained foresters so that their services could be fully utilized for various developmental work. Initially 20 serving foresters were admitted to the course but since 1957-58, the number has increased to 30. A three months' training course was introduced in August 1962 for the forest guards also.

Besides the theory lectures on silviculture utilisation, forest laws, mensuration, forest engineering, survey and drawing, forest botany, wild life, management, first aid etc. the trainees are taken on extensive tours not only to the Forest Divisions of Rajasthan but to those of other States as well.

The guards are taught nursery work, seed collection and storage methods, preliminary knowledge of soil conservation and afforestation, management and grazing rules, knowledge about the principal trees found in Rajasthan, first aid and lately, rifle training has also been introduced. After successful completion of the course, the trainees are awarded certificates by the Forest Department.

The Divisional Forest Officer, Bharatpur had so far been the ex-office Director of the School but since 1st August, 1962, the management of the school was taken over by the Chief Conservator of Forests and the Sub-Divisional Forest Officer, Alwar was made the Head of the Office. Later, however, an Assistant Conservator of Forest was placed in charge of the school.

During the year 1962-63, the teaching staff consisted of one Instructor and two Assistant Instructors. One post of Assistant Instructor was upgraded to that of an Instructor during the year.

The school is housed in a magnificent building known as Narain Vilas Kothi. A hostel is maintained where two messes are run by the trainees themselves. A nursery is also raised by the school.

ALWAR POLYTECHNIC, ALWAR—The institution was started by the Rajasthan Government during the 1960-61 as a centrally sponsored scheme'. The scheme as such was approved in April 1960 by the

1. The whole scheme sanctioned provides for the following allocations :—

<i>Non-Recurring :</i>		(Rupees)
(a) Building		7,17,250/-
(b) Equipment		11,18,500/-
(c) Library		75,000/-
(d) Furniture		35,000/-
		<hr/> 19,45,750/-
<i>Recurring :</i>		
(a) Salary of staff		2,47,950/-
(b) Maintenance of laboratories and workshops, etc.		36,000/-
(c) Recurring grant for library		5,000/-
	Total :	<hr/> 2,88,950/-
	Less income from Tuition fee	45,900/-
	Net deficit	2,43,050/-
<i>Hostels :</i>		
	Loan for hostel for 180 students.	4,63,250/-
Figures for 1963-64 budget are given as below :		
(a) Pay of Officers		97,413/-
(b) Pay of Establishment		1,00,504/-
(c) Allowance and Honoraria		21,580/-
(d) Other charges :		
(i) Recurring		41,500/-
(ii) Non-recurring		2,05,000/-

Northern Regional Committee of the All India Council of Technical Education and later sanctioned by the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, Government of India.

The polytechnic started functioning during 1960-61 and students were selected on the basis of an Entrance Examination. However, this mode was changed during the following year (1961-62) when the students were admitted on the merit obtained at the last Public Examination. The institution offers three years Diploma courses in Civil Engineering (total seats 30), Mechanical Engineering (total seats 45) and Electrical Engineering (total seats 45). During 1960-61 only 98 students as against the total authorised strength of 120, were admitted to the first year class. At present (1963-64) the strength of the students is as below :

	(Number)		
	First year	Second year	Third year
Civil Engineering	28	21	16
Mechanical Engineering	45	52	41
Electrical Engineering	45	43	19

Besides the Principal, there are three Heads of departments, eight technical lecturers and four other lecturers. In addition, there is a Superintendent of workshop, technical demonstrators, Instructors in drawing, workshop, draughtsmen and other technicians.

The institution was initially housed in a building known as Itarana Palace situated at a distance of about five miles from the town. The building, which was built as a palace, was purchased by the Government at a cost of rupees three lakhs. The polytechnic functioned in that building continuously for three sessions when in March, 1963, it was vacated and shifted to the present site in the Industrial Estate. The accommodation existing at this site was inadequate and provided only about 40 per cent of the floor area required for the normal needs of the institution. Some necessary additional constructions have since been made. The work is in progress.

A hostel for 180 students is under construction. A library is also maintained. The institution brings out a magazine *alpomag* annually. The extra-curricular activities in which the students participate are

N.C.C., N.C.C.R., Rovers Crew, games like Volleyball, Hockey, Football and National Technical Training week.

A medical officer from the Alexandra Hospital (Alwar) attends the institution for three days in a week.

The institution is under the control of Director, Technical Education, Rajasthan, headquartered at Jodhpur.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING INSTITUTE, ALWAR—The institute was set up in December 1962 by the Labour Department of the Rajasthan Government. It imparts training in different trades. At present they turn out Radio Mechanics, Electricians, Moulders, Pattern Makers, Fitters and Motor Mechanics. The duration of training in each trade is 18 months in the institute in addition to Factory Training for six months. The staff consists of a Superintendent and nine Instructors, besides ministerial and class IV employees. The number of trainees during 1963 was 144. The institution is located in the Industrial Estate. The institution also maintains a hostel for the trainees.

Special Schools

CENTRAL TRAINING INSTITUTE OF NATIONAL DISCIPLINE SCHEME, SARISKA—The Education Ministry of the Government of India set up the school in Zenana Palace, Alwar on the 9th January, 1960 to impart training in the national discipline and to extend the scheme to the schools in the country. However, this place was not found suitable for the purpose and the institution was shifted to Sariska on 1st October, 1960. The first training course was of eight months' duration but subsequently, it was reduced to six months due to emergency. Persons from Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi were selected for the first batch, later on, trainees from other states were also admitted.

The number of trainees who have passed out of the institution and are now working as Instructors in various schools is given below :

Course	No. of trainees
1st	633
2nd	641
3rd	680
4th	712
5th	595
Total	3,261

The institute has a double storeyed main building and out-houses which can accommodate about 675 persons. It has about 35 acres of land which is used for out door activities including games and sports. The institute is residential.

The training staff of the institute as on March, 1963 was : one commandant, three senior supervisors, one supervisor, one senior lecturer, six senior N.D.S.I. Gr. I, 21 senior N.D.S.I. Gr. II, 27 N.D.S.I. Gr. I and Gr. II. The Commandant is assisted by necessary ministerial and class IV staff

HAPPY SCHOOL ALWAR—Two institutions, namely : the Happy School and the Kala Bharti, both at Alwar are run by the Balhit Shiksha Samiti. The school was founded in 1942. Two systems, namely: montessory at the nursery stage and the basic system from class 1st to 8th are adopted and emphasis is laid to cultivate aesthetic sense among the children through various media. It is a co-educational institution. Facilities for swimming pool, gymnasium and excursion are also provided.

The school has its own building consisting of three separate blocks and has about 42 rooms. The main building was donated by late Seth Hazarilal Dhataria of Barrod, in 1943. The school was started with five students in 1942, the number increased to 450 by 1962. The teachers numbered 24.

The school has been getting 90 per cent aid on the recurring approved expenditure and some other items of non-recurring expenditure from the department of education since 1942.

TANSEN SANGEET VIDYALAYA, ALWAR—The institution was set up on June 20, 1957 by the Management Committee of Saini Community. Till 1962, only girls were admitted to the institution but after that boys have also been admitted. The school was recognised by the Prayag Sangeet Samiti, Allahabad for examination till 1962 but since then, it has been recognised by the Department of Education of the Rajasthan Government and the examination for Sangeet Bhushan are conducted by the Registrar, Departmental Examination, Bikaner. This course (Sangeet Bhushan) is of three years. The examinations for the first and second years' students are conducted locally according to the rules of the Education Department. The number of students since 1957 has been as under :

Year	(Number)
Students	
1957-58	45
1958-59	54
1959-60	33
1960-61	40
1961-62	46
1962-63	45
1963-64	40

The course includes vocal and instrumental music and dance.

ST. MARKS ENGLISH SCHOOL, ALWAR—This is the only school in the district which has English medium of instruction. It was set up in July, 1962 by A.F. Benjamin, an Ex-teacher of St. Xavier High School, Jaipur. The institution is a co-educational one and at present (1963) has 26 students on roll, most of whom are the sons and daughters of army officers. The school is a private one, managed by a Managing Committee and gets no aid from the Government.

Besides the above institutions, there were 691 special schools¹ during 1961-62 in the district.

CULTURE

Literature

Among the early literature can be counted the works of the saints of *Bhakti* movement in the area. While the compilations of some of these works are variously known as *gutka*, *boli*, *bani*, etc., those of others form only the folk lore in the countryside. The chief names among these parts are of Laldass and Charandass and their followers. Laldass was born in *Samvat* 1597 at Dholidub, about four miles from Alwar. His composition is an admixture of Urdu and *Brijhasha* and is commonly known as *bani*. Charandass was born in *Samvat* 1760 (1703 A.D.) at

1. A special school has been defined as imparting education in music, dancing, fine arts, oriental studies, social education etc. *Statistical Abstract* 1963, p. 164).

village Dehra about six miles from Alwar. His actual name was Ranjeet and he was a disciple of Guru Shukdev. In his later life he migrated to Delhi. His available works¹ are 20. Among his chief disciples were the two ladies—Sahajo Bai and Daya Bai. The former composed the work known as *Sahaj Prakash* and the later, *Daya Bodh*. The other name among the women poets is that of Karama Bai who was a resident of Garhi Mamor and was contemporary of emperor Jahangir.

Rao Ali Bux of Mandawar is still popular among the local people. He was a Muslim jagirdar of Mandawar and a poet devoted to Lord Krishna. He has written many cantos in his eulogy. Popularly he is known as Raskhan of Alwar.

In course of times the theme in literary works was transformed from *Bhakti* to bardic or genealogical or heroic composition though the actual period of change over is not distinctly demarcated nor does it mean a complete extinction of former type as is evident from the *Krishnalila* and *Danlila* composed by Maharaja Bakhtawar Singh himself (1791 A.D.). Harchand Joshi who migrated from Jaipur State to Alwar in the train of Maharao Pratap Singh, settled down there and is said to have composed *Rasrasi Pachchisi* and *Udhhawa Pachchisi* though these work are no longer available now. A manuscript copy of *Pratap Raso* by Jacheek Jeevan composed in the eulogy of Maharao Pratap Singh, perhaps during the reign of Maharaj Viney Singh in 1847 A.D., is available. It has 44 pages and nine sections and deals with the genealogical narrations and battles.

Maharaja Bakhtawar Singh gave an impetus to the new literature by extending his patronage. During his reign, Bhogilal, Barhath Kavi Medram and Murlidhar Bhatt were prominent poets. Poet Bhogilal, a

1.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Brij Chari t | 11. Yog Sandeh Sagar |
| 2. Danleela | 12. Brahmgyan Sagar |
| 3. Makhanchori | 13. Bhakti Padartha Varnan |
| 4. Matki leela | 14. Jagaran Mahatam |
| 5. Checharan Leela | 15. Shridhar Brahman Leela |
| 6. Kalinathan Leela | 16. Manvikrit Karan Sar |
| 7. Kurukshetra Leela | 17. Bhakti Sagar |
| 8. Amarlok varnan | 18. Gyan Swarodaya |
| 9. Dharam Jahaj | 19. Panchopnishad Sar |
| 10. Asthang Yog | 20. Nasaket Leela. |

Source—*Sahityaki*. published by Hindi Sahitya Sangam, Rajrishi College, Alwar

Brahmin by caste, is believed to have composed *Bakhat Vilas* at the age of 126 years and dedicated it to the ruler who, was happy with it and rewarded the poet¹. Barhath Kavi Medram was the court poet (Born 1744 A.D.) who, besides composing *Rajniti Chanakya*, *Vani Bhushan*, *Hitopdesh*, *Jamshat-nak*, *Umed Chandrika* and *Bihari Satsai* also composed 52 *chhand* (cantos) at the time of Bakhtawar Singh's death. He wrote in pure *dingal*. Murlidhar Bhatt (1763-1815 A.D.) originally belonged to Jaipur State but later on migrated to Alwar. He wrote in *Brijabhasha* under the name of Prem. His works are : *Shrangaar tarangani* and *Prem tarangani*, both having a theme of Lord Krishna. His son Shri Krishna Bhatt (1783-1866 A.D.) wrote *Daulat Vilas* in praise of Daulat-rao Sindhia but this work is not available now.

The reign of Maharaja Viney Singh produced some of the very good literary compositions. He himself had annotated *Bhasha Bhushan* and, though the period of Jodh Singh, a poet and an astrologer, and author of *Hammir Raso*, is controversial, he is still regarded by many as belonging to this period. He wrote on *Shrangaar Ras* and *Veer Rasa* in prose and poetry in *Brija bhasha*. Harinatha, another poet composed *Vinaya Prakasa* and *Vinaya Vilasa*, the former describing the various traits of hero and heroine² and the latter, a completely diversified subject—a conversation between Lord Rama and Vashistha regarding the

1. कवि पंडित द्विज वरनि कौ नृप दीने बहु दानि,
तिन में भोगीलाल को सरस कियो सनमानि ।
निरखि भूप को धमरत सकल रसनि में ज्ञान,
बखत विलास रच्यो सरस भोगीलाल सुजान ।
सुर नर बानी पंथ पढ़ि बरनों ग्रन्थ विसाल,
पढ़ि प्रसन्न हवै है नृपति बषतावर भूपाल ।

Sahityaki (p. 21), published by Hindi Sahitya Sangam, Rajrishi College, Alwar.

2. Here is an example of a heroine—

गुन भरी गरब गुमान भरी मान भरी,
सकल सयान भरी रूप रसरेली है ।
भाग भूरी सरस सुहास अनुराग भरी
प्रेम भरी परम प्रवीन अलबेली है ।
जाहि देखि सुरनर मोहत मधुप वृन्द,
कवि हरिनाथ साथ दीपति सहेली है ।
मैन मन मैल नैन उरभेली जैसी,
कंचन की बेली ऐसी नाइका नवेली है ।

Sahityaki (p. 26), published by Hindi Sahitya Sangam, Rajrishi College, Alwar.

principles of politics. Other notable poets of the time were : Brahma-bhatt Purnamal, Anandilal Joshi (a descendant of Harchand Joshi mentioned above), Pushal-author of *Vijaya Sangram*, Ramlal-author of *Viyah Vinod*, a narration of the marriage ceremony of the daughter of Viney Singh, Shivachand-author of *Pratap Pachchisi*, Madhav Kavi, Thakur Bidar Singh, Misra Shambhunath-author of *Rastarangini*, Munshi Rasiklal and Pandit Jaggannatha Avasthi.

Patronage was also given by Balwant Singh of Tijara at this time to three poets-Ba' hath Ummedrai (author of *Vani Bhushan*), Ramnath and Chaturisal (author of *Vratalankar Manjari*, *Padya Saroddhar*, *Yuglastak* and *Kaal Bhairavastak*)

The succeeding rulers of Alwar, viz. Sheodan Singh and Mangal Singh kept up the tradition of their ancestors and gave liberal patronage to the men of letters. Chandrashekhar Vajpei¹ (1798-1875 A.D.) and his son Umadatt², Chandrakala bai³, Indrakanwar⁴, Thakur Hanumant Singh, Bhawanibux, Kanhyalal, Shukdeo, Kavi Rao Gulab Singh⁵, Maan⁶, Indramal, Bhatt Damodar, Vrindaban and Gangadan flourished in the reign of the former and Barhath Shivbux (author of *Vrandavan Shatak*, *Tawarikh Alwar* and *Jhamal Alwar*), Ishwaridan (author of *Mangal Smriti* and many other poems) and kavi Gangadas. Shivbux has choosen words freely from *Brajabhasha*, Urdu and Hindi in his writings⁷.

Their works are :

1. (a) *Hammir Hath*, (b) *Nakhshikh* and (c) *Rasik Vinod*
2. (a) *Yaman Vidhwansa Prakash*, (b) *Kalikastak*
3. (a) *Karuna Shatak*, (b) *Padavi Prakash* (c) *Ramcharitra* and (d) *Mahotsva Prakash*
4. (a) *Shivdan Prakash*
5. His works are as many as 34. The important ones are : *Gulab Kosh*, *Vrahad Vyangarth Chandrika*, *Murkh Shata**, and *Laxman Kaumudi*.
6. *Shivdun Chandrika*.
7. This is evident from the following composition.
लड्डू रुपया दस्त जिसने ओट लीना ।
तकसीम रेल के मुसाफिर तक कीना ॥
बिराजै सवाई जयसिंह राजगद्दी ।
दोस्त खुराहाल हुए दुश्मन कुल रही ॥

Source : *Sahityaki* (p. 36), published by Hindi Sahitya Sangam, Rajrishi college, Alwar.

Of particular importance is the reign of Sawai Jey Singh who gave a positive lead by espousing the cause of Hindi. He himself was well conversant with Sanskrit, Hindi, Urdu, Persian and English languages and was a prolific writer and a poet. He wrote under the *nom de plume* of Vahasi, Nadan Mast and Jairaj. He edited *chamane Vahasat, Anjumar-i-Vahasat*, a collection of ghazals and published them in Urdu and Devanagari. The collection of his poems goes under the name of *Jai-mat-man-jari*. He made Hindi as the court language and names of streets, lanes, palaces, parks etc. in his State, were changed into pure Hindi. He invited the famous Acharya Pandit Ramchandra Shukla to Alwar and studied the Tulsi literature from him. Another literary person invited from outside was Pandit Hansaswaroop, the well known annotator of *Hans nandini*. Among those poets who flourished during this period were : Kavi Bakhtawardan who narrated in verse the chief events of the life of Jey Singh; Barhath kavi Amardan who wrote both in *Dingal* and *Pingal*; Pandit Nandkishore Shashtri—a learned man in Sanskrit who wrote *Rilhe Tank Mimansa* which is a history of Tank Kshatriyas, his History of Meos being incomplete; Kavi Sampat Ram who composed in *Khariboli*; Pandit Ramprasad 'Prasad' (1851-1918 A.D.) whose works are said to have been 48 in number; and Kavi Jaidev, who wrote an annotation on *Tulsikrit Ramayana* but could not complete it, and *Radhika Shatak*. He is perhaps the last poet of the old style and after his demise, the era of *Khariboli* in the history of literature of the district commences.

In 1939 A.D., an organisation named as Hindi Parishad was set up in Alwar which organised literary activities such as *kavi sammelan*, *sahitya goshthi* etc. and invited well known literary persons.

In 1944, it published *Neerajan*, a collection of poems of eight poets viz. Laxman Tripathi¹, Harinarayan 'Kinkar'², Rameshchandra Pant, Nathuram Bhardwaj, Kumari Shanti Bhargava, Chandrashekhar Sharma, Raghubirswaroop Bhatt and Prabhudayal Gupta. In the same year, it started publishing a monthly periodical named *Aravalli*, which continued for about three years. It was a literary magazine in which stories and poems were accounted prominent place. Among the story

1. He also published *Barak Chhaya*, a book on his experiences in the prison to which he was confined because of political activities. He was the first editor of the monthly *Aravalli*.
2. His two books—*Yugdharma* and *Jeewan ke Mantra* were published in 1943-44.

writers the names of Hardiyal Singh Mauji, Yogeshchandra 'Paraag' and Bansidhar Misra, Premendu and, Rishi Jemini Kaushik Barua¹ are notable. The Hindi Parishad was, however, wound up about the year 1947.

In 1955, an attempt was made to set up an organisation to promote literary activities and an organisation² did come into existence but it died a premature death.

Two more persons—Pinakilal and Mahesh Chandra deserve mention in this context. The former wrote a book on the History of Alwar State³ and the latter published an anthology covering 52 poets under the title of *Jai Vinod*⁴ or *Alwar Kavi Kirtan*. This book is dedicated to the Alwar ruler, Sawai Jey Singh. It is a useful work. It contains the biographical description of each poet and the author has given running commentaries on their works.

Painting

With the dismemberment of Delhi empire many of the artists and artisans gravitated to Alwar court where the rulers employed them. This explains why the Museum of Alwar has been a store-house of Moghul paintings. Dal Chand was a famous painter in the time of Raja Pratap Singh. Raja Pratap Singh's successor Raja Bakhtawar Singh, was also a great patron of art. The two famous artists, Baldeo and Salig Ram, flourished during his reign. Maharaja Viney Singh patronised Abdul Rahman, Nathha Khan Darbesh, Gulam Ali, Ganga Vishan and Kishan. The famous calligraphist of his time was Aga Mirza. The Maharaja was always on the look out for new artists. He prepared a copy of Shekh Sadi's *Gulistan* and illustrated work is said to be a priceless treasure of the Alwar Museum. The painting in this book bear impress of Indo-Persian style.

Maharaja Viney Singh's nephew, Maharaja Balwant Singh of Tijara, was also a great lover of art. He patronised famous painters Salig Ram, Balesh Ram, Jamunadas and Chhota Lal.

1. He also published *Jwala'n ke Uroj*, a collection of his poems, and started a monthly periodical *Rajasthan Kshitij* (in April 1945).
2. It was named as Sahitya Parishad.
3. *Alwar Rajya ka Itihas*.
4. Published in V.S. 1986.

The successor of Viney Singh, Maharaja Shiv Dan Singh, patronised Mangal Singh, Nanak Ram and Budha Ram. Nanak Ram and Budha Ram also served the court of Maharaja Mangal Singh who was the successor of Maharaja Shiv Dan Singh. It is said that Budha Ram was an expert in depicting animals and also in mural paintings. The wall paintings of the Sheesh Mahal at Rajgarh were executed under his supervision which represent Rajput style. Maharaja Mangal Singh was fond of hunting and so mostly, hunting scenes were depicted in paintings during his reign. Mul Chand and Ram Gopal followed the Moghul School of paintings.

Maharaja Jey Singh was himself a painter and also provided guidance to the painters. He got a view of his ceremonial procession depicted in paintings on a big sheet 10' long and 2' broad. This beautiful painting is on display in Alwar museum and shows the work of the Alwar artists in old Rajput style. The noteworthy artists of his time were Udai Ram, Ram Gopal, Kanhaiya Lal, Ram Prasad, Mul Chand, Vishnu Prasad, Chiranjil Lal etc.

Thus, as in some other States of Rajputana, in Alwar State also, the Indian tradition of art maintained itself precariously against the onslaught from the West. The tradition of these paintings continued to be very vigorous¹.

It will be worthwhile to discuss the main characteristic of the Alwar style of painting. Since Alwar lies mid-way between Jaipur and Delhi, it bears the influence of the Moghul style and Jaipur style of Rajput paintings. In these paintings, there is a good deal of decoration in the background and also on the borders. There is much of light and shade in the depiction of trees and their leaves. Floral designs done in Moghul style on the borders of the paintings, the folds of dress, the decorated carpets and the arches and pillars with gold work done on them, are some of the characteristic features of these paintings. The palaces of the rulers depicted in these paintings have niches, in which flower pots and goblets are placed. Red curtains are shown hanging on the doors of the palace apartments.

The female figures shown in the paintings have round and robust faces. The lips are thick but red, the eyes are in natural style, the hair are tied in a knot, they are dressed in Rajasthani *Ghaghara* and *Loogari*.

1. Pannikar, K. M., *The Foundations of New India*, p. 133.

The gold work and silver lace work done on *Ghaghara* is purely of Rajput style. The *Loogari* is of very fine thin texture. The colours used are mostly local and include white, *sindoor*, green and yellow.

The faces of the males are also round. Their dress is typically Rajasthani and their posture of sitting is in Muslim style. Generally, male figures put on turbans, close-fitted trousers and *angarkha* or *shervani*.

The birds and animals are depicted nicely.

Cultural, Literary and Scientific Societies

There is no public institution worth the name of this type except sporadic organisation for *Bhajan Kirtan* and *Ramlila* for which no returns are available. However, at Alwar and other places in the district, Government departments have their own clubs for recreation. The rules for membership, contributions etc. are formulated by the members themselves.

Cultural, Literary and Scientific Periodicals

Tej Pratap was perhaps the first weekly which was published with Government aid in 1937. Sometime after its publication, the Hindi Parishad brought out a monthly periodical—*Aravalli*, a mention of which has already been made elsewhere. It was a literary magazine but it could continue only for three years. An attempt was made in 1945 by an individual—Rishi Jemini Kaushik Barua, to start a monthly¹ but he was unsuccessful in his venture. Similarly, another attempt was made by Shri Krishnachandra Khandelwal who published *Mahila Jagriti* but he too failed.

According to the *Annual Report of the Registrar of Newspapers for India*, 1962 (Part II), the district now publishes four Hindi weeklies namely, *Insaf* (established in 1959), *Janvad* (established in 1960), *Rajdoot* (established in 1959) and *Pahchan* (established in 1961). Their circulation is very limited. Among the dailies, only one paper namely, *Rajasthan Times* (established in 1957) having a circulation of 1662 (including complimentary copies), was published from the district. Some of the educational institutions also publish their own magazines, for example, Raj Rishi College brings out a magazine entitled *Vinaya*, but their circulation is very much limited.

1. It was named *Rajasthan Kshitij*.

Library

Apart from the libraries maintained by various schools and colleges, there are two in Alwar town—District Library and Public Library.

DISTRICT LIBRARY—It was opened in March, 1956 and was housed in the Pratap club building in Purjan Vihar. Later it was shifted to the present site just adjacent to the Public Library at Exhibition grounds. The institution is managed by a committee under the Chairmanship of the Collector of the district.

There were 24,200 books on various subjects, 24 monthly magazines, one fortnightly magazine, four weekly papers and seven daily papers were subscribed in 1963. The staff consists of a librarian, a clerk and a class IV employee. The Inspector of Schools is the immediate controlling officer in the district though the Deputy Director of Social Education, Rajasthan, headquartered at Bikaner, is the final Controlling authority.

SARVAJANIC PUSTAKALAYA (PUBLIC LIBRARY)—The public library was founded on 13th March, 1936 by Major W. F. Campbell, the then Prime Minister of Alwar State. The Executive Committee consisted of high officials of the State. Originally, it was housed in the Dufferin Hospital building near Malakhera gate. Later, on May 5, 1941 it was handed over to the Municipal Board of the town and was housed in the upper portion of the Town Hall. On December 3, 1960, it was shifted to the present site, opposite to the Purjan Vihar. The building belongs to the municipality.

There were about 10,000 books in the library in 1963 some of which have been donated by individuals. Books on 41 subjects are in Hindi and 23 subjects in English. Before 1958, the annual membership fee was one rupee and every month four annas were charged as monthly subscription. The security deposit was Rs. 10, Rs. 20 and Rs. 30 according to the number of books issued. However, now only 75 nP. annually are charged as membership fee, other fees remain unchanged.

There are 11 libraries and reading rooms in the different wards of the town which work as subsidiaries of this library.

The staff consists of a librarian, one clerk, three chowkidars and a Mali. The Mali looks after the park attached to the library. Those incharge of the ward libraries work on part time basis and are given allowance.

Museum

The Government Museum¹ at Alwar was started in November 1940 by amalgamating three local institutions—(1) Pustak Shala, (2) Chitra Shala and (3) Silah Khana. The museum has a unique collection of arms, bidri work, lacquered and ivory work, ancient musical instruments, stuffed animals, beautiful brass and pottery works from Jaipur, Multan, Bengal and Ceylon, miniature paintings, and Persian and Sanskrit manuscripts. The officer incharge of this is the curator, who in turn, is subordinate to the Director of Archaeology and Museums headquartered at Jaipur. The entry is free.

The museum, which is housed in the old City Palace, is divided into three sections, each housed in a very big hall. The first section contains various archaeological finds excavated from the districts and other general items presented by the former ruler of the Alwar State. These include mounted skins of wild animals like tiger, leopard, lion, and also those of various fowls. These were shot dead in foreign countries as well as in the State by the rulers during their hunting excursions, including those in foreign countries.

The second section is the most important one as it contains various manuscripts in Persian of mediaeval period including *Gulistan* of Shekh Sadi as well as marvellous paintings² of Mughal and Rajput schools. The paintings have further been sub-divided into Jaipur style, Bikaner style, Jodhpur style and Bundi style. The third section contains the armoury of State rulers. Various shields, swords, pistols, rifles, daggers and other accoutrements are displayed.

1. *Indian Museums Review* 1957-58 published by Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, Government of India, p. 30.
2. A wooden cosmetic box, which was lying among the old collections, was found to contain lovely Rajasthani paintings of the 17th and 18th centuries. A close examination showed that the box was presented to Maharao Raja Bakhtawar Singh, the second ruler of Alwar State (1791 to 1815 A.D.) and contained several contemporary portraits of Mughal and Rajput rulers. A painting showing Sita Ram playing Holi is of special interest.

Source : *Indian Museums Review* 1957-58 published by Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, Government of India, p. 30.

It is difficult to describe all the charms of the museum. The museum would have attracted greater visitors if it were housed in a building on the national highway. This would attract the foreign tourists also. At present most of the visitors are the litigants who come to attend the courts located on the lower floors of the museum building.

Gardens

There are a number of gardens in and around the Alwar town. In the district also, they are still found in large numbers. Previously, the State used to maintain a number of gardens and orchards specially in Alwar, Rajgarh and Tijara. There is a Superintendent of Gardens headquartered at Alwar who supervises gardens located in Alwar and Bharatpur districts and Karauli Sub-division of Sawai Madhopur district. The garden attached to the Dak Bungalow at Tijara is fast decaying because proper arrangements for supply of water do not exist now. Besides, Rani Ratnavat's *bag* in Bhangarh, Ladliwala and Majiwala *bags* in Ajabgarh, Tahsil Thana Ghazi, Ganga *bag* and Mahal *bag* at Rajgarh may also be mentioned. In Rajgarh, lemon orchards still produce good quality lemon and oranges in large quantities besides mangoes, guava and jamun. The *ber* of Tijara are famous in the whole of district and neighbouring areas. Several private *ber* orchards in Tijara, Kishangarh and some other tahsils are maintained.

सत्यमेव जयते

APPENDIX I

Rules and regulations passed by the Alwar State for the control of private educational institutions

As far back as 21-12-1924 the ruler of the State found out that religious education given in schools was not satisfactory and enquired whether there were any rules for controlling private educational institutions. A conference was convened at which it was decided to introduce religious education for Muhammadan boys in the State schools and orders were passed on 21-5-1925, wherein he stated that "we were very strongly in favour of religious education being introduced for Muhammadan boys but we would certainly not like our scholars, of whatever caste or creed, to be divorced from the language which would ultimately earn them bread inside the State".

Rules for controlling private educational institutions were subsequently passed and published in the *State Gazette* No. 20 dated 26 5-1925 where one condition was that "before such an institution was opened the permission of His Highness' Government was to be obtained" and again that "any private institution opened hereafter contrary to the procedure laid down in the rules be liable to be closed". The notification read—Whereas it is necessary to make more explicit the intentions of His Highness Government with regard to the opening of private educational institutions, the following regulations are passed for future guidance of private educational institutions.

Private educational institutions may be divided under two heads :

- (a) Institutions intended to give secular education and
- (b) Institutions intended to give education of a purely religious character.

With regard to (a) the permission of His Highness's Government must be obtained before such an institution is opened.

With regard to (b) before any such institution is opened or re-opened, at least ten days' intimation shall be given to the Nizamat concerned. The rest of the sections applying to (a) and (b) are as follows :

- (1) In employing teachers preference shall be given to State subjects.
- (2) In employment of an outsider the permission of the Nazim will

have to be obtained first. (3) So far as possible subscriptions collected or proposed to be collected for such institutions should be obtained from within the State. (4) Account books must be kept in these private institutions and any subscriptions received from outside must be specifically noted with details of the donor's name. (5) Such private educational institutions will be opened to examination by the State Officer or Officers with due regard to religious scruples. (6) Any person or persons transgressing these rules will be liable to fine upto Rs. 500/- or in default to imprisonment upto one year.

EXCEPTION—The above regulations do not apply to usual religious practices and preachings in temples or mosques in accordance with the dictates of respective religions.

Several Pathshalas and *Makhtabs* were closed because they did not observe the rules prescribed for private institutions. In May 1932 new regulations were formulated which required that (1) The State must exercise supervision through suitable sources with due regard to religious scruples to see that education given in such institutions of whatever nature is loyal to the State or its Sovereign, or to the interests of the British Government or the King Emperor and (2) That such education is not given in a manner that may lead to communal tension between sister communities or become the breeding ground of political propaganda of any objectionable nature.

Source : *The Alwar State Gazette FARMAN-I SHAHI, No. 34 Alwar, Moaday, May 2nd 1932 Vol XXIV—Gazette Notification regarding private educational Institutions.*

CHAPTER XVI

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

Indigenous Methods of medicine

To quite a large number of people in the district, even now, disease is a punishment for sin. Some still believe that it is caused by mechanization of witch craft, evilly disposed people or spirits, or due to the evil eye of blackmailing dieties desiring to be propitiated. However, indigenous methods of medicine are in use, to prevent and cure the diseases, since times immemorial. Those practising surgery and medicine can be, broadly, classified thus : (a) *Vaidyas*—Hindu physicians, (b) *Hakims*—Mohammadan physicians, (c) Massagists and bone-setters, (d) *Bhopas*—those who are possessed by the spirit of gods and goddesses, (e) Hermits, (f) *Jurrah*—surgeons, (g) Snake charmers, and (h) Spiritual centres.

VAIDYAS—The *Vaidyas* have rendered useful service in the district in the past. It may be mentioned that till the recent times, *Vaidyas* were mostly Brahmins. However, now the people from different sections of the society are also taking it up as a profession. Traditionally, the Brahmins, being the priests officiating at various rituals reciting the *Vedic mantras*, worshipping the gods and goddesses as described in the religious books written in Sanskrit and studying and teaching the sacred books, were held in high esteem by the people; so was the case with the *Vaidyas* who were mostly Brahmins. The *Vaidyas* generally used herbal medicines and oxides prepared from some elements. They had particularly specialized in the preparation of mercury oxide. They were generally consulted for the treatment of typhoid. There were a few *Vaidyas* who had specialised in the treatment of similar other diseases.

The standard Ayurvedic books being in Sanskrit, the knowledge of Sanskrit was a must for those willing to practise the medicine. It was, probably, for this reason that the *Vaidyas* were mostly Brahmins. The modern *Vaidyas* getting out of their formal schooling, besides knowledge of Ayurvedic system, are also given rudimentary knowledge of Unani system and allopathy.

The profession of *Vaidyas*, to a great extent, was a hereditary one. The *Vaidyas* transmitted their knowledge in this field from generation to

generation. If a man happened to observe a few things of his own, he would maintain a diary of his observations to be used by his prodigy. Like-wise, if he had evolved any new *Nuskhas* (formulae) he would also write about their composition and use. These things were maintained either in the form of written diaries or the labels pasted on the bottles.

There were no formal schools where the knowledge about the Ayurvedic *Chikitsa* (treatment) was given. However, the father-*Vaidya* encouraged his sons to learn the *slokas* relevant to his profession by heart and also asked them to watch him examine the patients. The father-*Vaidya* also employed the sons as dispensing compounders. While at schools, the boys acquired the knowledge of Sanskrit language, which helped them in understanding the books on Ayurved. *Vaidyas* did not run regular dispensaries. They generally examined the patients at their homes. Surprisingly enough, *Vaidyas* were not full time workers in the sense that they continued to officiate at the rituals. *Vaidyas* attracted the attention of the people because not only did they possess the scientific knowledge of diseases and their cure, but were also the men of religion. Surgery was not practised much. *Vaidyas* were of the view that it was possible to treat all the diseases without taking resort to surgery. Their knowledge about surgery was only rudimentary.

From the beginning of the twentieth century, until recently, there were only a few *Vaidyas* who were paid by the State. However, there have been quite a few *Vaidyas* of eminence in the State. Though spread all over the district, the eminent *Vaidyas* practiced at Alwar it being the centre of business and administration.

Just near Alwar, there is a hillock called Booti-Siddh, known after the name of a hermit who lived there. From this hillock, the *Vaidyas* from the district have been getting the roots and leaves of the trees and bushes to prepare medicines and *kadhas*. In the year 1921, an exhibition of the medicines was organised at Alwar. The most important feature about the exhibition was that the exhibits were collected from the Booti-Siddh hillock only.

HAKIMS—Like the *Vaidyas*, the *Hakims* also transmitted the knowledge from generation to generation. They also share the views with the *Vaidyas* that all the ailments and diseases could be cured by medicines. The *Hakims* believe that the results from the medicines, though derived slowly, all the same are permanent in nature

and without adverse effect (s) on the organism. As every *Vaidya* has to learn a little bit of Sanskrit so has every *Hakim* to learn a little bit of Persian and Arabica. Most of their literature is written in either of the two languages. *Hakims* did not run independent dispensaries, but attended the patients either at their dens or at some other convenient place.

There were a few *Hakims* in the Alwar State who were regularly paid by the State. Following the partition of the country in 1947, many of the *Hakims*, with other Muslims, migrated to Pakistan. Thus this institution has got a set-back in the district.

MASSAGISTS AND BONE SETTERS—Massagists and bone-setters, in the past, were generally drawn from the wrestler and warrior classes. They are equipped with a rudimentary knowledge of the human organism. They are skilled in setting the bones in position by massage and fomentation with green leaves of some of the trees, or turmeric and onion in case of dislocation. In case of fracture, a tight splint was used to keep the bones in one position for a long time. This process helped the bones join again. The massagists and bone setters, unlike the *Vaidyas* and *Hakims*, do not have any written record, and the art is transmitted from father to son or by *ustad* (teacher) to his *shagird* (pupil). Seized by philanthropic ideas, some massagists and bone-setters attend these cases without charging anything. There are others who take a token and fixed remuneration varying from 25 P. to Rs. 1.25 P. and there are still others, who accept a gift of coconut and some sweets which are distributed to the people sitting around at that time.

SYANA-BHOPA—A *bhopa* is a person who is said to be possessed by the spirit of a god or goddess. The *bhopas* are generally believed to effect cure by virtue of divine power, to speak oracles, and to solve problems and fulfil the wishes. Many from the rural areas look to a *bhopa* for remedial measures and for answers of diverse human problems.

At a distance of about five miles from Alwar, there is a place known as Bhagor. The *bhopa* at Bhagor meets on the 14th day of the dark fortnight. In case of urgency, the meeting can be summoned on any other day of the month. The *bhopa* gives a sudden cry and goes into a sort of fit; for many minutes he quivers and shakes. Succession of patients and supplicants crouch before him in turn. He diagnoses some as being struck by some ghosts, some by witches and the like

things. Majority of patients come for the treatment of sterility and hysteria. When the disease is diagnosed, the patient is asked to live there for some time. It is believed that the persons grow abnormal and feel ill at ease because of the ghost. The suffering person is given severe physical punishment assuming that it is not the person who is being punished but the ghost which is being met to disposses the suffering men.

Another important place, from this point of view, is in the Thana-Ghazi area. It is a temple of goddess known as *Maoli*. A virgin serves the goddess. She gets possessed by the spirit of the goddess. This temple also draws the patients mostly of sterility and hysteria. Of course, persons suffering from other ailments come in equally good numbers. The woman gives only a little ash (*bhabhoot*) to each of the patients and it is believed that after some time the patients are cured.

There are many religious places, *syanas* and *shopas* of local importance in different parts of the district, where people go for cure of major and minor diseases.

HERMITS—Some people have unshakable faith in the hermits and aints, and go to them to seek their blessings when taken ill. It is believed that as a result of the blessings of the *Mahatmas*, the patients are cured.

JURRAH—Both *Hakims* and *Vaidyas* try to cure the diseases, as far as possible, by medicines. The *Jurrahs*, who were generally barbars, used to undertake minor operations. They had also devised a few ointments and herbal medicines which they applied on the ulcers. Generally, they filled the incision by keeping *gur* in the wound, and recommended fomentation.

SATIA—*Satia* is an indigneous expert in the matters of eye ailments. Generally, the *Satia* are Kayasthas found in and around Alwar. The *Satias* are said to be expert in taking out the stone pieces from between the eye lids, and treating cataract.

RITUAL CENTRES—Superstition and beliefs also played a significant role in the sphere of public health. There are a few places in the district where people go whenever they are taken ill. About 14 miles from Alwar on the Alwar-Kishangarh road, there is a tree which is held in high esteem. Whenever a person is in trouble or is taken ill or has no off-spring in the family, he goes to this tree to offer prayer. According

to prevalent belief, on the offering of the prayer, the wishes are fulfilled. The belief in the efficacy and power of the tree is so much that even the bus drivers would halt for a while passing by the tree.

Likewise, just behind the present museum, at Alwar, there is a memorial of Mushi Rani, the wife of Maharaja Viney Singh. As a matter of fact, she was a concubine of the Maharaja who loved her dearly. On the death of Maharaja, Mushi Rani overheard the females that she should, according to Rajput convention, become a *Sati*. The Mushi Rani took this challenge very gladly and became a *sati*. In the memorial, only the footprints are there, and whenever the labour pains are unbearable, a little water from the memorial is brought and sprinkled over the bosom of the woman. It is believed that this makes the delivery quicker, easier and safer. This water is also used against evil eyes and witchcraft.

Similarly, at Khairthal, a railway station on Delhi-Alwar railway line, there is an old temple of Jains. About a decade ago, the workers while renovating the old temple, came across an idol of Mahavirji. Since then, this place has become very important in the life of the Jains in the district. Here also, the cases of sterility and hysteria come for cure and treatment.

There are similar other places in the district where people go with a conviction that they will be relieved of the troubles and pains.

SNAKE CHARMERS—Those who deal with the snakes, particularly the cobras, are called *saperas*. They are not only experts in catching the snakes but also claim to possess cure for snake-bites. They claim to nullify the ill-effect of snake-bite by *mantras* and herbal medicines. It is reported that a few of them are effective to the extent that with the force of their *mantras*, they can call back the snake who has bitten and make him suck the poison back. It is also said that there are a few persons in the district who suck away the poison themselves and spit it away. However, such cases have not been seen in recent past. The scorpion bite is also cured by *mantras* and herbal medicines. There is no specific community of these people, and they are drawn from the cross section of the Society.

Treatment of the Common Diseases

COLD AND FEVER—Whenever a person in the rural areas, suffers from cold and fever, he is given *rabri*—a syrup prepared with barley or maize—and asked to go to sleep. The following day he feels better.

SUN STROKES—Being surrounded by hills, Alwar is a very hot place in summer when temperature goes upto 118 F. In the scorching sun, hot wind blows. Consequently, cases of sun-strokes are frequent. For the cure for sun stroke, onion is given to eat and also its juice is rubbed on the temple. Gram husk is also used as medicine for the cure of sun stroke. While going out in the sun, people put onions or onion seeds in the pockets.

JAUNDICE—There are people in the district who still treat jaundice by *mantras*. No medicine is given to the patient, but as a result of the *Jhara* for about a week he gradually feels relieved of the disease.

SMALL-POX—In the event of the outbreak of small-pox, the leaves of Margosa tree (*Neem*) are hung on the entrance of the house. This is probably to keep away the people from the patient. Small-pox, it is believed, is the expression of the anger of *Sitala mata*. In such cases, *Sitala mata* is worshipped and certain restrictions are observed viz. nothing is friend in the house till the patient fully gets rid of the ailment. If the patient complains itching in the wounds, seven times salt is moved from head to toe of the patient and kept near his head. This is said to be an effective pain reliever.

COMMON AILMENTS—Medicines prescribed by the *Hakims* and *Vaidyas* can be had from the shops of the *Attars* who are indigenous chemists. Apart from giving the medicines recommended by the *Hakims*, the *Attars* themselves give medicines for the common abdominal troubles, constipation, fever, headache etc. For these common complaints, many people go to the *Attars*.

CONCLUDING REMARK—Now people in increasing numbers are availing themselves of the modern medical facilities. Even the people in the remote villages have come to understand the usefulness of allopathy. The serious and complicated cases are invariably brought to the hospitals. The Ayurvedic system of medicine has also been receiving government's attention. It is generally accepted that the system is useful one and should be given due recognition and encouragement. Accordingly, Ayurvedic dispensaries are being opened. Some such dispensaries, besides giving medicines, also undertake cases of minor surgical nature

As has been said earlier, the *Unani* system of medicine has got a serious set-back following the migration of the *Hakims* to Pakistan, and only a few *Hakims* and *Attars* prescribe *Unani* medicines now.

Other indigenous methods and practices are, with the spread of education, fast declining. However, much of superstition and ignorance among the masses, specially in the rural areas, still persists.

VITAL STATISTICS—The births and deaths are registered only at the municipalities in the district, but even there the records are not complete. The registered birth and death rate figures, however, are available only in respect of Alwar City¹. According to the *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, 1965, the birth rate² in 1960 and 1963 was 30.2 and 30.35 respectively while the death rate was 8.9 in 1960 and 2.97 in 1963. These figures indicate that the birth rate in the district is more or less stationary while the death rate is declining. The fall in the death rate has, perhaps, come about as a result of improved and easily available medical facilities to the people. This has resulted in the increase of the population at a fast rate.

It is difficult to draw conclusions for the district as a whole because the births and deaths are, as already mentioned, not recorded at all the places in the district. It is not unlikely that in the rural areas, where medical facilities are not easily available, the ratio of deaths is higher than in the towns.

CAUSES OF DEATHS—In the three urban centres (Alwar, Rajgarh and Kherli), the number of the deaths registered during 1963 was 327 out of which 39 deaths were caused by small-pox, 64 by fever (malaria and others), 16 by dysentery and diarrhoea, 67 by respiratory diseases, and by injury and 140 by other causes. The figures indicate that fever and respiratory diseases are the common causes of death in the district.

Longevity

According to the Census of 1961, 44% of the population is below 15 years of age, 30% between 15 and 34 years and 26% is 35 years and above. It indicates that the percentage of dependent population (below 15 years) is high and the population in the years to come is likely to increase rapidly, if nothing is done to check the growth of population. There comes a big drop after the age of 34 which is indication of the fact that the expectation of life in the district is rather low. It is largely because of unhygienic conditions and deficient food.

History of the Medical Department

The first allopathic dispensary in the State of Alwar was opened

1. There are three municipal towns in the district, such figures in respect of the other two are not available.
2. Per 1000 population.

at Alwar in the year 1859. It was later on converted into a General Hospital. A dispensary for females was also opened at Alwar in the year 1889. In the year 1892-93, besides the two hospitals for Imperial Service Troops and one Jail hospital at Alwar, there were five dispensaries in the State, namely, Rajgarh, Tijara, Lachhmangarh, Thana Ghazi and Behror.

In the beginning, the Agency Surgeon was Incharge of the Medical Department of the State. He was assisted by Male and Female Surgeons. Medical Officers were in charge of other dispensaries of the district. In 1945, the staff of the Medical Department consisted of Chief Medical Officer, four Assistant Surgeons, 20 Sub-Assistant Surgeons, and 79 Compounders, Dressers and Male and Female Nurses. The Alexandra Hospital was under the immediate charge of Senior Assistant Surgeon designated as Medical Officer-In-Charge Alexandra Hospital.

On the formation of the Matsya State, the administration of the medical department of the district went to the Chief Medical Officer. On the formation of Rajasthan, the department of the State was put under the administrative control of Director, Medical and Health Services. The Principal Medical and Health Officer was put Incharge of the Medical and Health Department of the district. Now a post of District Health Officer has also been created. The Health Officer particularly works for the rural public health. Generally, the Principal Medical and Health Officer looks after the curative aspects of medicine while the Public Health Officer attends to the preventive measures. Medical and Health departments are integrated at the district level and the Principal Medical and Health Officer is in over all charge of the both in the district. There are five urban and 13 rural hospitals in which 459 beds are available for the patients. The number of the urban dispensaries is two and that of the rural ones is nine. The names are given below :

Hospitals		Dispensaries
Name	No. of beds	
URBAN AREA		
1. Alexandra Hospital, Alwar (L, X) ¹	220	1. City Dispensary, Alwar
2. Zenana Hospital, Alwar (L, X)	129	2. Police Line Dispensary, Alwar.
3. Male Hospital, Rajgarh	12	
4. Female Hospital, Rajgarh	8	
5. T.B. Clinic, Alwar (X)	6	
Total	375	

1. L—Laboratory
X—X-Ray.

Hospitals		Dispensaries
Name	No. of beds	
RURAL AREA		
1. Baraud (L X.)	40	1. Vijey Mandir
2. Mandhan	4	2. Kishangarh
3. Bansur	4	3. Harsana
4. Khairthal	4	4. Ajabgarh
5. Tapukara	4	5. Bahadurpur
6. Kathumar	4	6. Barode Meo
7. Pratapgarh	4	7. Jat Behror
8. Thana Ghazi (L)	4	8. Tehala
9. Thana Ghazi Ramgarh	4	9. Garhi
10. Behror	4	
11. Nimrana (L)	4	
12. Lachhmangarh	2	
13. Kherli	2	
Total	84	

Besides the hospitals and the dispensaries, Primary Health Centres are also functioning under the supervision of the Panchayat Samitis though their technical control continues to remain with the Principal Medical & Health Officer.

The names of the Primary Health Centres are given below:

Location	No. of Beds
1. Narainpur	6
2. Tijara	6
3. Mandawar	6
4. Kotkasim	6
5. Rampur	6
6. Baskripal Nagar	6
7. Govindgarh	6
8. Tehla	6
9. Malakhera	6
10. Majrikala	6
Total	60

During 1963, the number of indoor patients treated in the district was 14440, of these, 8515 were cured, 3716 relieved, 669 died and 2283 were discharged otherwise. The number of the outdoor patients was 574943.

The details of the staff employed in these centres, are given later in Appendix IV to this chapter.

EPIDEMICS

PLAGUE—Plague had frequent visitations to the area and took a great toll in the first quarter of this century. The first outbreak of the epidemic in the beginning of the present century occurred during the year 1905-6 when no less than 5,965 persons were attacked of whom 4,715 died. In the following year i.e. 1906-07, plague appeared twice. However, it was not as widespread as in the previous year. In all 588 persons, out of 802 affected, died. The malady persisted during the year 1907-08 when 1309 men died. In the following year only two villages were affected and 39 persons died. This lull was broken in 1909-10 by widespread outbreak which affected 34 villages including Alwar city. The number of seizures was 11,714 out of which 9,687 proved fatal. Next year only one village was affected in which 315 deaths occurred. Sporadic cases of plague were reported in three villages in the year 1912-13. Although in adjoining States of Bharatpur and Jaipur and Gurgaon district of the Punjab plague had broken out, only three villages in the area were affected. The preventive measures taken in the State proved to be effective and prevented its spread. Stray cases were reported during the year 1913-14 and the following two years were nearly free from the epidemic. Only two cases were reported in 1916-17 in Lachhmangarh tahsil, but, by the middle of the year, the epidemic had broken out indigenously in Lachhmangarh town and 260 deaths were recorded.

The year 1917-18 was again a bad year when 10922 persons were affected of whom 8890 died. The epidemic started from a few villages and broke out in the entire State. After this, plague has not been heard of in the district.

The factors contributing to the heavy toll that the epidemic took of human life included lack of medical facilities and trained personnel, and the ignorance of the people and their apathy to adopt measures

suggested to Combat the disease. Due to lack of education, they were not only reluctant to evacuate their homes, but were also averse to the desiccation of houses and the disinfection of the clothings etc.

In the later part of the period, however, more and more people began to appreciate the various measures suggested, and a large number of people segregated the affected persons, and evacuated their houses.

CHOL' RA – Cholera broke out in the district several times. In the year 1905-06, 907 cases were reported of whom 520 died. It was a bad year in the sense plague also ravaged the area simultaneously and took a very heavy toll of human life. Measures were immediately taken to stop the spread. Cholera broke out in 1907-08 again when 437 cases were reported of whom 231 proved fatal.¹ In the year 1912-13, cholera broke out in Kathumar and spread to other areas. In all 875 persons were affected of whom 405 died.² During the year 1915-16, again cholera made its appearance in the district including Alwar city. A Cholera Committee, consisting of important State officials with the Home Minister as President, was appointed to adopt prompt and energetic measures to cope with the disease. Particular care was taken of the cleanliness of the city by increased conservancy staff, drinking wells were treated with potassium permanganate repeatedly at a week's interval, the sale of all stale vegetables was stopped, and fruit and victual vendors were asked to keep their things covered with guaze covers to protect them from flies. Transfusion was applied in many of the cases and was a great success in the case of patients who were treated in the hospital. By the end of September, the disease died out completely. There were altogether 1,136 cases of which 551 proved fatal. Behror, Bansur and Mandawar Tahsils remained free from the epidemic.

During the year 1938-39, cholera broke out in the Mandawar and Ramgarh Nizamats. But the anti-cholera measures were taken promptly and the spread of the epidemic was checked.³ In 1945-46, it broke out in Alwar city, Rajgarh, Govindgarh and Sherpur village of Behror Nizamat, but it was brought under control soon. There were 38 cases

1. *The Alwar State Administration Report 1907-08*, p. 31.

2. *ibid.*, 1912-13, p. 10.

3. *ibid.*, 1938-39, p. 102.

and 35 deaths. Besides inoculation, thorough infection of wells in the infected areas was done.¹

In more recent years cholera broke out in the year 1959 in the district. Preventive measures were taken immediately and 2,730 persons were inoculated. Since then there has been no outbreak of cholera in epidemic form.

INFLUENZA—For quite sometime influenza was raging all over India and made its appearance in the Alwar State during 1917-18. As a result, death rate went very high. Several measures such as opening of dispensaries in tahsils, where there were none, appointment of extra Sub-Assistant Surgeons and Compounders to distribute medicines, erection of extra sheds for influenza patients, wherefrom drugs and cloths could be taken, and distribution of pamphlets containing instructions in Hindi, for the guidance of the people,² were taken.

As stated earlier, the Government tried its best to combat influenza, but owing to sudden appearance of the disease and rapidity with which it spread, the Medical authorities were not able to cope with it from the start. Altogether nearly eighty thousand people fell victim to this disease.³

MALARIA—Malaria was prevalent in the State during the summer of 1905-06.⁴ During the year 1907-08, malarial fever spread in the entire State. The State provided a large supply of quinine and cinchona to combat the disease.⁵ In 1908-09, the State obtained and freely distributed large quantities of quinine and cinchona to cope with the disease. A weekly large dose of quinine, as a prophylactic, was adopted with success for the cavalry and infantry.⁶

Nothing has been said in the *Administration Reports* of the Alwar State about outbreak of malaria after 1908. However, it seems certain that it frequently visited the area. The number of outdoor and indoor

1. *The Alwar State Administration Report* 1945-46, p. 132.

2. *ibid.*, 1917-18, P. 42.

3. *ibid.*, 1918-19, p. 41.

4. *ibid.*, 1905-06, p. 32.

5. *ibid.*, 1907-08, p. 31.

6. *ibid.*, 1908-09, p. 19.

malaria patients treated in the hospitals and dispensaries of the district in 1950 and 1956 was 31,751 and 52,168 respectively. The large number of patients recorded in the later year is, perhaps, due to the expanding medical facilities in the cities and specially in the rural areas; a large number of patients took medicines from the dispensaries and hospitals.

In 1957, Malaria Control Unit was opened at Alwar for Alwar and Bharatpur districts. A population of about 10 lakhs in the district, was benefitted by the services of this Unit. During the control programme, vector species, D.D.T. spray, assessing spleen rate etc were done. The number of the houses treated with D.D.T. from time to time are given in appendix I to this chapter.

In the following, the table number of the malaria cases, registered in the hospitals and that dispensaries, is given :

Child spleen and parasite survey of Alwar Unit

Year	Spleen Survey				Parasite Survey		
	No. of villages	No. of children examined	No. of positive cases	spleen Index	No. of children examined	No. of positive cases	Parasite Index
1957	181	11,427	768	6.7%	432	88	20. 4%
1958	532	12,587	2,763	22.0%	1,468	269	18. 3%
1959	220	7,335	1,026	14.0%	153	3	2. 0%
1960	178	21,272	171	0.8%	11,432	13	0.11%

Malaria Eradication

In April, 1959, the programme switched on from Malaria Control to Malaria Eradication with a target to spray the entire unit in Alwar and Bharatpur districts. This target was achieved in 1962 when the spraying except from the Alwar city was withdrawn.

The yearwise progress of spraying is given in the following table :

Year	House targets	Houses sprayed	
		1st Round	2nd Round
1957	N.A.	39,226	17,989
1958	N.A.	3,48,604	2,03,637
1959	2,82,010	2,82,010	2,82,010
1960	1,83,936	1,69,777	1,81,942
1961	1,94,026	1,88,849	1,92,727
1962	11,745	9,914	11,686

Surveillance Programme

As a part of the National Malaria Eradication Programme, the Surveillance Programme was introduced in August 1960. The area of the unit has been divided into different sections according to population. The Surveillance Workers and Inspectors pay regular fort-nightly visits to each of the houses in their section to enquire about the occurrence of fever cases. Blood shades, from the fever cases detected, are taken and sent to the Unit Laboratory for microscopic examination of the malarial parasites. The workers administer anti-malarial drugs on presumptive basis. Fever cases, proved positive for malaria, are given full medical treatment for complete eradication of malaria. The table below indicates the extent of work done under the programme :

Year	No. of fever cases detected	No. of blood smears collected and examined	No. of positive cases for Malaria Parasite
1960	5,253	5,253	—
1961	45,103	45,103	23
1962	80,231	80,231	32
1963	1,04,372	1,03,914	56

In the year 1962, there were 536 cases out of which 8 proved fatal.

Staff

The staff of the Malaria Eradication Unit consists of one Medical Officer Incharge, one Asstt. Unit Officer, 4 Senior Malaria Inspectors, 4 Junior Malaria Inspectors, 29 Surveillance Inspectors, 116 Surveillance Workers, 4 Senior Field Workers, 10 Field Workers and necessary complement of ministerial and class four staff.

Small Pox

Once small-pox was widely prevalent in the State. However, by 1892-93, it was fairly controlled¹. In the beginning, people did not respond to vaccinations readily and voluntarily. Gradually, however, they realized its advantages, though there were still people among higher castes, specially *Thakurs*, who were conservative and preferred inoculation to vaccination². Arm to arm vaccination was done from 1895 to

1. *The Alwar State Administration Report, 1892-93*, p. 62.

2. *ibid.*, p. 62.

1897¹ This operation was handicapped because in the first place, the people were indifferent and apathetic to it and secondly, because boys of vaccination age specially in rural areas, often worked for the family and were not to be found at their homes when the vaccinator visited ² The practice of vaccination from arm to arm continued for a long time. This process, besides being troublesome to the children and their parents, was also open to several objections. Provision was, therefore, made to obtain lymph from the Indian Government Lymph depots³. Cow lymph being objectionable on religious grounds, special arrangements were made to obtain buffalo lymph from the depot in the year 1916⁴. In the pre-Independence period, Alwar State had 14 vaccinators and one *Darogha Tika*. The number of the vaccinators remained fluctuating keeping in view the necessity and urgency of vaccination. After Independence, vaccination work was given to the Public Health Department. The work done by this department in selected years is given below :

Year	Primary vaccination	Re-vaccination	Total
1951	14,195	8,922	23,117
1956	23,377	11,693	35,070
1961	25,032	16,933	41,965
1965	27,080	35,750	62,830

The small-pox vaccination centres run by the Government are at Alwar city, Kherli, Kishangarh and Mandhan. Besides these, small pox vaccination centres at the headquarters of each Panchayat Samiti are being run by the Samitis.

Family Planning

The population increase between the year 1921-31 was 6.85%; between 1931-41, 9.76%; between the year 1941-51, 1.96% and between 1951-61 it was 26.45%. On Feb 10, 1956, a Family Planning Centre was opened at Alwar. Besides, there is also a Family Planning Mobile Unit in the district. The other family planning centres in the district controlled by the Panchayat Samitis, are at Tehala, Tijara, Bas Kripal-

1. *The Alwar State Administration Report*, 1895-96 pp. 67-68.
2. *ibid.*, p. 68.
3. *ibid.*, 1914-15 p. 23.
4. *ibid.*, 1916, p. 191.

Nagar, Mandawar, Narainpur, Behror, Male Hospital Rajgarh, Malakhara, Kishangarhbas, Rampur, Kotkasim and Manjari Kalan. In the Family Planning Centres, facilities for sterilization operation, advice on contraception and family planning techniques are available. Exhibitions are also organized from time to time.

During the Second Five Year Plan period, a sum of Rs. 0.10 lakhs was spent on Family Planning. During the year 1961-62, 1962-63, 1963-64, the expenditure incurred on the programme was 0.01, 0.04 and 0.06 lakhs respectively. During the Second Plan period four Family Planning Centres : one in urban area and three in rural areas, were opened. During the Third Plan period, three centres were opened in urban areas upto the end of 1963-64 while in the rural areas, eight centres were opened. Besides these centres, two mobile units were also provided to the district during the same period.

Patients

During the year 1962, there were 18 hospitals (17 general and one T.B.), 10 dispensaries and 7 Primary Health Centres. In these medical institutions, the number of the indoor patients treated was 14,440 out of whom 8,515 were cured and 3,716 were relieved, 1,601 were discharged otherwise and 455 were dead. The number of the outdoor patients treated was 5,74,943. In the following table the number of the patients both in and outdoor, treated during the last few years is given :—

Year	Patients treated in Govt. medical establishments in the district		
	Indoor	Outdoor	Total
1955	9,652	4,02,452	4,12,104
1956	10,991	4,54,050	4,65,041
1957	11,873	4,94,486	5,06,359
1958	12,454	4,91,606	5,04,060
1959	12,531	5,00,833	5,13,364
1960	14,481	5,82,118	5,96,599
1961	14,440	5,74,943	5,89,383
1962	15,151	5,96,736	6,11,987

Five Year Plans and Medical Facilities

As in other fields, the Five Year Plans have accelerated the rate of progress in the field of Medical and Health facilities also. At relevant places the description of the work done during the Five Year Plans has

been given. It would suffice here to make reference to the construction work and opening of the dispensaries etc.

During the three years beginning from 1961-62, Rs. 9.05 lakhs were spent for adding 150 beds to the hospitals of the district. Similarly, Rs. 0.17 lakhs were spent for construction of dispensaries and staff quarters and Rs. 0.36 lakhs for opening three dispensaries during the same period.

During the Second Five Year Plan period eight Primary Health Centres were opened at a cost of Rs. 0.43 lakh. Three Primary Health Centres were opened at a cost of Rs. 2.49 lakhs during the first three years of the Third Five Year Plan.

Medical Institutions

According to the *Administration Reports* of the Alwar State for the years 1892 and 1893, there were seven dispensaries in the State at Alwar, Rajgarh, Tijara, Lachhmangarh, Thana Ghazi, Behror and another at Alwar known as Lady Dufferin Hospital. Besides these, there was one Jail Hospital and one hospital for the Imperial Service Troops.

Account of the administrative set-up of the department over the years has been given earlier in this chapter. The Agency Surgeon used to be in charge of the medical services in the State in the beginning. Just before Independence, the Medical Department was headed by the Chief Medical Officer. On the formation of the Matsya State, the administration of the medical department went to the Inspector General and that of the hospitals and dispensaries to the Incharge Medical Officers. After the formation of Rajasthan, the Principal Medical and Health Officer was put in charge of the administration of the Medical Department of the district. He is also directly in charge of the Alexandra Hospital.

Alexandra Hospital, Alwar

The first Medical institution opened in the district was a dispensary at the place where currently there is the building of Golden Transport Company in the Alwar city. Later on, the dispensary was shifted to Malakhera Gate and thereafter, in the year 1909, it was finally shifted to the present building which was built by the State for the purpose. The hospital is the principal hospital in the district. Additions and alterations in the building continue to be made both from government funds and those contributed by philanthropists.

A small Operation Theatre and facilities for the treatment of the outdoor and indoor patients existed in the hospital from the very beginning and after some years, Eye Theatre was also attached. By the year 1932, female wards were added to the hospital. Laboratory and X-Ray wings were added in the year 1931 and 1934 respectively. For the comfort of the patients, mattresses were introduced in the year 1938.

Besides the blood transfusion and X-Ray facilities, the hospital has the following departments : (detailed information regarding these departments is being given later in this chapter) Dental clinic; T.B. Isolation ward; Eye department; Isolation wards; Anti Rabic Centres; Public Health Laboratory; Pathological laboratory and Nurses' Training Centre.

During 1962, 4,632 indoor and 7,984 outdoor patients were treated and 2,333 major and 2,305 minor operations were performed.

Staff

The staff sanctioned for the General (Alexandra) Hospital and its various units, namely: Reserve Medical staff, Central Medical Stores, T. B. Hospital and Sanatorium, T. B. Isolation, Dental Clinic, Family Planning Unit, Family Planning Centre, Family Planning Sub-Committee, Auxiliary Nurses and Midwives Training Centre and the Public Health Laboratory are given in the Appendix II.

1. DENTAL CLINIC—For the improvement of the Dental Clinic of the Hospital, a sum of Rs. 0.28 lakhs was spent during the Second Five Year Plan.

2. ISOLATION WARDS (INFECTIOUS DISEASES)—There are 16 beds in the hospital for such patients. For adding beds in the ward, Rs. 0.58 lakhs in Second Five Year Plan and Rs. 0.01 lakh during the year 1961-62 were spent.

3. ANTI RABIC CENTRE—The Anti Rabic Centre was started on the 8th September, 1936. Besides the Anti Rabic Centre, there is also a T.A.B. Vaccine Tetanus Serum and Snake bite Vennum Centre in the hospital. During the year 1962, 35,400 C.C. Anti Rabic Vaccine was received which was given to 817 cases.

4. **PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY**—The Public Health Laboratory at the Alexandra Hospital is the only Public Health Laboratory in the district. During the Second Five Year Plan period, expenditure incurred on the Public Health Laboratory was Rs. 0.43 lakhs.

5. **PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY**—In the laboratory in the year 1962, 3,837 blood, 2,850 urine, 1,974 stool, 868 sputum and 677 smear samples were examined. This laboratory is the oldest in the district. It was opened in March 1934.

6. **X-RAY**—X-Ray section in the Alexandra Hospital was opened on the 14th April 1936 and a Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon was sent to Madras for training in X-Ray.

7. **TRAINING OF NURSES**—Facilities for training of the Male Punjab Nurses Registration Council. Aux. nurses, Midwives, and 6 months training courses for *dais* exist at the hospital. The *dais* training is not recognised but the others are recognised by the Punjab Nurses Registration Council, Ludhiana.

For Male Aux. nurses training, 150 seats were available but only 16 took the training and only 3 successfully completed it during the year 1962. For Aux. Nurses training 60, and for 6 months *dais* training 6 seats are available.

To provide facilities for the training of Aux. Nurses and Midwives, a sum of Rs. 0.60 lakhs was spent during the Second Five Year Plan period. The expenditure incurred during the first three years of the Third Five Years' Plan was Rs. 0.92 lakhs.

Similarly, for the training of *dais*, Rs. 0.10 lakhs were spent during the Second Five Year Plan period and Rs. 0.65 lakhs during the first three years of the Third Plan. Likewise, for the training of Compounders Rs. 1.25 lakhs were spent during the Second Five Year Plan, thereafter the expenditure was met from the Non-Plan heads.

8. **BLOOD TRANSFUSIONS**—Provision for blood transfusion is available. There is a blood bank in the hospital and services of blood donors are also utilized. In the hospital 46 transfusions were given during the year 1962.

9. **EYE DEPARTMENT**—Alexandra Hospital, Alwar has 24 beds for eye patients. Besides testing of vision and error of refraction,

treatment is given to cases suffering from Cataract, Trachoma, all types of conjunctivitis, Ulcers etc. Practically all types of eye diseases are attended in the outdoor department, and serious cases are admitted as indoor patients. If necessary, operations are also performed. The common operations are those of Cataract, Lacrimal, Entropion, removal of foreign bodies etc.

The Mobile Surgical Unit from Jaipur at times, visits the district to carry out eye and other operations in the villages. The detailed account of this work is given later in this chapter.

10. T. B. CLINIC—T. B. Isolation Ward was opened in the winter of 1938. There are six beds in the Clinic. All investigations for diagnosis are made free of charge and patients found suffering from T.B. are provided free drug therapy. The clinic carries on the planned domiciliary health visiting work. The Health Visitors visit the houses to help the sufferers fight the disease. There are six observation beds and 24 isolation beds in the clinic. No facility for Bacellous Camel Gurryn vaccinations (B.C.G.) is available in this clinic.

Zenana Hospital, Alwar

For the relief of the female patients, a dispensary was opened at Alwar in the year 1889. It later came to be known as Lady Dufferin Hospital. Before shifting to the present building opposite the General Hospital, it was housed in the building vacated by the Alexandra Hospital near the Mala Khera Gate and the Hope Circus. The over all supervision of the hospital rests with the Principal, Medical and Health Officer, Alwar. A Medical Officer Incharge, however, has been appointed to look after the day to day work and the administration of the hospital. Before shifting to its present site, there used to be a separate Superintendent for the hospital.

There are two wards in the hospital, one for maternity cases and the other, for the General cases. Formerly, only the maternity ward was used, but for the last four-five years both the wards are being used. There are 12 beds—six for maternity purposes and six for general cases—in the hospital. The work load has increased considerably and the Medical Officer Incharge has to provide extra beds at times. There is also one labour room with one labour bed, and one operation theatre equipped for performing minor surgical operations.

The facilities of Pathological laboratory, Blood transfusion, X-Ray, and Paediatric wards are also available at the hospital. There are 60 beds in the Paediatric wards and 35 beds in the Maternity ward. During the year 1962, 10 transfusions were given in the hospital and in the Pathological laboratory 5,078 blood, 728 urine, 634 stool, 166 sputum, 37 Smear and 105 other samples were examined.

During the year 1962, 2,057 and 71,984 outdoor patients were treated in the hospital and the number of the major and minor operations performed was 147 and 1,049 respectively.

The sanctioned staff in the hospital during the year 1962-63 was : Civil Assistant Surgeons six, Assistant Matron one, staff Nurses 15, Sister one, Midwives five, *Dais* two, Compounders Gr. I three, Compounder Gr. II one, Compounders Gr. III two, Technicians two, Tailor one. Electrician one and necessary complement of ministerial and class IV employees.

Male and Female Hospitals Rajgarh

A dispensary at Rajgarh existed even before 1892. It was housed in the building in which currently a laboratory of the Higher Secondary School is functioning. Later on, the building of the dispensary was constructed by the then State Government. This building was built somewhere in the first decade of the 20th century. A noted Seth of the town got constructed a ward in 1910 and further added one more in 1916. These wards were used both as male and female wards.

The female hospital was separated from the male hospital in 1961 when a separate building was built. It is now under the control of Female Medical Officer. In 1961, an operation theatre and one X-Ray ward were added. However, in the absence of the required equipments, they are not being used. There are 8 beds in the hospital and the average attendance of the patients during the year 1962 was 28,234 and for 1963, 21,218.

The male hospital is under the control of a Male Medical Officer. The staff consists of one Compounder Gr. I and two of Gr. II and one midwife.

Position of the staff sanctioned for other dispensaries in the district and the number of patients treated there is given in Appendix III and V respectively.

Primary Health Centres

Primary Health Centres are working in collaboration with the Panchayat Samitis. Each Primary Health Centre has Sub-Centres. When on the recommendation of Panchayat Samitis a Primary Health Centre is opened, the expenses are shared equally by the Medical and Health Department and the Panchayat Samiti. In the beginning, the Primary Health Centres are first stage Primary Health Centres and after one year, they are converted into 2nd stage Primary Health Centres and then the entire expenses are borne by the Medical and Health Department itself.

The first Primary Health Centre was opened in the district at Baskripalnagar in the Kishangarhbas Community Development Block. The building was donated by a philanthropist of the village, Lala Fateh Chand. He took active part in collecting funds and himself donated in cash for necessary additions and alterations to this building. Besides what had been collected by public donations, the project budget provided for the rest. A medical van was also provided for rendering mobile medical services, both preventive and curative, in the area of the project.

Gradually the number of primary health centres increased. Later they were transferred to the respective Panchayat Samitis. Now the administrative supervision over these primary health centres rests in the Panchayat Samitis while the technical supervision and guidance comes from the medical and health authorities in the district.

The primary health centres functioning in the district are given below :

Primary Health Centre	Stage	Sub-Centre
1. P.H.C. Tijara	II	1. Tapukara 2. Bhiwari 3. Ishroda
2. P.H.C. Rampur	I	1. Harsora 2. Neemuchana 3. Hamirpur
3. P.H.C. Mandawar	II	1. Beejwar Chauhan 2. Tatarpur 3. Basni

Primary Health Centre	Stage	Sub-Centres
4. P.H.C. Kotkasim	II	1. Ujjoli 2. Joria 3. Harsauli
5. P.H.C. Govindgarh	II	1. Jhalatala 2. Malpur 3. Bhutoli
6. P.H.C. Baskripalnagar	II	1. Ghasoli 2. Kishangarh 3. Machroli
7. P.H.C. Narainpur	I	—
8. P.H.C. Tehla	I	1. Gola-ka-Bas 2. Neemla 3. Talab
9. P.H.C. Majrikalan	I	—
10. P.H.C. Malakhera	I	1. Umrain 2. Prithvi Pura 3. Shahpur

The table in the Appendix IV shows the sanctioned strength of the staff in the Primary Health Centres in the district.

In the Primary Health Centres of the district, the daily average number of the patients treated during 1962-63 remained as given in the following table:

Primary Health Centre	Indoor	Outdoor
1. Tijara	10	398
2. Mandawar	—	312
3. Kotkasim	—	87
4. Rampur	5	164
5. Baskripalnagar	2	210
6. Govindgarh	7	179
7. Narainpur	—	N.A.
8. Majrikalan	—	N.A.
9. Tehla	9	72
10. Malakhera	—	—

SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS IN THE HOSPITALS

Mobile Surgical Unit, Rajasthan

The Directorate of the Mobile Surgical Unit, Rajasthan, Jaipur goes round the rural area of the State, where medical facilities are not easily available to perform surgical operations. The Surgical Unit is equipped with four trucks, one ambulance van, one X-Ray van, one equipment and personnel carrier and one compounder jeep. The staff of the Surgical Unit consists of five doctors, two clerks, twelve compounders, three nurses, one mechanic, one electrician, one lab-technician, eight drivers, one X-Ray technician, one tailor, one carpenter, one sanitary inspector and thirty-seven class IV servants.

During the year 1957-58 at Baraud, 297 operations were performed out of which 179 were eye operations and 118 of general surgical nature. The number of the outdoor cases attended were 2,326 out of whom 761 were eye cases and 761 of minor surgical ones. During 1958-59 once again, the Surgical Unit visited Baraud and performed 215 eye operations and 120 other operations; the number of the eye outdoor patients was 515 and that of minor surgical nature, 440. Similarly, during the year 1961-62, the Surgical Unit performed 316 eye and 74 other surgical operations at Baraud; the number of the outdoor patients was 1974; 551 eye patients and 1013 surgical cases.

Ayurvedic Department

Besides the allopathic hospitals and dispensaries, there is a sizable number of the *Ayurvedic Chikitsalayas* in the district. The office of the Inspector of Ayurvedic Department was opened in the year 1949. Before this, there were no Ayurvedic Hospitals or dispensaries run by the State. However, there were private *Vaidyas* in the Princely State of Alwar, some of them were of great eminence. Even today, besides, the *vaidyas* in the Government Ayurvedic hospitals, there are a few private practicing *vaidyas*. The Inspectorate is under the Directorate of Ayurvedic Chikitsalayas, Ajmer.

For the first time, the Government Ayurvedic dispensaries were opened by the Government of the United State of Matsya and ever since their number has been gradually increasing in the district.

All the dispensaries do not have uniform staff. There are *Vaidyas* and the Class IV servants in all the dispensaries, but the *Up-Vaidyas* have been posted only in a few.

The Inspectorate, besides the Inspector, has an Accountant, two Upper Division Clerks and two Class IV servants. Information regarding the *chikitsalayas* is available in Appendix VI to this chapter.

Digamber Jain Aushadhalaya, Alwar

The oldest, among the *Aushdhalayas* in the district, is Shri Digamber Jain *Aushadhalaya* at Alwar which is run by the Digamber Jain Society of Alwar city. This *Aushadhalaya* was opened on the 13th of April, 1920 by Maharaja Jey Singh. At this *Aushadhalaya* 59,349 patients were treated during the year 193-64. The *Chikitsalaya* gets Rs. 2,400 only as a grant from the State Government and the rest of the expenses are met by the trust. During the year 1962-63, the staff of the *Chikitsalaya* consisted of one *Vaidya*, one *Up-Vaidya* and one Compounder.

Rajkiya Ayurvedic Chikitsalaya Alwar

The Matsya Government opened a *Chikitsalaya* in Alwar city in the year 1949. At that time the Unit Officer was Incharge of the *Aushadhalaya*. Later on, this post was converted into the Inspector of Ayurvedic *Chikitsalayas*. Since first of August, 1958 a Senior *Vaidya* has been put incharge of the *Chikitsalaya* who works under the direct control of the Director of Ayurvedic *Chikitsalaya*, Ajmer.

In the beginning, the *Chikitsalaya* was housed in a small P.W.D. building just opposite the Jagdish Bhawan near the motor stand. Since 1951, however, it has been shifted to a rented building near the bus stand. During the year 1962-63, the staff of the *Chikitsalaya* consisted of four *Vaidyas* (including the *Mukhya Vaidya*) six *Up-Vaidyas* and three Nurses.

The number of the patients treated during the last six years are given below :

Year	Number of patients
1957-58	1,64,120
1958-59	1,53,774
1959-60	1,94,878
1960-61	1,58,352
1961-62	93,362
1962-63	2,04,355

Shri Mahavir Jain Aushadhalaya, Alwar

It was founded by Shri Vardhaman Sthanak Vasi Jain Srawak Sangh, Alwar. This is one of the important *Aushadhalayas* at Alwar. The public contributed a sum of Rs. 58,500 for the construction of the new building of the *Aushadhalaya*. The total annual expenditure of the *Aushadhalaya* is Rs. 11,800/-. The State gives an aid of Rs. 1,800/- and the Municipal Council of Alwar, Rs. 720/- annually and the rest, is collected through subscriptions and donations from the Jain Samaj. The total number of the people employed in the *Aushadhalaya* during the year 1962-63 was 12. Various kinds of medicines are prepared by the *Vaidya* of the *Aushadhalaya* and patients are treated free of charge. Similarly, medicines are also given free. About one lakh and fifty-five thousand patients were treated during the year 1962-63.

Sanitation

Sanitary Inspectors have been employed by all the three municipalities of the district. It is the duty of the Sanitary Inspector to see that the municipal area is kept neat and clean. Similarly, the village Panchayats are responsible in their respective areas for sanitation and water supply. Sanitary Inspectors have also been appointed in all the primary health centres.

Filtered water supply is available only at Alwar and Rajgarh. Details of the water works are given in the Chapter No. XIV. The Panchayats are converting the step wells into covered wells. Periodically, disinfectants like bleaching powder and potassium permanganate are used.

Slum clearance work has been done only at Alwar. Under this scheme, 80 quarters have been constructed. Details are given in Chapter No. XIV. The municipalities of Alwar, Rajgarh and Kherli have constructed public urinals and latrines. Details are given while describing the municipalities.

Nutrition

The diet of the people of the district is deficient according to the calory contents. Their chief diet is maize and pulses. Due to urban contacts, the villagers sell milk and *ghee* in the markets. Tea is gradually becoming very common. Mustard, til and ground-nut oils are used as cooking medium. Vegetable oils are finding way in the villages also. The sweet makers use vegetable oils and it is also now used freely on occasions like marriage etc. For daily use vegetable oils are very common in the towns but in the villages they are not so yet.

APPENDIX 1
Spraying Logistic of Alwar Unit-yearwise

Year	Round	Towns	Villages/Hamlets		Town		Villages/Hamlets		Total		Cattle shed		Missed %	Insecticide Used D.D.T.	Remarks
			S	M	S	M	S	M	S	M	S	M			
1958	Ist	13	2106	1797	257504	19702	2153	219132	16587	238864	18740	Not shown	7%	89241	Including Bairath Tahsil
	IIInd	11	1961	1608	203837	17312	1823	163262	21240	180774	23063	-do-	10%	50258	
1959	Ist	11	1961	1608	200069	15212	2872	174558	14397	182770	17269	-do-	8%	71227	
	IIInd	11	1961	1608	181762	17099	1920	154491	8252	171590	10172	-do-	6%	59759	
1960	Ist	11	1961	1608	210003	12203	781	155987	4896	168190	5670	36143	1.2%	63831	
	IIInd	11	1961	1608	224523	13237	958	168105	1036	181942	1994	40587	.6%	70280	
1961	Ist	11	1961	1608	237083	19299	589	170550	1210	189849	1799	45435	.7%	101368	
	IIInd	11	1961	1608	237413	17371	841	175353	464	192734	1305	43374	.8%	117675	

S=Sprayed

M=Missed

APPENDIX II

Statement showing the sanctioned strength of the General Hospital, Alwar

S.No.	Name of the cadre	Sanctioned strength
GENERAL HOSPITAL, ALWAR (NON-PLAN)		
1.	Senior Specialists	2
2.	Civil Assistant Surgeons	13
3.	Sister Tutors	2
4.	Sister	1
5.	Staff Nurses	9
6.	Midwives	2
7.	Compounders Gr. I	19
8.	Compounders Gr. II	2
9.	Compounders Gr. III	12
10.	Technician	2
11.	Driver	1
12.	Tailor	1
13.	Pump Driver	1
14.	Upper Division Clerks	2
15.	Lower Division Clerks	4
16.	Class IV servants	72
RESERVE MEDICAL STAFF (NON-PLAN)		
1.	Civil Assistant Surgeon	1
2.	Compounders Gr. III	3
CENTRAL MEDICAL STORES (NON-PLAN)		
1.	Compounders Gr. III	2
2.	Carpenter	1
3.	Upper Division Clerk	1
4.	Class IV servant	1
T. B. HOSPITAL & SANATORIUM (NON-PLAN)		
1.	Civil Assistant Surgeons	3
2.	Compounder Gr. III	1
3.	Compounder Gr. II	1
4.	T. B. Health Visitors	4
5.	Technicians	3
6.	Auto Riksha Driver	1

APPENDIX II (Contd.)

S. No.	Name of the cadre	Sanctioned Strength
7.	Upper Division Clerk	1
8.	Lower Division Clerk	1
9.	Class IV servants	5
T. B. ISOLATION		
1.	Civil Assistant Surgeons	2
2.	Midwife	1
3.	Compounders Gr III	3
4.	Class IV servants	4
DENTAL CLINIC, ALWAR (NON-PLAN)		
1.	Civil Assistant Surgeon	1
2.	Technician	1
3.	Compounder Gr. III	1
4.	Lower Division Clerk	1
5.	Class IV servants	2
UP GRADING HOSPITAL, ALWAR		
1.	Junior Specialists	2
2.	Civil Assistant Surgeons	2
3.	Matron Gr. II	1
4.	Sisters	2
5.	Staff Nurse	1
6.	Compounder Gr. I	1
7.	Compounders Gr. II	2
8.	Compounders Gr. III	4
9.	Driver	1
10.	Electrician Machenician	1
11.	Tailor	1
12.	Mason	1
13.	Artist	1
14.	Upper Division Clerks	2
15.	Lower Division Clerks	4
16.	Physiotherapist	1
17.	Accountant	1
18.	Carpenter	1
19.	Class IV servants	10

APPENDIX II (Concl'd.)

S. No.	Name of the cadre	Sanctioned Strength
FAMILY PLANNING UNIT (UNDER PLAN SCHEME)		
1.	Civil Assistant Surgeon	1
2.	Compounder Gr. II	1
3.	Compounder Gr. III	1
4.	Publicity Assistant	1
5.	Driver	1
6.	Class IV servants	2
FAMILY PLANNING CENTRE (PLAN)		
1.	Civil Assistant Surgeon	1
2.	Lady Health Visitor	1
3.	Lady Social worker	1
4.	Class IV servant	1
FAMILY PLANNING SUB-COMMITTEE (PLAN)		
1.	Lower Division Clerk	1
AUXILIARY NURSES & MIDWIVES TRAINING CENTRE (PLAN)		
1.	Sister Tutors	2
2.	Staff Nurses	2
3.	Class IV servants	2
PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY (NON-PLAN)		
1.	Civil Assistant Surgeon	1
2.	Technicians	4
3.	Public Analyst	1
4.	Class IV servants	4

APPENDIX III
Sanctioned strength of staff in the hospitals and dispensaries of the district during 1962-63

S. No.	Name of Hospital/ Dispensary	C.A.S.	Staff Nurse	Mid- wife	Nurse Dai	Comp. Gr. I	Comp. Gr. II	Comp. Gr. III	Tech.	L.D.C.	Driver	Class IV	Pump Drive
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Ajabgarh	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
2.	Barrod	3	2	1	-	-	1	2	2	1	1	12	1
3.	Behror	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	4	-
4.	Bansur	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	-
5.	Baroda Meo	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-
6.	Bahadurpur	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
7.	Harsana	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
8.	Jat Behror	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-
9.	Kairthal	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	3	-
10.	Kathumar	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-
11.	Kherli	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-
12.	Kishangarh	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	-
13.	Lachhmangarh	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	4	-
14.	Nimrana	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-
15.	Garhi	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
16.	Pratapgarh	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	4	-
17.	Ramgarh	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	4	-
18.	Thana Ghazi	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	-
19.	Tapukra	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-
20.	Tehla	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
21.	Vijay Mandir	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
22.	Mandhan	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	1
23.	City Distt., Alwar	2	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	2	-
24.	Police Line Distt., Alwar	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-

APPENDIX IV

Statement Showing the Sanctioned Strength of Primary Health Centres

S. No.	Name of the P.H.C.	C.A.S.	Mid-wives	L.H.V.	Comp., Gr. II	Comp., Gr. III	S I.	A.H.W.	Driver	Class IV
1.	Baskripalnagar	1	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	7
2.	Tijara	1	4	1	2	2	1	3	1	8
3.	Govindgarh	1	4	1	2	2	1	-	1	8
4.	Rampur I	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	1	7
5.	Mundawar II	1	4	1	2	1	1	3	1	8
6.	Kotkasim	1	4	1	2	1	1	-	1	7
7.	Narainpur II	1	4	1	2	1	1	-	1	8
8.	Tehla I	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	6
9.	Malakhera I	1	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	7
										(one part time water man)
10	Majrikalan	1	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	7

APPENDIX V

Patients treated in the Dispensaries/Hospitals during 1962-63

S. No.	Name of Hospital/Dispensary	Daily average attendance of the patients	Total number of the patients
1.	Ajabgarh	25	9,321
2.	Barrod	98.61	35,993
3.	Behror	97.6	21,542
4.	Bansur	59	11,703
5.	Baroda Meo	46	17,072
6.	Bahadurpur	43	15,574
7.	Harsana	20.9	5,068
8.	Jat Behror	38.219	8,352
9.	Khairthal	126.8	45,737
10.	Kathumar	71	25,770
11.	Kherli	53	19,224
12.	Kishangarh	72	15,454
13.	Lachhmangarh	105	18,524
14.	Nimrana	64.19	23,384
15.	Garhi	52	11,129
16.	Pratapgarh	22	7,746
17.	Ramgarh	95.4	34,826
18.	Thana Ghazi	38.76	21,451
19.	Tapukara	84	30,525
20.	Tehla	60	14,035
21.	Vijey Mandir	10	3,615
22.	Mandhan	22.6	8,371
23.	City Distt., Alwar	280.4	34,409
24.	Police Line Distt., Alwar	11.9	2,016

APPENDIX VI
Ayurvedic Dispensaries and Patient treated

S. No.	Name of Dispensary	Class	year of opening dispensary	No. of patients	
				1961-62	1962-63
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Mahanpur	C	1959-60	23,828	22,313
2.	Saunkhari	„	1962-63	-	7,922
3.	Javali	„	1960-61	7,441	10,469
4.	Isroda	„	1959-60	12,124	13,295
5.	Goonta	„	1956-57	9,323	6,676
6.	Dosand	„	1958-59	7,068	9,707
7.	Jorhiya	„	1958-59	12,609	17,912
8.	Nagal Khorhiya	„	1956-57	7,686	8,019
9.	Babriya	„	1960-61	8,306	7,419
10.	Dhamrerh	„	1959-60	7,421	7,383
11.	Khoh	„	1956-57	7,187	9,073
12.	Neemuchana	„	1956-57	14,878	11,697
13.	Gunti	„	1962-63	-	10,650
14.	Bamboli	„	1960-61	14,247	7,325
15.	Barodakan	„	1956-57	11,480	8,894
16.	Rajpur	„	1960-61	11,300	10,791
17.	Jagoovas	„	1962-63	-	17,242
18.	Navabpura	„	1956-57	18,547	30,960
19.	Akbarpur	„	1960-61	9,551	12,452
20.	Karana	„	1956-57	15,075	11,916
21.	Saleta Basai	„	1958-59	7,236	8,215
22.	Chandoli	„	1959-60	13,619	11,407
23.	Guntoli	„	1962-63	-	4,599
24.	Jakhrana	„	1955-56	8,734	15,032
25.	Jonaychakala	„	1962-63	-	8,736
26.	Paharhi	„	1955-56	7,571	8,182
27.	Bamanbas	„	1956-57	4,975	3,733
28.	Bhagheri Kalan	„	1960-61	12,000	7,811
29.	Pinan	„	1962-63	-	9,990
30.	Jhivan	„	1956-57	8,021	6,573
31.	Daurol	„	When Matsya was formed	6,846	6,785
32.	Ajabpura	„	„	8,498	12,001
33.	Pur	„	„	9,317	10,071

APPENDIX VI (Concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
34.	Gandala	C	When Matsya	15,240	22,257
35.	Baroda Meo	,,	was formed	5,042	12,942
36.	Partapur	,,	,,	13,007	12,208
37.	Pahel	,,	,,	8,356	7,844
38.	Harsaura	,,	,,	19,968	15,376
39.	Bhanot	,,	,,	17,321	14,986
40.	Shahjahanpur	,,	,,	19,448	19,882
41.	Gathda	,,	,,	8,542	6,882
42.	Ajarka	,,	,,	10,954	10,206
43.	Padgarha	,,	,,	6,161	5,907
44.	Bhanokhar	,,	,,	6,842	7,006
45.	Saraykalan	,,	,,	13,665	11,845
46.	Reni	,,	,,	10,550	10,091
47.	Malakhera	B	,,	16,926	22,826
48.	Harsauli	,,	,,	17,042	14,993
49.	Hamirpur	C	,,	17,247	17,979
50.	Mubarakpur	,,	,,	11,687	21,151
51.	Kutina	,,	,,	17,141	16,469
52.	Naugaon	,,	,,	16,143	17,186
53.	Tatarpur	,,	,,	7,163	8,173
54.	Jidoli	,,	,,	6,884	6,626
55.	Maujpur	,,	,,	8,525	8,468

CHAPTER XVII

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

Labour Welfare

Since the district is not advanced industrially, the number of labourers is not large. There are about 500 workers registered under the Factories Act of 1948. Most of the other labourers are casual on the fields and other places. There are no Labour Welfare Centres run by the Government nor are there any other non-official organisations directly interested in labour welfare. However, the labour officer from Jaipur goes to Alwar whenever there is any report of dispute between the employer and the employees, or a report of injured labourers. A list of Acts relating to labour welfare are given below¹.

1.

A. Central Acts

- (a) Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.
- (b) Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946.
- (c) Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926.
- (d) Minimum Wages Act, 1948.
- (e) Indian Factories Act, 1948.
- (f) Indian Boilers Act, 1923.
- (g) Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.
- (h) Employees State Insurance Act, 1948.
- (i) Payment of Wages Act, 1936.
- (j) Working Journalists (Conditions of Service & Misc. Provisions) Act, 1955.
- (k) Employment of Children Act, 1936.
- (m) Employees Provident Fund Act, 1952.
- (n) Employers Liability Act, 1938.
- (o) Children (Bledging of Labour) Act, 1933.
- (p) Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961.

B. Rajasthan State Acts

- (a) Industrial Disputes (Rajasthan Amendment) Act, 1958.
- (b) Rajasthan Shops & Commercial Establishments Act, 1958.
- (c) Rajasthan Maternity Benefit Act, 1953.

C. Rajasthan State Rules

- (a) Rajasthan Factories Rules, 1951.
- (b) Rajasthan Workmen's Compensation (Unclaimed Deposits) Rules, 1959.
- (c) Rajasthan Minimum Wages Rules, 1959.
- (d) Rajasthan Boilers Rule, 1951.
- (e) Rajasthan Industrial Disputes Rules, 1958.
- (f) Rajasthan Payment Wages Rules, 1951.

(Contd.)

Prohibition

Drinking never had approval of ethical standards and yet it was common among a few communities in the District, particularly, the Rajputs, Sansi and Baories. Several measures now being taken to ameliorate the condition of the backward communities include bringing home to them the ills of drinking. Prohibition has also been partially enforced in the sense drinking in public is prohibited and a number of days have been declared dry days.

Before Independence, income from liquor was a significant source of State revenues. In the year 1926, the income from this source was the highest being Rs. 1,17,373. In 1946 it was Rs. 71,674. The yearwise information is available in appendix to this chapter which shows that the income from this source remained fluctuating. Similarly, the number of the shops also remained oscillating. In the beginning, the number of shops was 112 while in 1946 it was 75.

Till 1904-05, the *Abkari* contracts were given to the contractors who deposited the licence fee monthly or annually. About this time, improvement in the system of control of the excise department was being contemplated¹. In the following year i.e. 1905-06, it was proposed to reduce the liquor shops to 60 from 180. The residents of the Jagir villages sold liquor to the outsiders. This could not be checked because the enforcement was a small establishment. Therefore, the Government proposed to establish central distillery with sufficient staff. It was, however, feared that the Jagirdars would not co-operate in this effort, as they would consider it to be an encroachment upon their right of free distillation and sale of liquor². However, the old system came to an end in July, 1906. The Alwar Excise Code was formulated in May, 1907, and

- (g) Rajasthan Shops & Commercial Establishment Rules, 1958.
- (h) Rajasthan Trade Union Regulations, 1959.
- (i) Rajasthan Employees Insurance Court Rules, 1955.
- (j) Rajasthan Maternity Benefit Rules, 1955.
- (k) Rajasthan Economiser Rules, 1954.
- (l) Rajasthan Silicosis Rules.
- (m) Rajasthan Motor Transport Workers Rules, 1962.
- (n) The Welfare Officer (Recruitment and Conditions of Service) Rules, 1952.
- (o) Rajasthan Boilers, Attendance Rules, 1951.
- (p) Rajasthan Workmen's Compensation (Cost and Fee) Rules, 1955.

1. *The Alwar State Administration Report*, 1904-05, p. 44.

2. *ibid.*, 1905-06, p. 8.

the revised scheme was brought into effect from 1st August, 1907. Accordingly, all the private stills were closed and the right of manufacture and sale of liquor was withdrawn from the Jagirdars¹. It was creditable of the Jagirdars that they did not resist the new scheme². Country liquor in 1906-07 was manufactured in the central distillery at Alwar; the number of the shops selling country liquor was 60 while that of selling European liquor was two. No shop was allowed within three miles of the then British border³.

The recommendations of H.J. Gox, Excise Commissioner, Indore, relating to distillation and sale of liquor were implemented in February, 1910. The salient features of the new scheme were as follows :

- (a) discontinuance of local distillation,
- (b) importation of better and cheaper Kanpur liquor,
- (c) enhancement of duty, and
- (d) graded scale of retail prices with reference to the strength of liquor⁴.

In lieu of their right of distillation, the Jagirdars were supplied, during the year 1909-10, with 117 gallons of liquor, London proof distilled, for their special benefit at Alwar under the supervision of the Excise Staff, while 62 gallons of Kanpur liquor was sold to them duty free from the ware-house⁵. Consumption of liquor during the year 1909-10 increased owing mainly to the prosperous seasons; it was also because of the large number of the marriage celebrations amongst the Hindus⁶. As a result of the new arrangement, the offences against the excise law diminished considerably and the sale of liquor from the licensed shops increased⁷.

During the year 1910-11, the consumption of liquor increased by 1382 gallons. The increase in the consumption of liquor was claimed to be due to the general prosperity of the people; it was also because the Kanpur liquor was cheaper than the one locally manufactured. The best customers, as before, were privileged Jagirdars⁸.

1. *The Alwar State Administration Report, 1906-07*, p. 6.

2. *ibid.*, p. 7.

3. *ibid.*, p. 6.

4. *id.*, 1909-10, p. 7.

5. *ibid.*, p. 8.

6. *Ibid.*, p. 8.

7. *Ibid.*, p. 9.

8. *ibid.*, 1910-11, p. 6.

Till the year 1920-21, the Excise Department, its organization and achievements, with a little variation here and there, remained the same. Due to poor harvest year and paucity of marriages, during the year 1920-21, lesser quantity of liquor was consumed¹. There was a gradual fall in the liquor revenue between 1923-39. Probable reasons for the fall were :

- (1) smuggling of cheap liquor into the State,
- (2) illicit distillation in the State, and
- (3) spread of temperance movement amongst certain classes of people².

The monopoly for the sale of foreign liquor, during the year 1938-39, was sold at a low price of Rs. 175/- and licenses for methylated spirit, rectified spirit and medicated spirit were issued to certain firms in Alwar city while the contract for the supply and storage of country spirit was sanctioned in favour of the Amritsar Distillery Co. Ltd³.

During the year 1939-40, the number of the retail shops for selling liquor was 54. The income from sale of liquor improved because of the following reasons :

- (1) abnormally high prices of *Gur* which reduced profit of illicit distillation to a minimum,
- (2) spirit excise control resulting in suppression of illicit method of smuggling distillation and
- (3) supply of spirit by the contractor to privilege Jagirdars who previously used to distil their own liquor⁴.

During the year 1930-40, 12,750 L. P. gallons of country liquor were consumed against 4488 in the previous year. The rise in consumption was not because more people had taken to drinking, but as a result of a successful campaign organised against illicit distillers, sales at the licenced shops registered an increase. The year 1939-40 witnessed a marked increase in the consumption of spiced spirit. It was a healthy sign

1. *The Alwar State Administration Report, 1920-21.*
2. *ibid*, 1938-39, p. 144.
3. *ibid.*, p. 145.
4. *ibid.*, 1939-40, p. 139.

because it is believed that once a consumer takes to spiced spirit, he does not go back to ordinary plain spirit much less to crude illicitly distilled liquor¹. During the same year, the number of the retail liquor shops was raised from 54 to 80 to fight the evils of illicit distillation and smuggling.

There was a decrease of about Rs. 7,600/- in liquor revenue in the year 1940-41 in comparison to the year 1939-40 mainly because the contract distillery or Madras system which was in vogue till 1938-39, had been changed into the farming system in 1939-40. The contractors were inexperienced with regard to the new system and could not make up the full amount with the result that the Government had to grant them a permission of Rs. 7,500².

Till 1945-46, no power alcohol was manufactured. A patent still was put up by the contractors and country spirit was locally distilled from *Gur* for consumption in the State³. In 1945-46, consumption of country liquor increased by 6,000 gallons as compared to the previous year because due to high prices of *Gur* illicit distillation became difficult⁴.

Now there is a vital shift in the policy towards consumption of liquor. Formerly, the liquor selling added to the State revenue. Now a negative value is put on drinking. Besides taking positive steps to restrict the consumption of liquor, public opinion is sought to be created against drinking by the State. The ills of drinking are highlighted and people dissuaded from drinking.

Before Independence, there were 75 shops selling liquor. In 1963 this number has come down to 63. Of these 58 sell country liquor and 5 India made foreign liquor. The number of the shops selling liquor in the district in the past five years is shown in the table given below :

1. *The Alwar State Administration Report*, 1939-40, p. 140.
2. *ibid.*, 1940-41, p. 145.
3. *ibid.*, 1945-46, p. 40.
4. *ibid.*, p. 49.

Year	Country liquor	I. M. F. liquor
1959	67	3
1960	61	6
1961	60	6
1962	59	6
1963	58	5

To compare the drinking habits of the people in the district, in the pre and post-Independence era, the following tables are given with the consumption figures relating to a few years :

1943-44	1944-45	1945-46
L. P. Gallons	L. P. Gallons	L. P. Gallons
11,737	19,215	25,532

Year	Country spirit L. P. Gal.)	Imported spirit & wine (B. Gal.)	Imported beer (B. Gal)	Indian made spirit (B Gal.)	Indian made beer (B Gal.)
1958	13223	-	-	713	493
1959	13072	168 (Quarts)	677 (Quarts)	8723 (Quarts)	2914 (Quarts)
1960	12619	1284 (Quarts)	813 (Quarts)	9488 (Quarts)	3594 (Quarts)
1961	12962	-	-	11589 (Quarts)	9389 (Quarts)
1962	58143 (Litres)	-	-	9518 (Litres)	8238 (Litres)
1963	85182 (Litres)	-	-	8878 (Litres)	6737 (Litres)

A critical examination of the tables reveal that despite the non-liberal policy towards drinking, the consumption of liquor in the post-Independence era has increased, This would have been because of two reasons :

(i) Due to partition of the country in 1947, many Muslims went to Pakistan and in turn the Hindus came to the district. The

former, generally prohibit drinking where as the latter do not have any restriction save the higher castes.

(ii) While drinking may be falling out of favour among the backward classes, the tendency among the higher sections of the society is increasing.

It is paradoxical that because of the spread of education, the backward sections of the people are giving up drinking while among the higher sections of the society drinking is gradually growing common.

CONSUMPTION OF DRUGS

Drugs (poppy, ganja Bhang, charas and opium) like liquor, were important sources of income of the Alwar State. Only those who had a licence were allowed to sell the drugs. The number of the licence holders varied from time to time. There were restrictions on import and export of the drugs, and smugglers were prosecuted. The following table gives the figures of income from the sale of drugs and the number of shops selling drugs in the selected years beginning from 1893 :

Year	Revenue in Rs.	No. of Shops
1893	7,100	52
1894	10,550	35
1895	10,550	35
1896	10,425	40
1905	15,000	93
1906	23,118	43
1908	18,002	43
1909	18,273	39
1910	22,859	—
1911	23,528	60
1912	19,250	39
1913	22,550	38
1914	76,733	43
1915	74,907	60
1916	23,000	42

Year	Revenue in Rs.	No. of Shops
1917	28,184	48
1918	42,848	47
1920	33,701	—
1921	33,390	—
1922	31,878	—
1939	24,000	50
1940	24,000	50
1941	19,800	53
1944	43,594	—
1945	80,125	—
1946	33,828	31

The following table shows the figures of the quantity of the different drugs consumed in the different years.

(in maunds)

Year	Opium	Bhang	Charas	Poppy	Ganja
1914	26	62	8	119	—
1915	37	49	6	55	10 Seers
1916	31	77	7	81	10 Seers
1917	40	128	9	95	1
1918	33	—	—	7	2
1920	4	86	8	—	—
1921	32	9	4	16	2
1938	15	21	4	2	1
1939	15	80	4	1	2
1940	12	16	2	1	2
1941	12	20	14	1	2
1944	27	27	9	1	9
1945	30	24	—	15 Seers	11
1946	18	37	—	1	9

In the year 1893, the contract for the sale of drugs was granted to a contractor for a period of three years. The contractor supplied drugs to the licence holders and also realised licence fee which varied from Rs. 6/- to Rs. 900/-.¹

1. *The Alwar State Administration Report*, 1894, p. 34.

The drugs were chiefly imported from Jaipur, Bharatpur, Karauli and Tonk¹, and sold at the following rates² :

1. Poppy	Rs. 12/- per maund
2. Bhang	Rs. 8/- per maund
3. Charas	Rs. 280/- per maund
4. Opium	Rs. 470/- per maund.

During the year 1904-05, the government reviewed the set up of the Excise Department as there were complaints of opium smuggling by residence of Jagir villages to outsiders which could not be checked because of the small enforcement establishment then available³. The new excise scheme was sanctioned in July 1905 and preparation of an Excise Act, together with subsidiary rules, was undertaken⁴. Till the year 1906-07, the right to sell opium and other intoxicating drugs was held by one person for the whole State. The cultivation of poppy and hemp plant was not allowed without licences and Jagirdars, desirous of such cultivation for domestic consumption (but not for sale), had to obtain licences from the *Darbar*. No duty was levied on imports⁵. The old scheme came to an end in July, 1906. The Alwar Excise Code was promulgated in May, 1907 and the revised scheme was brought into effect from 1st August, 1907⁶.

The revenue figures for the year 1911 indicate that the introduction of the new scheme yielded good results. In the year 1912-13, greater quantity of charas was consumed and ganja was not imported at all⁷.

During the year 1938-39, like the previous years, opium was purchased from Indore; charas, bhang and poppy from Hoshiarpur (Punjab); and ganja from Shivapuri (Gwalior)⁸. The sources of supply of these drugs remained the same till the year 1944. During the year 1945-46, the Neemuch warehouse supplied opium but no charas could be obtained since the supply from Central India had

1. *The Alwar State Administration Report* 1894, p. 34.

2. *ibid.*, p. 34.

3. *ibid.*, 1904-05 p. 44.

4. *ibid.*, 1905-06, p. 8.

5. *ibid.*, 1907-08, p. 6.

6. *ibid.*, 1906-07, p. 6.

7. *ibid.*, 1912-13, p. 6.

8. *ibid.*, 1938-39, p. 146.

stopped altogether. This led to the increased consumption of ganja again. At the instance of the Government of India, the British India Tobacco Excise Duty Act and Rules were adopted in the State with necessary modifications with effect from the 15th of April, 1943¹. In absence of adequate supply of charas, all the charas shops were virtually closed by the end of 1946.

The following table shows the number of shops selling drugs in the district during the recent years :

Year	Opium	Hemp drugs
1959	39	41
1960	30	32
1961	—	31
1962	—	31
1963	—	30

Consumption figures of drugs during the past five years are given in the following table :

Year	Opium (Seers)	Bhang (Seers)	Ganja (Seers)
1959	176	1,887	29
1960	132	1,755	26
1961	21	1,152	—
1962	17 (kg.)	1,113 (kg.)	—
1963	11	1,270	—

Consumption figures of the drugs in the Alwar State are given in the beginning of this section. Comparision reveals that there has not come a vital change in the habit of the people regarding the consumption of the intoxicants. And if there has come a change, it is not perceptible because of the emigration of the Muslims (Muslims generally prohibit the use of the intoxicants) and the immigration of the

1. *The Alwar State Administration Report, 1945-46*, p. 50.

2. *ibid.*, p. 50.

Hindus after partition of the country in 1947. However, lately there has come a significant change regarding the consumption of opium in the past three years. It may be largely due to the policy of the Government which discourages the use of opium.

SOCIAL WELFARE

Educational facilities

The need for giving special assistance to the people of backward classes, especially the *Harijans*, for providing educational facilities was also realised in the Alwar State. Assistance was given mainly in the form of stipends to the students. Both Meos and Minas were regarded as backward classes in the State.

During the year 1938-39, 42 stipends were granted by the State to seven Meo, 30 Mina and seven Harijan students reading in the college and the schools of the State. In 1945-46, the number of the stipends rose to 78 of which 13 were awarded to Meo students studying in the college and 65 (20 Meo, 34 backward class and 11 Harijan) to those studying in the schools. Besides the stipends, books and other necessary articles were supplied free to the students coming from these sections of the population. For the benefit of the students coming from rural areas, a boarding house was opened at Tijara in the year 1938-39. In the first year the number of the inmates in the hostel was 40 most of whom were Meos and Harijans.

As a result of the incentive provided to the backward communities referred to above, the number of the students increased in the educational institutions. The number of Meo and Harijan students increased to 1145 in 1945-46 from 1006 in 1938-39.

A new step towards uplift of Harijans was taken when a Harijan *Pathshala* (school) was opened at Alwar by the then Prime Minister of the Alwar State Major Prior. For a time, Major prior himself financed the school. It was, however, taken over by the State in the year 1938-39¹.

Criminal Tribes (Notified Tribes)

According to available records, the law or rules notifying certain tribes as criminal was in operation since the beginning of the present century. Effective surveillance was exercised over Criminal Tribes and

1. *The Alwar State Administration Report*, 1938-39, p. 81.

efforts were made to persuade them to earn an honest living by encouraging industries and cooperative credit system among them. Efforts were also made to settle the wandering ganges in villages. There were only two Criminal Tribes, namely, Minas and Baorias in the State. Registers were maintained in which every year, the number of the Criminal Tribals alongwith the number of new entrants, absentees, dead and absconded, were recorded. In 1920-21, a school was opened at Mina-pura for settling down Criminal Tribes of the district.

The following table shows the number of the registered members of the Criminal Tribes in the Alwar State between 1936-37 and 1940-41.

	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
1. At the beginning of the year	3,274	3,023	3,202	1,088	818
2. Registered during the year	35	257	26	55	29
3. Surrendered during the year	18	7	10	19	5
4. Absconded during the year	16	13	24	10	22
5. Died during the year	87	28	12	34	68
6. Exempted owing to old age, infirmity etc.	201	44	2,084	300	97
7. At the close of the year	3,023	3,202	1,088	818	665

The details of the those recorded as absconds between 1938-39 and 1940-41 are given below :

	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
At the beginning of the year	308	280	279
Added during the year	77	60	38
Total	385	340	317
Arrested during the year	98	55	64
Struck off during the year	12	6	33
Total	110	61	97
At the close of the year	275	279	220

According to the Criminal Tribes Enquiry Committee Report, 1950, the Minas and Baorias are among other Criminal Tribes of the area.

Subsequent to the recommendations of the Committee, the Criminal Tribes Act was withdrawn in the year 1952 and the Criminal Tribes were de-notified. The population of the De-notified Tribes is not substantial in the district.

Social Welfare Department

After Independence, special measures have been taken for the welfare of the people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The office of the District Social Welfare Officer was established in the district in November, 1960. The Social Welfare Officer is assisted by one Welfare Inspector besides the ministerial and class IV staff.

Eradication of Untouchability

Untouchability has been abolished by law. The urban areas have made significant advance in this direction. However, enough remains to be done in the rural areas. The workers in the Social Welfare Department help in removing the remaining vestiges of untouchability and assist the sufferers to seek redress in a court of law when other means fail. For the purpose, exhibitions are organised, articles and booklets written, posters displayed, slides screened, meetings organised, Harijan days celebrated and social welfare weeks organised.

Sanskar Kendra

With a view to removing untouchability and promoting all round development of the people of the Scheduled Castes, the Social Welfare Department is running one part time and one full time *Sanskar Kendra* at Alwar. The full time *Sanskar Kendra* was opened at Akhepura, Alwar in 1959 in a rented building. The staff of the *Kendra* consists of a lady welfare worker and a part time warden. The daily attendance of the women in the *Kendar* has remained 30. The part-time *Sanskar Kendra* was opened in 1960 at Kheda, Alwar in a rented building. A lady welfare worker and a part-time warden are running this *Kendra*. In the *Sanskar Kendra*, an opportunity is given to the people of the Scheduled Castes to mix with those belonging to higher castes. In the *Sanskar Kendra Bhajans* (devotional songs) are organised and facilities for learning sewing and music etc. are provided.

Economic Development

The people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes form the most backward part of the society. All of them do not own agricultural land though most of them are agriculturists.

Therefore, wheresoever agricultural land is available, it is being allotted to them. Accordingly, 108 acres of land was allotted to 41 Scheduled Tribes families during 1961-62. Similarly, during the same period 881 acres of land was given to 698 families of the Scheduled Castes. Subsidy is also given for sinking irrigation wells.

Housing

To provide better housing facilities to these communities, colonies have been set up at several places. For instance, Rs. 41,500/- were spent for the construction of 36 houses in 1959-60. Between 1956-1958, Rs. 16,500/- were spent for construction of 33 houses at village Basada in Kishangarh tahsil and in 1963-64 Rs. 18,750 were sanctioned as grant in aid for setting up a colony of 25 families at Rajgarh.

Drinking Water

Prejudice against allowing *Harijans* to draw drinking water from the common wells persists in the villages despite the law and the efforts of the social workers. The position of drinking water supply in many places is not yet satisfactory and the traditional disability makes it all the more difficult for *Harijans* to procure good water. Therefore, the Government, besides covering the old stepwells, gives special grants for construction of new wells. For this so far a sum of Rs. 35,200 has been granted during the Second and Third Five Year Plans.

The municipalities of Alwar and Rajgarh have provided public taps in the localities where the Scheduled Castes people live.

Similarly, so far Rs. 10,200/- have been granted for sinking new wells and covering the old ones during the Second and Third Plan periods with a view to make good drinking water available to the localities where the population consists of sizable number of the Scheduled Tribe people.

Education

Scholarships and freeships

The students from these communities are exempted from payment of tuition fee and are given rebate to the extent of 50 per cent in other fees. Very deserving candidates are also given grant for payment of examination fee.

The government grants study leave to the government servants from these communities who are keen to prosecute further studies. There

is no age limit for the admission of these students in the educational institutions.

Special stipends are awarded to the students from these communities studying in the schools and colleges. The students in the primary schools get this amount annually while the rest get monthly. During 1961-62, stipends totalling Rs. 7,200/- were paid to 700 and in 1962-63, Rs. 15,300 were paid to 1,500 Scheduled Tribe students. Similarly, Rs. 9,900/- were paid to 1,000 Scheduled Caste students and Rs. 3,400 to 2200 students in 1961-62.

Hostels

The Social Welfare Department is running three hostels for the students of these communities : two for Scheduled Tribes and one for the Scheduled Castes. These hostels maintain libraries for the benefit of the boarders and subscribe newspapers. Games are also provided. A number of other things¹ are given free.

The hostel for the students of Scheduled Castes was opened on Station Road, Alwar in 1958 in a rented building. It can accommodate 50 students. There were only 13 students in the beginning but the hostel has been occupied fully for some years.

In 1958, the hostel for the students of the Scheduled Tribes was started in a rented building at Malakhara gate in Rajgarh Town. This hostel can accommodate 25 students and has been fully occupied ever since.

Another hostel for the students of the Scheduled Tribes was opened at Alwar in 1961 in a rented building. This can accommodate 25 students. During 1960-61, the number of students was 17 but since 1961-62 it has been fully occupied.

1. (i) Clothes : Half-pants, two; woolen jacket, one; shoes pairs, two; banyans, two; underwears, two; shirts, two; paint, one; and bushshirt, one;
- (ii) Meals according to menu fixed by the government which includes special diets every month and on special occasions.
- (iii) Washing & bathing soap-one cake each per month.
- (iv) Coat, one
- (v) Dari 1, bed sheet 1, blankets 2, pillow (with 2 covers) one
- (vi) All the text books and stationery.
- (vii) Free hair-cutting and 58 gms. of hair oil per week.
- (viii) Free water and light.

Social Education Centre

A Social Education Centre was opened at Rajgarh in 1957 in a rented building in which cultural activities are organised for the men and children. Daily average number all these years has been 25.

OTHER FACILITIES

Legal Aid

Members of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes are entitled to legal aid in civil and revenue cases including execution proceedings or other proceedings in which such a person is a party and in criminal cases in which the applicant is either an accused or is a complainant in a non-cognizable offence¹.

Employment

With a view to provide better employment opportunities reservation in Government services for the members belonging to these communities have been made

The number of the applicants registered at and sponsored and placed by the District Employment Exchange office, Alwar between 1959-63 are given below :

Year	No. of applicants registered			No. of applicants sponsored			No. of applicants placed		
	S. C. ²	S. T. ³	Total	S. C.	S. T.	Total	S. C.	S. T.	Total
1959	92	101	193	120	79	199	51	16	67
1960	401	120	521	430	133	563	39	16	55
1961	431	113	544	321	72	393	69	13	82
1962	700	204	904	345	78	423	50	17	67
1963	1052	252	1304	730	117	847	244	23	267

1 L. M. Shrikant, *Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for 1959-60*, p. 55.

2 S. C.—Scheduled Castes

3 S. T.—Scheduled Tribes

Probation work

A Probation Officer was appointed in the district in January, 1961 with headquarters at Alwar. He supervises the probationers put under his charge by the courts, keeps contact with the ex-probationers under follow-up programme, assists the courts in carrying on presentence enquiries relating to the undertrials and recommends suitable treatment under Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 and the rules made there under.

The Probation Officer remains in touch with the courts and helps the probationers in their rehabilitation and re-settlement. He also disburses financial assistance to the probationers.

During 1962-63, there were 50 persons under his supervision and 80 cases were referred to him for preliminary enquiry.



APPENDIX

Liquor Revenue from 1893 to 1946

Year	Rupees
1893	7,000
1894	12,800
1895	14,051
1896	11,932
1905	12,300
1906	18,123
1907	17,213
1908	20,048
1909	16,854
1910	42,194
1911	50,684
1912	56,079
1913	68,841
1914	Not available
1915	46,118
1916	34,616
1917	47,645
1918	63,909
1919	76,292
1920	1,07,312
1921	1,10,405
1922	1,11,955
1923	Not available
1924	1,20,369
1925	1,14,718
1926	1,17,373
1927	1,04,910
1928	98,492
1929	80,801
1930	70,760
1931	43,848
1932	52,630
1933	25,854
1934	28,616

APPENDIX (Concl'd)

Year	Rupees
1935	35,050
1936	12,065
1937	24,822
1938	42,068
1939	42,907
1940	60,600
1941	53,000
1942	Not available
1943	Not available
1944	60,088
1945	61,076
1946	71,674



सत्यमेव जयते

CHAPTER XVIII

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS

A detailed account of the growth of the political movement in the District has been given in the Chapter II. However, it would be useful to make a hurried survey of events beginning from the establishment of the first political organisation that lead the agitation to the establishment of responsible government in the then Alwar State.

A branch of the Provincial Congress Committee, Delhi, was opened in the district in the year 1928. About 1931, the people raised their voice for restoration of *Biswedari* rights in *Jagir* and *Muafi* villages and reduction in assessment rates. In pursuance of the deliberations of the Haripur Congress, Alwar Rajya Praja Mandal was registered in the State in the year 1940. In 1941, the Praja Mandal organised a *Khadi* exhibition and the government of the State co-operated in it.

During the 'Quit India' movement of 1942, strikes were organised, electric wires cut off and letter boxes burnt. Leaders of the students were taken into custody. The Praja Mandal, besides demanding establishment of responsible government, demanded a few other things also to be done immediately i.e. settlement and assessment of lands in *jagiri* and *muafi* villages, opening of fair price shops, permission for starting a newspaper by the Praja Mandal, etc.

In 1945, an incident occurred in village Padmara of tahsil (then Nizamat) Mandawar which gave an opportunity to the Praja Mandal to extend its activities among the *kisans* in a big way. Collections for the war fund were still going on and one of the officers of the State government was alleged to have manhandled one of the *Numbardars* of the village with a view to compel him to donate and help in the collection of donations for the fund. The incident caused considerable resentment in the area and telegrams were sent to the Praja Mandal leaders to intervene in the matter. The Praja Mandal leaders clinched the opportunity and organised meetings and protests against the maltreatment and the government as a whole. This was followed by *kisan sammelans*, (conferences of the farmers) and meetings, and opening of branches of the Praja Mandal all over the rural areas.

A huge *kisan sammelan* was organised at Khera Mangal Singh on February 2, 1946. Jagirdar of Khera Mangal Singh had great influence with the government and was in fact, some time, a Minister in the Maharaja's government. The preparations and the enthusiasm among *kisans* for this conference was so great that the State government got alarmed and, therefore, decided to arrest the leaders. In a night swoop between 1st and 2nd February, 1946, 14 leaders of the Praja Mandal were arrested and detained in jail. The meeting, however, was held at Khera Mangal Singh as scheduled with an estimated audience of 7,000 *kisans*. More arrests were made later. The arrest of the leaders excited the people with the result that processions were taken out and educational institutions and shops remained closed in Alwar city. The number of the people detained, according to press reports, was 43. Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru condemned this action of the Alwar government.

February 8, 1946 was observed as Anti-Repression Day. On this day, the educational institutions and shops in Alwar city observed strike. On 10th February, 1946, those arrested were released.

The government permitted the Praja Mandal to publish a weekly paper under the title *Swatantra Bharat*. The Maharaja's government also agreed to set up popular government. The Maharaja, however, appointed a leader of the Hindu Maha Sabha to be a popular minister. The Praja Mandal renewed its demand for establishment of responsible government on August 10, 1946. 'Irresponsible Ministers Quite Chairs' Campaign was launched on 21st August, 1946 and processions were taken out. Later, it was decided to call a general strike on the 24th August, 1946 and start *satyagraha* on the 26th August of that year. Prajamandal workers, from all over the State, swarmed to the capital and offered *satyagraha* in batches. It was a never ending stream of *satyagrahis* who shouted slogans and offered *Dharna* at government offices. About 2000 arrests were made. The government work got paralysed. The *satyagraha* started on the 26th August and continued till 31st August, 1946. *Satyagrahis* were either arrested or bodily lifted and dropped at distant and out of the way places. Women also took part in the *satyagraha*. On April 2, 1946, the Meos had also created some trouble.

On 2nd September, 1946 the Interim Government, at the centre, was constituted. The leaders, under arrest, were released on 1st of September, 1946. Even now, the government did not fulfil the promise of setting up responsible government.

After independence, there were wide spread Hindu Muslim riots in the State.

Shri Ramchandra Upadhyaya, a leader of the Praja Mandal, was nominated as Member of the Constituent Assembly from the State.

Mahatma Gandhi, the father of the nation, was assassinated on 30th January 1948. The Alwar Government was suspected of complicity in the act¹. The services of the Prime Minister were terminated and Shri K. B. L. Seth, I. C. S. took over the administration on behalf of the States ministry. He completed the enquiry regarding Mahatma Gandhi's assassination so far as it related to Alwar and submitted his report to the Government of India.

On the advice of the Central Government, the rulers of Bharatpur, Alwar, Dholpur and Karauli decided to integrate their territories in one State with common legislature, executive and judiciary. The new State was called the United State of Matsya. It was inaugurated on 17th March, 1948. The capital was at Alwar and His Highness Raj Rana Udai Bhan Singh of Dholpur was appointed Raj Pramukh. On 15th March, 1949, the Greater Rajasthan was formed. The Matsya State was merged with it on 15th May, 1949.

After the formation of the Greater Rajasthan, the political movements were largely related to the general elections the details of which are given below.

GENERAL ELECTIONS

Lok Sabha Elections

In the three General Elections held in 1952, 1957 and 1962, the district was allotted only one Lok Sabha seat. The details of the extent of constituencies are given in the appendix I to this chapter. The following table will indicate the number of the electors and valid votes polled at the three General Elections:

1. Menon V. P., *The story of the Integration of the Indian States*, 1961, p. p. 242-243.

General Election	Electors	Valid votes polled	Percentage of valid votes polled
1952	3,82,999	1,99,856	51.49
1957	3,96,427	1,80,679	45.6
1962	4,51,563	2,68,831	59.5

The number of nomination forms filed in the First, Second and Third General Elections was 4, 4 and 9 respectively. All the four candidates contested the First, two the Second and six contested the Third General Elections. The First General Election was contested by the Congress, Ram Rajya Parishad and the Krishikar Lok Party candidates. The fourth candidate was an Independent. The Congress candidate won the election with an over-whelming majority. During the Second General Elections, there was a straight fight between the Communist and the Congress candidates. The latter was declared elected. The seat in 1962 was claimed by an Independent candidate defeating the Congress and four other Independent candidates. The details about the contestants and votes polled by them etc. are given in appendix II to this chapter.

The results of the Lok Sabha elections indicate that though the Congress carried the seat at both the First and the Second General Elections by a good majority, during the Third General Election, it lost by a small margin, to an Independent candidate.

Many parties, which had sprung up in the district at the time of the first elections and had contested, were not to be found in the field during the later elections. The Communist party contested the seat only during the Second General Elections.

No bye elections for the parliamentary seat were held in the district.

Vidhan Sabha Elections

For the Vidhan Sabha elections of 1952, the district was divided into eight constituencies of which one was a double number constituency. At the time of the Second General Elections, the constituencies were again delimited and 10 seats in seven constituencies were allotted to the district. The number of the double member constituencies was three.

The double-member-constituencies had been abolished before the Third General Elections, and the district was divided into 10 single member constituencies. Of these seven seats were general and three reserved: two for Scheduled Castes and one for Scheduled Tribes. The details of the constituencies are given in Appendix III.

The number of electors and percentage of polling in each constituency during the three General Elections are given below :

Year	Constituencies	Seats	Electors	Votes polled	Percentage
1952	8	9	4,29,331	1,92,646	51.0
1957	7	10	4,89,104	3,19,57	46.4
1962	10	10	5,57,331	3,13,762	61.4

67 persons filed the nomination forms in 1952, 83 in 1957 and 89 in 1962. The number of contestants, however, was 25, 34 and 53 respectively.

The First General Election was contested by Congress, Communists, Ram Rajya Parishad, Hindu Maha Sabha and a number of Independents; the Second was contested only by the Congress and the Communist candidates besides a few Independents. The third was, however, contested by Congress, Communist, Socialist, Swatantra, Jan Sangh and, some Independent candidates.

The details about the constituencies the number of seats, contestants, electors, votes polled are given in Appendix IV and the votes secured by each contestant and the results are given in Appendix V.

A close examination of the election results reveals that Congress is the only party which set-up its candidates in all the constituencies during the three General Elections. The Krishikar Lok Party, in fact, had never any following or organisation and naturally therefore, was heard of no more in the district after the First General Elections. Hindu Maha Sabha has an organisation in the district but it did not contest the Second and the Third General Elections except for one candidate who contested the election in its name during the Second General Elections. The Ram Rajya Parishad in the First General Elections contested four seats and in the Second General Elections only one. It did not contest the Third General Elections at all. The Socialist party contested four

seats in 1951, none in 1957 and only one in 1962. The Jan Sangh and Swatantra parties have made their appearance only in the Third General Elections.

Next to Congress, the Communist party is an organised party with sizeable following. It set-up only one candidate in the First General Elections, three in the Second and four in the Third General Elections. The number of the Independent candidates has been gradually increasing. Next to the Congress, the highest number of votes were secured by the Independents in the Second and Third General Elections. The high number of votes polled by them gives misleading impression because during the Second General Elections there were 19 Independent candidates of whom 11 forfeited their security. Similarly, there were 39 Independent candidates for the Third General Elections of whom 32 forfeited security.

The number and percentage of votes secured by the different political parties in the last three General Elections are given in the following table:

Party	1952		1957		1962	
	Votes polled	per- centage	Votes polled	per- centage	Votes polled	per- centage
Congress	1,07,107	55.59	1,56,134	48.9	1,41,705	43.55
Communist	4,371	2.27	52,854	16.6	59,600	18.41
Socialist	6,934	3.59	—	—	12,075	3.73
Ram Rajya Parishad	21,103	10.95	14,111	4.4	—	—
Krishikar Lok Party	41,823	21.71	—	—	—	—
Hindu Maha Sabha	8,991	4.67	—	—	—	—
Jan Sangh	—	—	—	—	10,002	3.09
Swatantra	—	—	—	—	5,612	1.73
Independent	2,317	1.2	95,949	30.1	95,468	29.49

The electoral participation and preference in the last three General Elections have been given in Appendix VI to this chapter.

Swing in the political opinion

Party	1952-1957 percentage increase or decrease	1957-62 Percentage increase or decrease
Congress	-6.7	-5.4
Communist	14.4	1.8

Congress Party

The historical background of this party has been given elsewhere. Before the formation of the United State of Matsya, the party worked under the name of Alwar Rajya Praja Mandal. Praja Mandal was affiliated to the All India States People's Conference. This was an organisation which followed the policy and programme of the Indian National Congress with adaptations to suit the conditions obtaining in the State. It advocated responsible Government under the aegis of the rulers. Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru was for most of the time, its President, Shri Jai Narain Vyas was its Secretary

The Praja Mandal was the only political organisation which agitated for the establishment of a responsible government in the State. In the beginning, it brought to the notice of the administration the case of high-handedness of *Jagirdars* and government officials, and sought to redress them. Gradually, its influence began to grow. The incident relating to the manhandling of one of the *numberdars* of Mandawar in 1946 was the turning point, and the Praja Mandal got an opportunity for establishing mass contact. Very soon the Praja Mandal became a mass organisation.

In August, 1946, they were publishing their own weekly paper *Swatantra Bharat*. The central office of the Praja Mandal was in the Alwar city. The number of branches increased rapidly till they were established at all the tahsil and sub divisional headquarters, *mandis* and important towns and even villages. As part of the constructive programme given by the Congress, the Praja Mandal worked among Harijans, labour, students and women. Among the Harijans, they organised programmes for cleaning their mohallas and for removing untouchability. On the *Anna-koot* day of the year 1946, the Praja Mandal in consultation with the authorities of Laxmi Narain temple, Alwar, organised *anna-koot* function within the premises of the temple in which Harijans participated actively i.e. by serving the *Prashad* to all persons who included several hundred *savarnas*.

The Rajputana State People's convention was held at Alwar in December, 1946 in which representatives from all the States of Rajasthan, participated.

An account of the various agitations launched by the Praja Mandal has been given elsewhere in this volume. Later, when the All India Congress Committee admitted the State units with varying names, directly to its fold, Alwar Rajya Praja Mandal became Alwar District Congress Committee. In 1948, session of the Matsya Congress, a roof organisation of all the Congress Committees of the covenanting units, was held at Alwar.

Important Congress leaders visited the area from time to time. It was in the meeting of 23rd February, 1948 addressed by Sardar Patel in Alwar that he made the historical statement that the princes were no longer a force to be reckoned with because the broom of the sweeper was more useful than the sword of the Maharajas.

In the fifties, the Alwar District Congress Committee was one of the finest organised political units in the State. While there were signs of internal dissensions in several other districts, this unit was remarkable for unity in its ranks and single mindedness for achieving its purpose. The district was adequately represented in the State Cabinet right upto the Third General Elections.

Although some defections in the party had started to crop up earlier resulting in abandoning of the party by some prominent leaders, the Congress continued to remain a compact body. Signs of internal factions, however, became to appear on the surface in the early sixties.

Despite all this, the Congress continues to remain as the largest and the most influential party in the district. During 1961-62, the party membership was 22,203 and the number of branches in the district was 45.

Although the Congress did not fight the Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad Elections on party basis in 1960, individual Congressmen won elections throughout the district in overwhelming majority and the first elected Zila Pramukh was also a prominent Congress leader.

Communist Party of India

Next to Congress, the Communist party is the best organised party in the district. The district party is a branch of the Communist Party of India. It was opened at Alwar in 1952. Most of the founder workers in the Communist party are defectors from the Congress.

Following a rift in the Communist Party at the centre, the party in the district is also split in the left and right wings which has caused a set-back to the prestige and strength of the party

In 1952, the party organised agitation for raising the wages of the labourers of paint and varnishing factory; for the woodcutters in 1956; for the Refugee Kisans in 1953; and several times thereafter. Similarly, students agitation was organised against the rise in the tuition fees. A large number of people took part in the agitation on 13th September, 1963 for the relief of the exploited people.

During the year 1963, the party membership was 300. The District Committee of Communist Party consists of 51 members and Secretariat of five persons. There are 10 tahsil, and 53 primary committees in the district.

Krishikar Lok Party

There really never was any organised political party with this name. It never had any office or following in the district. Some wealthy persons from outside the district, decided to contest the Lok Sabha seat during the First General Elections and set up a few candidates for Assembly seats also with the label of the party. Nothing has, however, been heard of it thereafter.

Ram Rajya Parishad

Ram Rajya Parishad was formed in the year 1950. The membership of the party was claimed to be 5,000 at the time of the First General Elections. The important pockets of this party were Lachhmangarh and Rajgarh but had no following at Alwar proper. It had branches at Kathumar and Bansur also.

The party is more or less defunct in the district. Only one candidate contested the Second General Election on the Parishad ticket and none during the Third General Elections. Most of the former sympathisers of this party have now joined the Swatantra Party.

Samyukt Socialist Party

A branch of the Socialist Party of India was opened in the district in the year 1947. In Nimrana, the party raised its voice against the high rent rates on land. In this connection some of its delegates met the then President of India, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, who visited Nimrana in 1949 as a result of which some of their demands were conceded. In 1949, the party organised a movement at Kishangarh for the land to be given to the landless Harijans and in 1957, they agitated against raising the fees in the schools in which it got partial success. In 1963, the membership of the party was 750. The branches of the party in the district are at Behror, Baraud, Nimrana, Bansur, Tijara, Kishangarh and Kotkasim.

Jan Sangh

A branch of the Bhartiya Jan Sangh was opened in the district in 1951. Its membership during 1963 was 500. Its branches in the district are at Behror, Rajgarh, Kherli and Lachhmangarh. The ninth annual session of the Rajasthan State Jansangh was held in Alwar in 1959.

After the establishment of its branch, the first movement organised by the party was in 1952, which demanded merger of Jammu and Kashmir in India.

Many persons from Alwar went to participate in the agitation against the shifting of the branch of the High Court from Jaipur. In 1957, the party participated in the agitation against the rise in school fees and about 60 persons also courted arrest.

Swatantra Party

Though the Third General Election was contested by the Swatantra Party candidates, the actual work started in 1964. There are nearly 174 members in this party and an adhoc committee has been set up to carry out the work of the party in the district.

Hindu Maha Sabha

The party was known as Alwar State Hindu Maha Sabha when it was established in 1932. The party could not do any substantial work till 1943 when the work started systematically. In 1949, it was affiliated to the Akhil Bhartiya Hindu Maha Sabha. The party claims to have done good work for the rehabilitation of the refugees. Some of the members also participated in the Goa freedom movement. Now Hindu

Maha Sabha is more or less defunct in the district. None of its candidates contested the Second and the Third General Elections. At one time the party had established its branches at Alwar, Rajgarh, Behror, Kherli and Bansur.

Rajasthan State Social Welfare Board

The Central Social Welfare Board was established on August 12, 1953 and the Rajasthan Social Welfare Board on 14th November, 1954¹. The main object of the Social Welfare Boards is to work for the welfare of women and children.²

The Third Five Year Plan of the Government of India emphasises the importance of the voluntary organisations in the following way :

"... Social Welfare Programmes, implemented by voluntary organisations with the assistance of the Central and State governments, have developed as an integral part of the Plans. They include the welfare extension projects undertaken by the Central and State Social Welfare Boards. The Central Social Welfare Board gives financial assistance to the voluntary organisations for carrying out the programme."³ The Planning Commission is of the opinion that the main burden of social work in the country has necessarily to be borne by voluntary organisations.

Social Welfare Board opened one extension project at Alwar in April, 1955. The Board was of the view that the work of the projects should be undertaken by a non-official agency. In April, 1961 the Board, therefore, transferred the project to the Alwar Branch of the Rajasthan Samaj Kalyan Sangha. The State Welfare Board gives aid to the extent of 75 per cent of the expenditure, 20 per cent is borne by the State Government, and the remaining expenditure is borne by the Samaj Kalyan Sangh itself by raising funds.

The project has five centres, namely, Akbarpur, Umrain, Burja, Roopbas and Diwakari.

1. Rajasthan Social Welfare Advisory Board, Jaipur, *Pragati Vivaran* 1963-64, p. 8.
2. Government of India, Planning Commission, *Third Five Year Plan : Draft outline* 1960, pp. 127-128.
3. Government of India, Planning Commission, *Third Five Year Plan : Draft outline* 1960, pp. 128.

Each centre has the services of one Gram Sevika, one Craft teacher and one *Dai*. Daily average attendance in the Balwari Schools during the year 1962-63 was 30, in Craft Schools 15, in cultural activities 40, and 30 persons took medicines from the centre.

The Welfare Board granted a sum of Rs. 5,000/- for the construction of a building at Roopbas.

The Rajasthan State Social Welfare Board established three projects in the Alwar district at Govindgarh, Thana Ghazi and Bansur. The working of the projects is being co-ordinated with the community development programme.

Welfare Extension Projects C.D. Pattern

There are three projects in the district under this scheme. They are in the tahsils of Lachhmangarh, Thana Ghazi and Bansur.

I. GOVINDGARH HEADQUARTERED AT LACHHMANGARH—On 8th April, 1959, a Welfare Extension Project was opened at Govindgarh. The project has 10 centres, namely, Barode Meo, Govindgarh, Maulia Lachhmangarh, Mapar, Khar, Lili, Harsana, Kheda Mohammad and Jadi. For the execution of the plans, there is a committee which comprises men and women members. The project covers a population of 65,653 living in 162 villages. During the year 1962-63, there were eight lady village level workers, two craft-teachers, ix Balwari teachers, five *dais* and one *Mukhya Sevika*; daily average attendance in Balwari was 32. On average, 25 persons daily took medicines distributed by the centre. The total amount spent on the project was as shown below :

Year	Rs.
1951-60	21,980
1960-61	22,134
1961-62	28,122
1962-63	26,566
1963-64	25,020

II. THANA GHAZI—The second project was started at Thana Ghazi on 14th February, 1959. Its centres are at Dawarchangans, Bhangrdi, Hinsala, Mangalbani, Maudawara and Jodhpur.

The project covers 30 villages with a population of 14,750. During the year 1962-63, there were eight Gram Sevikas, two Craft teachers, four Balwari teachers, four *Dais*, one *Mukhya Sevika* and one Lady S.E.O. Daily average attendance in Balwari was 30, in Craft school 10, culturable activities 35 and 20 persons were benefitted by the medicines distributed by the centre.

III. BANSUR—The Third Welfare Extension Project was opened at Bansur on 7th January, 1960. There are seven centres of the project, namely, Bansur, Jhospsada, Hamirpur, Girari, Nimoochang, Shahpura and Hursoda.

The Project Implementing Committee consists of 12 members : three males and 9 females. The project covers a population of 62,586 living in 124 villages. During the year 1962-63, there were eight Gram Sevikas, two Craft teachers, three Balwari teachers, four *Dais* and one *Mukhya Sevika*. Daily average attendance in Balwari was 38, in craft school 17, cultural activities 44, and 28 took medicines. The following table shows the amount spent on the project since 1959-60 :

Year	Expenditur (Rs.)
1959-60	5,123
1960-61	14,976
1961-62	26,068
1962-63	26,868
1963-64	2,11,895

Besides running these Welfare Extension Projects, the Social Welfare Board gives grant-in-aid to the following voluntary social service institutions working in the field of child and woman welfare.

1. Mahila Mandal Kriya Kram Samiti, Alwar. 2. Nari Udyog Samiti, Alwar. 3. Happy School Balhit Samiti, Alwar. 4. Kasturba Gram Seva Kendra, Shahbad. 5. Kasturba Gram Seva Kendra, Kishan-garhbas. 6. Kasturba Gram Seva Kendra, Chikani. 7. Kasturba Gram Seva Kendra, Ballabhgram. The Kasturba Gram Seva Kendras also get aid from the Kasturba Trust.

Arya Samaj

The Arya Samaj is one of the most prominent organisations which have done constructive work in the district. It had been working in the area for a long time before it was formally inaugurated in July

1900. Its office was housed in a rented building in Alwar. In the beginning, there were only 14 members out of which five were from Bas Krapal Nagar. The first Secretary of the Arya Samaj Shri Jugal Kishore was also a resident of Bas Krapal Nagar.

AIMS—It aims at spreading literacy and knowledge in the populace, and liberating the society from the grip of superstitions and unbecoming traditions and customs. It is against untouchability and champions the cause of women and orphans. As elsewhere, the Arya Samaj preaches social reforms and exposes the rites, rituals and other exterior and unnecessary forms attached to Hinduism. Arya Samaj claims to be the first institution in the district to spread national and social awareness among the people.¹

BUILDING—The rented building where the Samaj started work was situated in the Bajaza Bazar where in 1903, the first annual function was celebrated. In 1904, Shri Gujar Malji of Bas purchased land opposite Purjan Bihar (Company Bagh) on the Swami Daya Nand Marg, and got it registered in the name of Arya Samaj. Now a beautiful building has come up on it with an approximate cost of Rs. one lakh.

ORGANISATION—The Executive Committee of the Arya Samaj consists of a Chairman, Vice-Chairman and a Secretary. Besides them, there are two Deputy Secretaries, one Treasurer and other members. The Arya Samaj has branches at 25 places in the district, important of which are at Alwar, Bas Krapal Nagar, Ramgarh, Lachhmangarh, Mandawar, Rasgan, Dadia, Harsauli, Tijara, Behror, Shahjahanpur and Riwali. 14 branches in the district have buildings of their own.

Besides the Provincial Arya Samaj Conference and the General Session of the Rajasthan Arya Pratinidhi Sabha, Silver Jubilee of the Arya Samaj in the district was celebrated in May 1951.

After partition of the country, the Arya Samaj distributed clothes and food among the refugees and also helped in their resettlement.

Widow Remarriage

The Arya Samaj has achieved commendable success in the field of the widow remarriage. In many castes, widow remarriage is

1. There was hardly any Arya Samajist associated with the political movement in the beginning in the district—Editor.

prohibited (details are given in chapter entitled '*People*'). Efforts at performing widow marriages were opposed by the orthodox vehemently. Those who propagated widow remarriage were out-casted and inter-caste relations were severed. The first widow remarriage in the district as a result of this movement, was solemnized in the year 1924. The widow was the daughter of Shri Ganeshi Lal of Bas and was married to Shri Chhote Lal Arya. The marriage was contracted in Delhi because State Government would not allow it. Maharaja Jey Singh even ordered that the married couple be not allowed to enter the State. Now the widow remarriages are not vehemently opposed. Over a hundred widow remarriages have been contracted in Alwar city alone.

Untouchability

The Arya Samaj denounced untouchability and carried out a ceaseless campaign for its removal. Enthusiastic workers have discouraged drinking among the untouchables and encouraged them to educate their children and to lead a clean life. The Arya Veer Dal ran morning and night schools. Adult schools were also run. Books were given free, and arrangements for looking to the cleanliness of children were made. The Harijan students in the Girls' Higher Secondary School, Alwar, run by the Arya Samaj, are exempt from payment of tuition fee.

Fortnightly and monthly *satsangs* are arranged by the Arya Samaj with a view to develop a feeling of self respect among the Harijans. The Arya Samaj has also helped the Harijans to draw water from the wells and enter the temples. The Arya Veer Dal took active part in organising the *Annakut Prasad* at the Rama Lachhman temple in 1946.

Women Education

The Arya Samajists attribute the lower status of women, to illiteracy. In 1945, a Girls' School was opened. Later on, this school was raised to a Higher Secondary School wherein 700 girls receive education. The details of this school are given in chapter on 'Education and Culture.'

Arya Veer Dal

Arya Veer Dal is a volunteer organisation started by the Arya Samaj in order to impart physical training and to instil in youngmen, the spirit of discipline and character building. It also propagates Hindu

culture and some times, deal with the anti-social elements for the protection of the weak and innocent and generally to help in the furtherance of objects of the Arya Samaj. The Arya Veer Dal was organised in 1943. In 1944 a camp of the Veerdal was organised in which representatives from all over the country participated.

Other organs of the Arya Samaj are the Arya Kumar Sabha and Asprashyata Niwaran Sangh. They did good work in the field of religious discourse, removal of untouchability of elimination of bad customs etc.

Kasturba Kendra

The Rajasthan branch of Kasturba Gandhi Memorial Trust is running four Kasturba Kendras in the district for the welfare of the children and women. These Kendras (centres) are financed by the Kasturba Trust, Social Welfare Board and local contributions. The Kendras run *balwaris* for children and extend maternity services, besides organising adult education and basic education for women.

The Kasturba Gram Seva Kendra, Chikani opened in February 1950, has an *Arogya Sevika* and two *Gram Sevikas*. The Kasturba Gram Seva Kendra at Kishangarh Bas opened in June 1950, has two *Gram Sevikas*. The Kasturba Gram Seva Kendra, Shahbad was opened in September, 1950 and is staffed by one *Arogya Sevika* and one *Gram Sevika*. The Kasturba Gram Seva Kendra, Ballabhgram was opened in December, 1952 and has one *Arogya Sevika* and one *Gram Sevika*. They have been manned by devoted workers and are rendering useful services to the people around them.

Newspapers and Periodicals

For the first time, a law to regulate keeping of Presses and Printing of books etc. was enacted in 1934 by promulgation of the Alwar Press Act. The Act required every owner of Press to make a declaration to that effect. It also required the name of the publisher, the place of publication, the name of the printer and the place of printing to be legibly printed on the publication and a copy of the publication to be delivered to the Inspector General of Police of the State within the specified time.

This however, was repealed by the Alwar Press and Registration of Books Act, 1944. The new Act widened the definition of the book

and brought within its purview newspapers also. The publishers and printers of newspapers had also to subscribe the prescribed declaration and deliver copies to the Magistrate designated by the State Government. It also provided for making an application to the Magistrate within the prescribed time by persons whose names had wrongly appeared as editor of any newspaper.

It, however, appears that in order to meet the deteriorating situation of law and order and the growing mass movement for establishment of responsible Government in the State, it was thought necessary to provide for a better and strict control over printing presses and books and newspapers. The Alwar State Press (emergency powers) Act, 1944 was therefore, promulgated. This Act prohibited the publication of various types of news affecting the law and order position in the State and also amity between various sections of the population. It further required printing presses to furnish security for observing the provisions of this emergency legislation. It also gave powers to State officials to enter upon the premises of any press or newspaper and search for any objectionable material as also to ensure that the provisions of the Act and rules framed under the Act were being followed by them. Now the newspapers and the periodicals published are registered under the Press and Registration of Books Act.

OLD PUBLICATIONS—According to the *Administration Report* of the Alwar State for the year 1945-46, the State Government granted permission for the publication of the following periodicals and newspapers : *Tej, Pratap* (weekly), *Sain Mitra* (monthly), *Vishva Karmiya Brahman* (monthly) and *Alwar Patrika*. *Alwar Patrika's* publication was started in the year 1944, at Alwar and continued there till 1958-59. Later on, *Swatantra Bharat* published by the Praja Mandal and *Arawali* a literary magazine edited by Shri Kaushik Barua also came to be published. Their publication has since been discontinued.

Current Publications

According to the Annual Report of the Registration of Newspapers for India, 1961, five papers are being published from the Alwar district out of which only one is daily, three weekly and one annual. All the five publications are in Hindi except *Vinaya*, the College Magazine which has a section of English as well. The details about these publications are given below:

1. **RAJASTHAN TIMES**—This is the only daily newspaper of the district. It is being published since 1957 from Alwar city. It is published in Hindi. The price of the newspaper is 3 paise only. The circulation is 1,662: 1,158 copies are sold and 504 are distributed as complimentary.

2. **INSAF**—This is a weekly published in Hindi from Hope Circus, Alwar since 1959. The price of the newspaper is 6 paise and according to the classification, it is a paper dealing with news and current affairs. The circulation of the paper is 1,513: 1,397 copies are sold 116 distributed free.

3. **JANVAD**—It is a weekly dealing with news and current affairs published in Hindi from Hope Circus since the year 1960. The price of the weekly is 6 paise. The circulation is 190: 86 copies are sold and 104 distributed free.

4. **RAJDOOT**—It is a school magazine published weekly in Hindi since 1959. The price of the weekly is 5 paise and circulation is 699.643 copies are sold and 56 distributed free.

5. **VINAYA**—It is a bi-lingual (English & Hindi) College Magazine published annually since 1935 by the Raj Rishi College except for a few years in the later forties when it could not be published. It is distributed free and the circulation is 1,500 copies.

6. **BAUCHHAR (Weekly)**—Bauchhar is a Hindi weekly published from the Alwar city since August 15, 1962. The number of its circulation is about 2,000 copies.

The local newspapers apart, the people in the district, read some of the newspapers and periodicals published from outside the Alwar district. These are :

1. **THE INDIAN EXPRESS**—It is an English daily published from Delhi. About 115 copies of this paper are read in the district.

2. **SUNDAY STANDARD**—It is an English weekly published from Delhi. As a matter of fact, Indian Express publication on Sundays is known by this name. About 120 copies of Sunday Standard are read in the district.

3. **TIMES OF INDIA**—This is an English daily published from Delhi. The circulation number in Alwar district is about 150.

4. **NAV BHARAT TIMES**—It is a Hindi daily published from Delhi and the circulation of this paper is about 875 copies per day.

5. **HINDUSTAN TIMES**—It is an English daily also published from Delhi. About 325 copies of this paper are read in the district.

6. **HINDUSTAN**—It is a Hindi daily published from Delhi and about 340 copies of this paper are supplied to the district daily.

7. **SAPTAHIK HINDUSTAN**—It is a Hindi weekly published from Delhi of which about 200 copies are supplied to the district.

8. **KADAMBINI**—Kadambini is a monthly Hindi publication from Delhi of which about 50 copies are supplied to the district.

9. **NAV JYOTI**—About 363 copies of Nav Jyoti, daily newspaper from Jaipur, are supplied to the district.

10. **RAJASTHAN PATRIKA**—This is a Hindi daily published from Jaipur. About 300 copies of this paper are sent to the district every day.

11. **RASHTRADOOT**—Rashtra Doot is another Hindi daily published from the capital of the State, Jaipur. About 145 copies of this paper are sent to the district every day.

Besides the above mentioned newspapers and weeklies, *Lokvani*, *Mashal*, *Navyug*, *Rajasthan Samachar*, and *Times of Rajasthan* published from Jaipur, are also read by the people.

The following are the newspapers and periodicals which though published outside Rajasthan, among others, are also read by the people in the district.

1. <i>Vir Arjun</i>	Hindi	Daily
2. <i>Panchjanya</i>	„	Weekly
3. <i>Arya Mitra</i>	„	„
4. <i>Dharmayug</i>	„	„
5. <i>Bal Bharati</i>	„	Monthly
6. <i>Ajkal</i>	„	„
7. <i>Navaneet</i>	„	„
8. <i>Manmohan</i>	„	„
9. <i>Manohar Kahaniyan</i>	„	„
10. <i>Manorama</i>	„	„
11. <i>Maya</i>	„	„

12. <i>Chandamama</i>	Hindi	Monthly
13. <i>Balak</i>	"	"
14. <i>Arun</i>	"	"
15. <i>Gyanodaya</i>	"	"
16. <i>Nok Jhonk</i>	"	"
17. <i>Kahani</i>	"	"
18. <i>Kalpana</i>	"	"
19. <i>Vigyan Lok</i>	"	"
20. <i>Arogya</i>	"	"
21. <i>Kalyan</i>	"	"
22. <i>Sadhan</i>	"	"
23. <i>Lahar</i>	"	"
24. <i>Udhyam</i>	"	"
25. <i>Statesman</i>	English	Daily
26. <i>Shanker's weekly</i>	"	Weekly
27. <i>Illustrated weekly of India</i>	"	"
28. <i>Blitz News Magazine</i>	"	"
29. <i>Sport and Pastime</i>	"	"
30. <i>Indian Worker</i>	"	"
31. <i>Organiser</i>	"	"
32. <i>Carvan</i>	"	Monthly
33. <i>Careers and Courses</i>	"	"
34. <i>Modern Review</i>	"	"
35. <i>Reader's Digest</i>	"	"
36. <i>Sunshine</i>	"	"
37. <i>Civic Affairs</i>	"	"
38. <i>Pratap</i>	Urdu	Daily
39. <i>Milap</i>	"	"
40. <i>Eismin Sadi</i>	"	Monthly

APPENDIX I

Parliamentary Constituency

Name of Constituency	Extent of Constituency
Alwar	GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1952
	The Alwar District (excluding the Ramgarh sub-tahsil of the Alwar tahsil, the Govindgarh sub-tahsil and few villages of the Lachhmangarh tahsil, and the villages of the Kishangarh sub-tahsil of the Tijara tahsil.)
Alwar	GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1957
	Alwar district (excluding Lachhmangarh tahsil; and a few villages in Alwar)
Alwar	GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1962
	Assembly Constituencies : Behror, Bansur, Mandawar, Tijara, Ramgarh, Alwar, Thana Ghazi and Rajgarh.



सत्यमेव जयते

APPENDIX II

Results of Lok Sabha Constituencies

General Election Constituency	No. of total nomi- nated	Candidates contesting after retirement	Total No. of Elec- tors	Valid votes polled	Percentage	Candidates	Party	Votes polled	Percentage procured
1952 Alwar	9	4	3,82,999	1,99,856	51.49	1. * Shobha Ram 2. Raghuvir Singh 3. Gopi Lal Yadav 4. P.D. Singhania	Congress Ram Rajya Parishad Independent Krishikar Lok Party	1,12,121 37,825 7,439 42,471	56.1 18.9 3.7 S.F. 21.3
1957 Alwar	4	2	3,96,427	1,80,679	45.5	1. Kripa Dayal 2. * Shobha Ram	Communist Congress	71,535 1,09,144	39.6 60.4
1962 Alwar	9	6	4,51,563	2,68,831	59.5	1. Kamla 2. * Kashi Ram 3. Chhaju Ram 4. Ram Singh 5. Shanti Lal 6. Shobha Ram	Independent " " " " Congress	6,140 1,24,427 10,308 22,379 4,266 1,01,311	S.F. S.F. S.F. S.F. S.F.

* Elected Candidates.

S.F.—Security forfeited.

APPENDIX III

Assembly Constituencies

Name of Constituency	Extent of Constituency
GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1952	
Behror	The Behror tahsil excluding a few villages.
Bansur	The Bansur tahsil and a few villages of the Behror tahsil.
Mandawar	The Mandawar tahsil and a few villages of Kishangarh sub-tahsil of the Tijara tahsil.
Tijara	Kotkasim tahsil and the Tijara tahsil excluding a few villages of the Kishangarh sub-tahsil.
Ramgarh	Ramgarh sub-tahsil of the Alwar tahsil, the Govindgarh sub-tahsil and a few villages of the Lachhmangarh tahsil and Kishangarh sub-tahsil.
Alwar	Alwar tahsil, excluding Ramgarh and Malakhera sub-tahsils.
Thana Ghazi	Thana Ghazi tahsil and a few villages of the Rajgarh tahsil.
Lachhmangarh-Rajgarh	Lachhmangarh tahsil excluding the Govindgarh sub-tahsil and a few villages of the Rajgarh tahsil and Malakhera sub-tahsil of Alwar tahsil.
GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1957	
Behror	Behror tahsil (excluding a few villages).
Bansur	Bansur tahsil and a few of the villages in Behror and Mandawar tahsils.
Tijara	Tijara and Kishangarh tahsils, and Mandawar tahsil, excluding a few villages.
Alwar	Alwar Municipality and a few villages in Alwar tahsil.
Ramgarh	Alwar tahsil, excluding Alwar Municipality besides a few villages.
Lachhmangarh	Lachhmangarh tahsil and a few villages of Alwar tahsil.
Rajgarh	Thana Ghazi and Rajgarh tahsils.

APPENDIX III (Concl'd.)

Name of Constituency	Extent of Constituency
GENERAL ELECTIONS 1962	
Behror	Behror tahsil excluding a few villages.
Bansur	Bansur tahsil and a few villages of Behror and Mandawar tahsils.
Mandawar	Mandawar tahsil, excluding a few villages, and a few villages of Kishangarh tehsil.
Tijara	Tijara tahsil and Kishangarh tahsil, excluding a few villages.
Ramgarh	Alwar tahsil, excluding Alwar Municipality and a few other villages.
Alwar	Alwar Municipality and a few villages in Alwar tahsil.
Thana Ghazi	Thana Ghazi tahsil and a few villages of Rajgarh tahsil.
Rajgarh	Rajgarh tahsil, excluding a few villages.
Govindgarh	Lachhmangarh tahsil, excluding a few villages and the villages of the Alwar tahsil.
Kathumar	Most of the villages of Lachhmangarh tahsil.

APPENDIX IV

Pertinent details about Vidhan Sabha Constituencies

S. No.	Name of constituency	No. of seats	No. of candidates		No. of electors	Total No. of votes	Total No. of valid votes polled	Percentage of valid votes
			Total	Contes-ting				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
FIRST GENERAL ELECTIONS								
1.	Behror	1	7	4	45,431	45,431	21,012	48.48
2.	Bansur	1	9	2	42,944	42,944	16,856	39.25
3.	Mandawar	1	10	-	47,874	Returned unopposed		
4.	Tijara	1	5	4	44,311	44,311	26,741	60.34
5.	Ramgarh	1	10	3	46,332	46,332	26,632	57.48
6.	Alwar	1	10	4	54,872	54,872	21,523	39.22
7.	Thana Ghazi	1	4	3	45,263	45,263	17,889	39.52
8.	Lachhman-garh-Rajgarh	2	12	5	1,02,304	1,02,304	61,993	60.6
SECOND GENERAL ELECTIONS								
1.	Behror	1	12	4	57,341	57,341	30,227	52.7
2.	Bansur	1	11	6	56,759	56,759	21,586	38.9
3.	Tijara	2	12	6	1,09,771	2,19,542	1,06,917	51.4
4.	Alwar	1	12	3	43,508	43,508	17,991	41.4
5.	Ramgarh	1	12	5	42,269	42,269	25,368	60.0
6.	Lachhman-garh	2	12	6	92,675	1,85,350	88,671	50.8
7.	Rajgarh	2	12	4	86,781	86,781	28,288	32.6
THIRD GENERAL ELECTIONS								
S.No.	Name of constituency	No. of candidates nominated	Contes-ting	No. of electors	Total No. of valid votes polled	Percentage of polling		
1.	Behror	11	8	64,579	36,583	59.7		
2.	Bansur	11	7	59,999	33,476	59.5		
3.	Mandawar	14	10	59,634	40,589	71.81		
4.	Tijara	5	4	61,932	43,984	71.1		
5.	Ramgarh	8	5	50,777	31,037	64.9		
6.	Alwar	9	3	50,161	31,401	65.9		
7.	Thana Ghazi	9	8	47,860	22,564	50.7		
8.	Rajgarh	4	3	53,621	27,909	55.1		
9.	Govindgarh	4	2	52,543	33,305	66.2		
10.	Kathumar	4	3	53,225	22,834	45.5		

APPENDIX V

Results of Vidhan Sabha Elections

S.No.	Name of Constituency	Name of contesting candidate	Party affiliation	No. of votes polled by candidate	Percentage	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1952						
1.	Behror	1. *Ramjilal Yadav	Congress	12,483	59.4	
		2. Narain Singh	Krishikar-Lok Party	4,124	19.4	
		3. Kirpa Ram	Hindu Maha-Sabha	2,895	13.8	S. F.
		4. Bishamber	Socialist	1,510	7.2	S. F.
2.	Bansur	1. *Badri Prasad	Congress	9,727	57.7	
		2. Man Singh	Krishikar-Lok Party	7,129	42.3	
3.	Mandawar	1. *Ghasi RamYadav	Congress	Unopposed		
4.	Tijara	1. *Ghasi Ram	Congress	17,003	63.6	
		2. Zorawar Singh	Ram Rajya-Parishad	2,346	8.8	S. F.
		3. Gori Shankar	Socialist	3,067	11.4	S. F.
		4. Hem Karan	Krishikar-Lok Party	4,325	16.2	S. F.
5.	Ramgarh	1. *Durlabh Singh	Congress	18,434	69.2	
		2. Gur Prashad	Ram Rajya-Parishad	3,827	14.4	S. F.
		3. Phool Chand	Communist	4,371	16.4	S. F.
6.	Alwar	1. *Chhotu Singh	Congress	13,878	64.5	
		2. Sambhu Dayal	Hindu-Maha Sabha	6,096	28.3	
		3. Suganchand Palawat	Socialist	631	2.9	S. F.
		4. Chiman Lal	Independent	918	4.3	S. F.
7.	Thana Ghazi	1. *Bhawani Sahaya	Congress	6,935	38.8	
		2. Bhanwar Prahlad Singh	Ram Rajya-Parishad	4,479	25.0	
		3. Gujar Mal	Krishikar-Lok Party	6,475	36.2	

APPENDIX V (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8.	Lachhman-garh-Rajgarh	1. *Sampat Ram 2. *Bhola Nath 3. Bhawani Singh 4. Chhotu Mal 5. Gujar Mal Jatia 6. Rameshwar Prasad	Congress Congress Ram Rajya-Parishad Krishikar-Lok Party Socialist Independent	Unopposed 28,647 10,451 19,770 1,726 1,399	46.2 16.9 31.9 2.8 2.2	S. F. S. F.
GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1957						
1.	Behror	1. Kirpa Ram 2. *Chander Singh 3. Bishamber Dayal 4. Shanti Devi	Independent Independent Independent Congress	1,040 13,991 5,574 9,622	3.4 46.3 18.4 31.9	S. F.
2.	Bansur	1. Jisukha 2. Deoki Nandan 3. Narayan Singh 4. *Badri Prasad Gupta 5. Ramji Lal 6. Lachhu	Independent Independent Independent Congress Independent Independent	567 1,547 3,775 11,175 3,710 812	2.6 7.2 17.5 51.8 17.2 3.7	S. F. S. F. S. F.
3.	Tijara	1. Gokul Chand 2. Jagan Singh Yadav (S.C.) 3. Panchaya (S.C.) 4. *Ghasiram Yadav 5. Rati Ram 6. *Sampat Ram(S.C.)	Independent Independent Communist Congress Communist Congrers	2,556 3,476 17,306 30,522 22,538 30,519	2.4 3.3 16.2 28.5 21.1 28.5	S. F. S. F. S. F.
4.	Alwar	1. Girdhar Sharma 2. *Chhotu Singh 3. Ramanand Agarwal	Independent Congress Communist	1,736 8,889 7,366	9.6 49.5 40.9	S. F.
5.	Ramgarh	1. Kalloo 2. *Ganga Devi 3. Durlabh Singh	Independent Congress Independent	4,648 7,084 2,917	18.3 28.0 11.5	S. F.

APPENDIX V (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		4. Raghubir Singh	Independent	5,075	20.0	
		5. Haru Mal	Communist	5,644	22.2	
6. Lachhman-garh	1.	*Gokal Chand (S.C.)	Congress	20,895	23.6	
	2.	Jagat Singh (S.C.)	Independent	4,628	5.2	S. F.
	3.	Baliya Ram (S.C.)	Independent	9,650	10.9	S. F.
	4.	Bhawani Singh	Independent	17,598	19.8	
	5.	*Bhola Nath	Congress	28,291	31.9	
	6.	Maya Ram	Independent	7,609	8.6	S. F.
7. Rajgarh	1.	Bhawani Sahai	Congress	9,137	32.3	
	2.	*Raghubir Singh	RamRajya- Parishad	14,111	49.9	
	3.	Virendra Kumar	Independent	5,040	17.8	
	4.	*Hari Kishan(S.T.)	Congress	Elected	Unopposed	
GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1962						
1. Behror	1.	Fakir Chand	Independent	176	0.5	S. F.
	2.	Bishamber Dayal	Socialist	12,075	33.0	
	3.	*Ghasi RamYadav	Congress	17,372	47.5	
	4.	Raja Ram	Independent	537	1.5	S. F.
	5.	Laxman	Independent	503	1.4	S. F.
	6.	Sajjan Singh	Independent	5,683	15.5	S. F.
	7.	Hira Lal S/o Nathu	Independent	153	0.4	S. F.
	8.	Hira Lal S/o Laxmi Narain	Independent	84	0.2	S. F.
2. Bansur	1.	Badri Prasad	Congress	12,148	36.3	
	2.	Bhawani Shanker	Independent	251	0.8	S. F.
	3.	Ram Narain	Swatantra	414	1.2	S. F.
	4.	Shiv Charan	Independent	810	2.4	S. F.
	5.	*Satish Kumar	Independent	18,397	55.0	
	6.	Sada Ram	Independent	838	2.5	S. F.
	7.	Hira Lal	Independent	608	1.8	S. F.
3. Mandawar	1.	Kalu	Independent	119	0.3	S. F.
	2.	Ganga Saran	Independent	617	1.5	S. F.
	3.	Dwarka Prasad	Independent	92	0.2	S. F.
	4.	Pohu Mal	Independent	187	0.5	S. F.
	5.	Parbhu	Independent	514	1.3	S. F.

APPENDIX V (Concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		6. Mahendra Singh	Independent	11,536	28.4	
		7. Badri Prasad	Independent	295	0.7	S. F.
		8. Mata Deen	Independent	431	1.1	S. F.
		9. Rati Ram	Communist	6,106	15.0	S. F.
		10. *Hari Prasad	Congress	20,692	51.0	
4. Tijara	1. Paltu	Independent	436	1.0	S. F.	
	2. Mool Chand	Independent	1,359	3.1	S. F.	
	3. Sampat Ram	Congress	15,407	35.0		
	4. *Hari Ram	Communist	26,782	60.9		
5. Ramgarh	1. Durlabh Singh	Swatantra	3,393	10.9	S. F.	
	2. Pancha	Independent	2,362	7.6	S. F.	
	3. *Uma Mathur	Congress	9,937	32.0		
	4. Mohd. Ibrahim	Independent	5,959	19.2		
	5. Haru Mal	Communist	9,386	30.3		
6. Alwar	1. Chhotu Singh	Congress	13,159	41.8		
	2. Jagdish	Independent	996	3.2	S. F.	
	3. *Ramanand	Communist	17,326	55.0		
7. Thana Ghazi	1. Ganga Ram	Independent	250	1.1	S. F.	
	2. *Jai Krishan	Congress	11,168	49.5		
	3. Mool Chand	Independent	4,481	19.9		
	4. Mangtu Ram	Independent	488	2.2	S. F.	
	5. Ram Dayal	Swatantra	1,805	8.0	S. F.	
	6. Rewar	Independent	935	4.1	S. F.	
	7. Shiv Narain	Independent	3,353	14.9	S. F.	
	8. Hira Lal	Independent	84	0.3	S. F.	
8. Rajgarh	1. Jagdish	Independent	949	3.4	S. F.	
	2. Bharat Lal	Independent	12,836	46.0		
	3. *Hari Kishan	Congress	14,124	50.6		
9. Govindgarh	1. *Nathi Singh	Independent	17,536	52.7		
	2. Bhola Nath	Congress	15,769	47.3		
10. Kathumar	1. Kundan Lal	Independent	1,603	7.0	S. F.	
	2. *Gokul Chand	Congress	11,229	49.2		
	3. Ganga Sahai	Jan Sangh	10,002	43.8		

*Elected Candidates.

S. F. = Security forfeited.

S. C. = Scheduled Caste.

APPENDIX VI

The Electoral Participation and Preferences in the General Elections

Constituency	Percentage	Percentage of voting preferences									
		Congress	Krishikar Lok Party	Hindu Sabha	Maha Parishad	Ram Rajya Parishad	Communist	Socialist	Swatantra	Jan Sangh	Independent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
FIRST GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1952											
Behror	48.48	59.4	19.4	13.8	-	-	7.2	-	-	-	
Bansur	39.25	57.7	42.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mandawar		Unopposed									
Tijara	60.34	63.6	16.2	-	8.8	-	11.4	-	-	-	
Ramgarh	57.48	69.2	-	-	14.4	16.4	-	-	-	-	
Alwar	39.22	64.5	-	28.3	-	-	2.9	-	-	4.3	
Thana Ghazi	39.52	38.8	36.2	-	25.0	-	-	-	-	-	
Lachhmangarh-	60.6	46.2	31.9	-	16.9	-	2.8	-	-	2.2	
Rajgarh		One un-opposed									
SECOND GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1957											
Behror	52.7	31.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68.1	
Bansur	38.91	51.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48.21	
Tijara	51.4	57.0	-	-	-	37.3	-	-	-	5.7	
Alwar	41.4	49.5	-	-	-	40.9	-	-	-	9.6	
Ramgarh	60.0	28.5	-	-	-	22.2	-	-	-	49.8	
Lachhmangarh-	50.8	55.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44.5	
Rajgarh	32.6	32.3	-	-	49.9	-	-	-	-	17.8	

APPENDIX VI (Concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	THIRD GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1962									
Alwar	65.9	41.8	-	-	-	55.0	-	-	-	3.2
Bansur	59.5	36.3	-	-	-	-	-	1.2	-	62.5
Behror	59.6	47.5	-	-	-	-	33.0	-	-	19.5
Govindgarh	66.2	47.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52.7
Kathumar	46.5	49.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	43.8	7.0
Mandawar	71.6	51.0	-	-	-	15.0	-	-	-	34.0
Rajgarh	55.1	50.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49.4
Ramgarh	64.9	32.0	-	-	-	30.3	-	10.9	-	26.8
Thana Ghazi	50.7	49.5	-	-	-	-	-	8.0	-	42.5
Tijara	71.2	35.0	-	-	-	60.9	-	-	-	4.1

CHAPTER XIX

PLACES OF INTEREST

Ajabgarh

It is a village about 14 miles south of Thana Ghazi and was founded in Samvat 1692 (about 1635 A.D.) by Ajab Singh Rajawat, the grandson of Madho Singh, chief of Bhangarh. It was fortified and a wall was built across the valley¹ separating the two villages, Bhangarh and Ajabgarh, by Jaswant Singh the grandson of Ajab Singh. The northern gate of the rampart is still in existence. Near it, there is a *baori* on which a stone inscription says that Akbar had stayed there during one of his marches. The other gates and remnants are lying in a dilapidated condition. Once a favourite hunting place of Maharaja Jey Singh of Alwar, the area is still open for *shikar* on payment of fees and royalty to the Divisional Forest Officer, Bharatpur. There are some temples in the villages, one of which belongs to Shri Raghunathji and was constructed in Samvat 1700 (about 1643 A.D.) by Ajab Singh. The constructions in front of this temple are worth seeing. They are built of Jhiri and Makrana stone. There are 24 pillars without roofing in the open yard, in front of the temple. The other beautiful sites here are the Jey Sagar bund and Jhil-Mil Daha. The dense forest is tempting for those fond of game. About a mile above Ajabgarh, lies Somasagar about 1500 square feet in area. Rain water is available round the year. Akbar is believed to have camped on its banks sometimes.

Alwar

The district takes its name from this town which is centrally situated. It lies on the National Highway No. 8 and is also midway between Jaipur and Delhi on the Western Railways. Nikkumbha Rajputs are said to have been the first occupants of the place who built the fort and the old town, the remnants of which can still be seen at the foot of the hills. The conquest of this place by the Khanzadas of

1. Powlett remarks, "This valley in the neighbourhood of Ajabgarh is very pretty. The range of the hills on each side is picturesque and they are well wooded in their lower slopes. The valley itself is the richest tract in the State, a stream runs down it, water is close to the surface. Palm and other trees are numerous on the grassy banks of the stream and gardens are to be met with." Powlett, P. W., *Gazetteer of Ulwar*, p. 168.

Kotilla is attributed to the revenge of a *domni* widow whose son was sacrificed at the altar of goddess Durga by the Nikkumbha ruler. She approached the Khanzadas of Kotilla and instigated them to seize the fort and the town when the Nikkumbha ruler was engaged in the worship of the goddess. The plans were accepted by the Khanzadas and troops were sent. She gave signal to the ambushing troops by throwing ashes from a bag. The attack was successful and the fort was taken. The spot where the ashes were thrown is now known as *Domni Danta*.

The town was the capital of the Alwar State and was protected by ramparts and moats on all sides except on the hill side. The ramparts were levelled and the moats filled-in in 1939-40 according to the plans of Town Development Scheme. The area formerly occupied by the rampart wall and the moat on the southern side from Ladia Gate to Malakhera Gate, was given to various Associations for setting up Clubs and Boarding Houses and the area from south to east was cut out into plots which were auctioned for construction of residential houses and shops according to the approved plan.

There were five gates to enter the town which were named after the names of villages and towns they led to. These gates except the Lal Darwaza, still exist in their dilapidated condition. The area which was formerly occupied by Lal Darwaza and its *ghughas* now forms the main market, having circular shops around Kailash Burj, which is commonly known as Hope Circus. It was named after Miss Hope, daughter of Lord Linlithgow, the then viceroy of India, on the occasion of his visit to Alwar in 1939-40. It is a circular grotesque figure having flights of steps leading to the top from all the four sides. The spot is midway between the city palace and the railway station. Adjacent to the Hope Circus, a new market (Tilak Market) has sprung up and most of the shops here are occupied by the emigrants from Pakistan. Nearby is the New Tej Talkies, the first Cinema hall in the town.

About a furlong from the Hope Circus towards Collectorate building is the Tripolia. The portion between Hope Circus and Tripolia is known as Bazaza Bazar as most of the shopkeepers there are cloth merchants. The Tripolia is a grand mausoleum which is said to have been erected in commemoration of Tarang Sultan, the grandson of Sauber Pal alias Nahar Khan in 795 A. H. (about 1417 A. D.) The original form had undergone changes and the building now stands with

a roof of flat domes and four gates, one on each side. On the eastern corner of the mausoleum is a Shiva temple. On the west of the Tripolia is Sarrafa Bazar, on the north, Munshi Bazar and on the south is Malakhera Bazar. Further north-west to the Sarrafa Bazar is located the city palace which was constructed by Maharaja Viney Singh in 1848 A. D. The main entrance to the palace is through a lofty gate on the east. Most of the government offices are now housed in this building.

Behind the city palace but below the forts is a beautiful water reservoir known as Sagar. Its construction started in 1804 and was completed in 1813 A.D. It has flights of steps from bottom to the top and is surrounded by 12 *chhatris* built of red marble slabs. The people generally compare the rainfall with the previous years by counting the steps to which the level of water reaches after the rains. It is bounded by the rear walls of the palace on the east, rocky hills and temples on the west, cenotaph of Maharao Raja Bakhtawar Singh on the south and hilly rock and the Kishan Kund nullah on the north. Its situation gives a picturesque view which attracts visitors especially during the rainy season

The fort at Alwar is said to have been erected by Hasan Khan Mewati in 928 A.H. When it was in the possession of the kings of the Sur dynasty, the emperor Salim Shah is said to have constructed a pond in the fort which still exists and is known as Salim Sagar Talab. After some time the fort passed into the hands of the Jats and Marathas. In 1775 A.D. it was conquered by Maharao Raja Pratap Singh, the founder of the Alwar State. The fort is 1960 ft. above the sea level and 1000 ft. above the city and extends about three miles from north to south and one mile from east to west with a circumference of seven miles. It contains 15 large and 51 small towers which contain 446 loopholes for musketry. There are 3359 *kanguras* each containing two loopholes for musketry. Eight surrounding towers protect it.

There are six entrances to the fort. The western gate or *Chand Pol* which is said to have been built by Raja Chand, a Nikkumbha Kshatriya, was once the main gate for entry into the fort. The eastern gate or the *Suraj Pol*, is said to have been named after Raja Suraj Mal of Bharatpur. The southern gate is known as *Lakshman Pol* and a metalled road once connected this gate to the old city. It is said that Maharao Raja Pratap Singh, the founder of the Alwar State used this road when he entered the fort for the first time. The fourth gate

is the *Jey Pol* and was built during the reign of late Maharaja Jey Singh. The fifth gate is known as *Kishan Pol* and serves as a way to the Kishan Kund from the fort. The sixth gate known as *Andheri Gate* is situated on the north side amongst big rocks due to which the sun's rays are obliterated, keeping the place dark, hence the name.

The dilapidated ruins of a fortress built in Samvat 1106 (about 1049 A.D.) by Alagh Rai, the second son of Raja Kankal of Amber, also exist. The Nikkumbha Kshattriyas in the second pedigree of Alagh Rai further extended it and built palatial houses. There is also a pond in the fortress known as *Surya Kund* which is said to have been built by Raja Suraj Mal of Bharatpur. Fifteen temples and ten ponds (including the *Suraj Kund*) are also worth seeing items in the fort.

The town has a public park known as Purjan Vihar. It was built by Maharaja Sheodan Singh in Samvat 1925 (1868 A. D.). A most picturesque fernery was added to it by Maharaja Mangal Singh about the year 1885 A.D. The fernery is locally known as Simla (the Summer House), for even in the hottest days of the season, it is a cool spot. It is enroofed with wire-gauge and the circular ceiling is fitted with water springs and water pipes. Originally known as Company Bagh, its name was changed to Purjan Vihar by Maharaja Jey Singh. There are several private gardens and orchards in Alwar town.

The town has several schools, a municipality, two colleges, banks, post and telegraph offices, hospitals, rest houses and a number of picnic spots around it. An old church and a number of Jain and Hindu temples are met within the town. Near the railway station, there is a massive stone structure with multiple storeys locally known as *Fateh gumbad*. It is a protected monument under the Archaeological Department. The headquarters of the District Collector and several other officers are located in the town. It is chiefly noted for marble chips industry and manufacture of *pagaris* (turbans). The population of the town in 1901 was 56,771 which had risen to 57,868 in 1951 and to 72,707 in 1961. The museum, housed in one of the portions of the city palace, has many rare collections. The details about this, are given in the chapter on *Education and Culture*.

Bara Weir

Situated about 12 miles (about 18 km.) south of Alwar town on the Alwar-Jaipur road, it divides the waters of the Ruparel river between

Alwar and Bharatpur districts which had been a bone of contention for about 150 years between the two States. The dispute was finally resolved in 1910 A.D. A five mile long channel has been constructed from Bara Weir to divert the waters of Ruparel to Jey Samand lake. Before the construction of this weir there was a suspense bridge known as Lachhman Jhula to cross the river. This was swept away by the heavy floods in 1944. A local legend goes that on one occasion, a female rope dancer crossed the stream over the rope that was stretched between the hills on either side of the stream. She accomplished the journey safely but as soon as she reached the ground and took her infant daughter in her arms, a thought occurred to her that if she had fallen into the river, there would have been none to nourish the child. The thought was so horrifying that she fell to the ground and expired.

A tank known as Jey Samand bund was constructed at a site about four miles from Alwar town in 1910 A.D. at the conclusion of the Ruparel agreement with the former Bharatpur State. It breached in 1917 A.D. and was re-constructed in 1918-19 A.D. A pukka road from Alwar town leads to this place. It is a picturesque resort for picnic during the rainy season.

Behror

The town is situated about 34 miles from Alwar. The nearest railway station is about 18 miles (about 27 km.) away at Ajerka. Its population in 1901 was 5,540 which fell to 4,465 in 1951. During 1951 census, it was classed as a town but in 1961, it was dropped from the list. It is sub-divisional as well as tahsil headquarters and has modern amenities like hospitals, post offices, banks and schools.

Local traditions has it that the area was governed by Raja Mauradhwaj about 1300 years ago. The capital was at Mauradhwaj town, situated on the banks of the then perennial river Sabi. Three or four years after the rule of Mauradhwaj, this territory passed on to the possession of Shalivahan Raja who founded a new town on the north-west of Sabi river and named it as Shalivahanpur. A deity of Bhairun was also installed in the town and the place where it was installed came to be known as Mohalla Bhairunpura which, it is said, was subsequently named as Behror.

Bhartrihari

It is a place about 22 miles from Alwar on the Alwar-Jaipur road in the Sariska valley near Indok, a small village. It is said to be

a very ancient place amidst hills where Shri Bhartrihari Maharaj spent the closing years of his life. There is a perennial flow of water. Many people visit the place for worship. A fair is also held here in August. The spot is picturesque.

Kherli

The town which is on Bandikui-Agra chord of Western railways, is a thriving *mandi* from where mustard seeds and pulses are exported to other parts of the State. The population of the town was 3,816 in 1951 which fell to 3,137 in 1961. The town has a municipality, a higher secondary school, a post office, a telephone exchange and municipal rest house. The municipality also maintains a public park. The town is no doubt small but is impressively clean. Most of the houses and shops are washed in green colour. However, there are no restaurants and hotels except one or two *desi dhabas* which prepare meals only when orders are placed in advance.

Kul-ka-Kund

About two miles west of Narainpur are the ruins of the old palaces of Kul rulers. There is also a *kund* from which water flows round the year.

Mamod Kund

Six miles north-east from Narainpur is the *kund* of Mamod. It is a beautiful tank and water flows from it. In the midst of the tank, it is believed, there are number of idols carved on stone.

Naldeshwar

This is situated amidst rocky hills at a distance of 16 miles south of Alwar town. The old Shiva temple having architectural beauty and two natural *bunds* or ponds which receive water from the surrounding hills are worth a visit specially when it becomes picturesque during rains. Many people from Alwar visit the place for picnic.

Naraini

This is a hot spring about 46 miles (about 69 Kms.) south-west of Alwar near Baldeogarh. It is a most picturesque spot known for tiger beat. A local legend runs that Naraini was a woman born in a barber's family of Jaipur and married to a barber at Rajorgarh. The

husband died of a snakebite on way from her father's house and she asked the cow-herds to collect fuelwood so that she could become sati. The cow-herds promised to do so only after their cows had quenched their thirst. But the lady told them not to worry about the water which she prophesied would ensure naturally. They collected the fuel for the funeral and she became sati. Since then, it is said, perennial spring flows. A fair is held every year on *Baisakh Sudi 11* which is attended by people of all castes but congregation of *Nais* (barbers) is the largest. The *Nais* attach special importance to the place.

Naswari

It is a small village, about eight miles (12.8 km.) south-east of Ramgarh town, better known as Laswaree. It was here that the famous battle of Laswaree was fought between the Marathas and the English in November, 1803 and Lord Lake carried the day.

Nimrana

It was a tributary chiefship of the former Alwar State. The track is sandy and bleak and is known as Rath. The place is said to be the home of Chauhan Rajputs claiming descent from Prithvi Raj the last Hindu emperor. One of the descendents of Prithvi Raj, embraced Islam and settled here. That is why the old lineage is shown by the title Rao and was recognised so by the ruler of Alwar. Lord Lake in 1803, as a punitive measure for the shelter and assistance given by the then chief to the Marathas, confiscated the villages of the estate and made them over to Alwar. However, about one-third of the State was subsequently restored to the chief, who remained a tributary of Alwar State. This subordination of Nimrana to Alwar had been the subject of many disputes and controversies which came to an end in 1861 when the chief refused to accept the supremacy of Alwar ruler. The latter took this as an act of rebellion and took possession of the estate. The chief fled to Jaipur. However, the dispute was settled by the Viceroy in Council in 1868. It is an insignificant place today.

Pandav Pol

It is situated at a distance of about 45 miles from Alwar in the Sariska valley. There is a temple of Hanuman and a fair is held every year in August. The place is considered holy. This is a good picnic resort during the rainy season. There is a natural gate (*Pol*) in the hills about which there are several legends.

Pratapgarh

It is a small town about 16 miles towards south-west of Thana Ghazi and is connected by tarred road. The town was founded by Maharaja Pratap Singh, about Sambat 1832 (about 1775 A.D.) who built a small fort which is still in good condition. The place has a middle school. It is also a small business centre.

About two miles from Pratapgarh towards Thana Gazi there are two *kunds* from which water runs, though in small quantity, throughout the year. It is believed that Parashar Muni spent some time in meditation at this place. The place is surrounded by a grove of mango trees.

About three miles south-east of Pratapgarh is another *kund* known as Sanjava Nathji kund. From this *kund* also, water runs all the year.

About a mile from Pratapgarh are the ruins of village Patan. It is believed that on this site once stood a prosperous town. Local people have been excavating the bricks etc. and earthen pots with fine paintings have also been found on this site. The local people believe that if a regular excavation is undertaken, a number of interesting articles are likely to be unearthed.

Again, there is Malik-ji-ka Kund from which water runs round the year. It is about two miles towards the south from 7th miles from Thana Ghazi on the Thana Ghazi-Pratapgarh road.

Another *kund* named Suratgarh Kund lies at a distance of 10 miles from Thana Ghazi on the Thana Ghazi-Ajabgarh road. Area of the *kund* is about 60 × 20 square feet. Water flows from it perennially and is used for a little horticulture. The place is surrounded by hills on all sides and has a big cluster of mangoes of some very good species.

Raiyan Chhinchhin

It is a picnic spot in Kishangarhbas tahsil. The irregular path for this spot branches off from the Khanpur Tiraha, a place 4 miles from Kishangarhbas towards Alwar on the Alwar-Tijara road. After rains, water flows in small streams for several months making several ponds down the hill slopes. The place is between two rising hills. It is picturesque and people in large number from Kishangarhbas and nearby villages, visit it during rains.

Rajgarh

It is situated on the Western Railways from Jaipur to Delhi and is 22 miles (about 36 Km.) south of Alwar town. It was formerly the seat of the chief of the Alwar State. The town is surrounded by hills surmounted by fortifications with a most beautiful palace and some fine buildings. The town was founded by Rao Raja Pratap Singh in Samvat 1826-27 (about 1769-70 A.D.) It is well laid out town having paved streets running at right angles. The population of the town was 11,008 in 1901, 9,485 in 1951 and 12,048 in 1961.

According to General Cunningham's findings this part of the district was occupied by Pandavas and Vanchhals during the Mahabharat period and was a part of Virata kingdom. About the 3rd century A.D. it came under the Gurjar Pratiharas. In Samvat 202 (about 145 A.D.) Raja Bagh Raj constructed a fort and also founded a town. Raja Raj Dev rennovated the fort and named it as Rajgarh. It is said that later on, the Badgujar Kshattriyas took possession of this part. The Badgujars claimed their descent from Lav, the younger son of Lord Rama. On the downfall of the Badgujars this part came under the rulers of Amber (Jaipur State).

There is a fort which was built by Maharao Raja Pratap Singh, the founder of the Alwar State in Samvat 1828 (about 1771 A. D.). Some of the buildings inside it are made of marble. There are a number of secret cells, some of them are said to have secret routes. Near the fort is a big building known as Nababon Ki Haveli, now in a neglected State. In the fort there exists a shrine of the deity Shri Chaturbhuj bearing an inscription of Samvat 1208.

Rajgarh is a Sub Division of the Alwar district though the headquarters of the Sub Divisional Officer are located in Alwar town. The headquarters of the tahsil and Panchayat Samiti are, however, located at Rajgarh town. The town has a municipality, girls and boys schools, a teachers' training school, dispensary and hospitals. The temples of Shri Jagan Nath, Govindji and *baori* of Dadupanthis are worth seeing places. The place abounds in *peepal* and *neem* trees and orchards and gardens.

About three miles north-east of the town is a small village named Maccheri, once a thriving place but now in ruins. Maharao Pratap Singh, the founder of the State is said to have been born here.

The scenery from Rajgarh to this village is excellent with rocky hills fringed with green vegetation. The way to the place is occasioned by many sharp turns and steep slopes due to ascent. After about two miles' run, cluster of date trees and *dhaks* are very frequent. In the village, there are two water reservoirs (*baories*) each having inscriptions of 14th and 15th centuries A.D.

Another important place nearby is the Kankawadi fortress. The whole place looks like an oblique cup surrounded by hills on all sides. On top of the hills can still be seen at many places, remnants of the ramparts that must have protected it. The Kankawadi fortress stands on a hill in the middle of this cup. Darashikoh or his son is believed to have been kept in this fortress in protective captivity for some time.

A few miles west of Rajgarh town is the Nilkantha temple in hills above Tehla village. Archaeologically (excavations are still in progress) it is one of the most interesting places. Once on the plateau of these hills, there was a considerable town, adorned with temples and statuary. Its old name is Rajor or Rajorgarh. It was the old capital of the Bargujar tribe of Rajputs, when they ruled over this region. Tod speaks of it as a place of great antiquity. The most remarkable remains are a colossal human figure cut out of the rock, similar to some of those on the fort-rock at Gwalior, a comparatively large pyramidal domed temple, richly decorated with figures, which here and in porches, seem deserving of study. The columns there are beautifully sculptured in the style of columns at Baroli in Mewar, though on a much smaller scale and of the temple of Amarnath, not far from Bombay, diagrams of which were published in the *Indian Antiquary*. Indeed the temples at all the three places are both in honour of the same deity—Shiva and, as inscriptions show, erections of the same century, or within a few years of the same century i.e. the tenth century of the Samvat year. The date S. 1010 is clearly legible on a figure of Ganesh in the large temple of Nilkanth.¹

The Nilkanth temple is a protected one. The Archaeological department has done some excavation work but much remains to be done. Several mounds are found there and it is obvious that some important city or religious place once flourished there.

1. Powlett, P.W. *Gazetteer of Ulwar*.

Sariska

The village is of no consequence except that a game sanctuary is located here. The sanctuary was established in November, 1955 under the Rajasthan Wild Animals and Birds Protection Act, 1951. The place lies on the Delhi-Jaipur National Highway, 22 miles from Alwar towards Jaipur. The sanctuary which is about 16 square miles in area, has a large variety of animals, particularly tiger, panther, sambhar, nilgai and wild boar dwelling in the wooded hills with picturesque surroundings. Accommodation in the tourist rest house at Sariska can be reserved by prior intimation to the Warden of the sanctuary. Conveyance for going around the sanctuary can also be made available on payment. Arrangements for a date with the tiger in the night as well as photography can be made by the warden on payment of the prescribed charges. It is a thrill to witness the tiger pouncing upon the bait. A fuller account of the place is given in the first chapter. The headquarters of the Central Training Institute of the National Discipline Scheme are also located here in the palace which was once a favourite resort of the rulers of the State.

Siliserh

Siliserh is situated about 8 miles south-west of Alwar town with which it is connected by a metalled road. The road branches off from the Alwar-Jaipur road at the 6th milestone from Alwar. A bund was constructed by Maharaja Viney Singh in the year 1845 on a tributary of Ruparel river which consists of an earthen embankment between the two hills with a masonry wall. Siliserh is a beautiful lake, ideal for fishing and boating, covering four square miles, adorned with *Chhatris* (domed cenotaphs) and fringed by a dense forest. The old palace situated here has now been converted into a modern tourist rest house from which opens out an idyllic view of the lake and the wild life roaring about the banks. The building has four floors in the basement leading to the water level and three floors above the ground level. It has in all a floor space of 13,273 sq. ft.

Tal Braksha

The place is situated at a distance of 23 miles on the Alwar-Narainpur road and is said to have been an *ashrama* of Mandava Rishi. The spot is picturesque where hot and cold springs break side by side. Recently, an idol of *Baraha Avtar* has been found in a field near the river bed here. This idol has been placed in a temple. This is a

very good piece of sculpture with sharp features worked out in black marble. The place is known after the Tal tress which grow here exuberantly.

Thana Ghazi

It is a small town 28 miles from Alwar on the Alwar-Jaipur road. It has a fort. The town is named after some Muslim General. The place has a police station and is the headquarters of tahsil and Panchayat Samiti of the same name.

Tijara

It is situated in the north-east of the district in the heart of Mewat about 34 miles from Alwar. It was from this district that raids used to be made by the Mewatis upto the very gates of Delhi under the leadership of Bahadur Nahar whose stronghold was Kotil. The nearest Railway Station is Khairthal, some 19 miles away. The town lies on uneven ground not far from the range of hills lying on the north-east of Alwar. It has on its outskirts the ruins of many fine buildings. The main street is narrow running on various slopes and is paved throughout. Houses are generally small but well and strongly built.

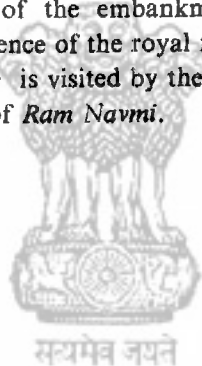
The town is the headquarters of tahsil and Panchayat Samiti of the same name. There is a municipality, irrigation rest house (built in a huge and beautiful orchard), a hospital and a post office, and a high school in the town. Private gardens and orchards are maintained in plenty. Near the rest house, there is a dome locally known as Bhartrihari Gumbad. It is a three storeyed massive stone structure built on a platform. It has two almost symmetrical enclosures, the inner of which is octagonal. A staircase which is very narrow, runs up to the top. The structure is said to have been built by Khanzada Alawal Khan in H 900. It however, appears to be a Hindu structure. The small minarets around it, on the top, appear to have been added subsequently.

To the east of the town, about two and a half miles away, is situated a fort, the route to which is sandy and uneven. Before the ascent starts, there is a perennial spring locally known as Surajmukhi *jharna*, amidst a cluster of date tress. This is a good picnic resort. A bund is also built here to check the inundation and during the off season, cultivation is done in the bed.

On the top of a steep hill stands the fort. There are no steps to lead to the top of the fort and one has to be very careful while making the journey. Three impressive large blocks are the only remnants of the stronghold so eminent at one time. These are double storeyed buildings with innumerable rooms and are well-ventilated. The pillars and roofs are massive. From the top, the view is picturesque and villages situated at a distance of several miles away can be seen.

Vijaya Sagar Bund

This bund is situated between two hills on a tributary of the Chuhan Siddh, six miles north of Alwar town on Alwar-Behror road and was constructed in 1903 A.D. A beautiful palace known as Vijey Mandir palace was built by Maharaja Jey Singh on a small hilly platform on the northern side of the embankment in the year 1917-18, which still serves as a residence of the royal family. A beautiful temple of Sita Ram located here is visited by the devotees in large numbers especially on the occasion of *Ram Navmi*.



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GLOSSARY OF LOCAL WORDS

<i>Abadi area</i>	The inhabited part of a village territory
<i>Abkari</i>	Excise
<i>Achni</i>	Same as <i>lugda</i> . A loose wrap for the body and the head
<i>Adab-arz</i>	A form of greeting among Muslims
<i>Adi granth</i>	The <i>magnum opus</i>
<i>Agni parinayan</i>	Same as <i>phera</i>
<i>Akhada Samiti</i>	Committee for gymnasium
<i>Amawas</i>	Also <i>Amavasya</i> . Last day of the waning moon, i.e., the dark half of the month
<i>Angarkhi</i>	Also <i>angarkha</i> . A sort of tight short coat
<i>Anwla</i>	An ornament of the legs
<i>Anwali</i>	Also <i>anwala</i> -citrus tree; also a fruit of the tree
<i>Arta</i>	Also <i>arti</i> . The waving of lighted lamps around a god or a person as a symbol of respect
<i>Arthi</i>	Bier
<i>Arti</i>	Waving of lighted lamps to worship
<i>Ashadh</i>	Fourth month of the Hindu calendar (Vikrami era) roughly corresponding to June-July
<i>Ashrama</i>	A hermitage; Also a phase of life
<i>Assan</i>	A small piece of durrie or woven bamboo leaves for squatting upon
<i>Asthi-sanchaya</i>	Collection of bones on the third day of cremation
<i>Attar</i>	Indigenous dispensing chemist; also a seller of perfumes
<i>Azan</i>	A loud call given by the Muslim priest from the mosque to denote prayer time
<i>Aushdhalaya</i>	Hospital/Dispensary
<i>Bachha</i>	An ornament of the legs
<i>Bag</i>	A garden
<i>Bagghikhana</i>	Stables
<i>Baghdev</i>	The Tiger God

<i>Baheli</i>	A type of bullock cart
<i>Bahi</i>	A ledger, a book of accounts
<i>Ban Rassa</i>	A thin rope used to tighten the strings of the cot
<i>Bandanwar</i>	A string of <i>pipal</i> (<i>Ficus religiosa</i>) leaves hung at door steps to mark the beginning of auspicious celebrations
<i>Bania</i>	A Hindu belonging to the trading community
<i>Banis</i>	Plural of <i>Bani</i> , a forest preserve for fuel purposes
<i>Baori</i>	A pond or tank cemented or earthen, sometimes a pool of water
<i>Bara</i>	An enclosure in the rear part of a house, often used as a cattle barn
<i>Barani</i>	Unirrigated land
<i>Barat</i>	Marriage party
<i>Bari</i>	Sugar candy
<i>Basoda</i>	The day of Shitla Ashtami. No home (among Hindus) lights the hearth on this day and food prepared the previous day is taken
<i>Basta</i>	A rectangular cloth for wrapping papers and files, sometimes a bag used by school children for carrying books etc.
<i>Bater</i>	A pheasant; a quail
<i>Bechtrag</i>	Lampless. An uninhabited house or village
<i>Begar</i>	Forced labour
<i>Bejad</i>	Mixed cereals
<i>Bel Patra</i>	Leaf of the <i>Bel</i> tree (<i>Ægla Marmelos</i>) used in religious performances
<i>Ber</i>	<i>Zizyphus Jujuba</i>
<i>Besan chaki</i>	A sweet preparation from gram flour
<i>Bhabhoot</i>	Sacred ash
<i>Bhadrapad</i>	Sixth month of the Hindu calendar (Vikrami era) roughly corresponding to August-September
<i>Bhajan</i>	Devotional songs; a session of such songs
<i>Bhaji</i>	Vegetable
<i>Bhakti movement</i>	A socio-religious movement stressing on devotion to the Almighty

<i>Bhat</i>	A tribe whose members are professed genealogists and poets; a bard
<i>Bhopas</i>	Conjurer
<i>Bhujia</i>	Small fried lumps of soaked gram flour
<i>Bidi</i>	Indian Cigarettes tobacco rolled in leaves
<i>Bir</i>	Forest area
<i>Biryani</i>	A sophisticated and rich preparation in which rice and meat are used in the proportion of 1 : 2 and other delicacies are added to taste
<i>Biswedari</i>	A land tenure
<i>Borla</i>	An ornament of the forehead symbolizing wedlock (living husband)
<i>Brahmacharaya-ashram</i>	Bachelorhood
<i>Brijbhasha</i>	A colloquial language spoken in the region of Brij, the cradle of lord Krishna
<i>Chabutara</i>	Open raised platform
<i>Chaddar</i>	Sheet of cloth; also a wrap
<i>Chaddar</i> Procession	A procession carried out by the devotees of Muslim saints for offering a sheet of cloth to be laid on the tomb
<i>Chahi</i>	Irrigated Land
<i>Chaitra</i>	First month of the year in Vikrami calendar (followed by Hindus) roughly corresponding to March-April
<i>Chakra</i>	A wheel
<i>Chandan</i>	Sandalwood
<i>Chandrarahar</i>	A kind of necklace
<i>Chapati</i>	Unleavened bread
<i>Charpai</i>	Cot
<i>Chatni</i>	Chutney
<i>Chhagal</i>	An ornament of the legs
<i>Chhappar</i>	A thatched house; also a thatch
<i>Chhati</i>	The sixth day. A ceremony on the sixth day of child birth
<i>Chhatri</i>	A dome over a rectangular or polygon platform or a sepulchre; sometimes a cenotaph; <i>Chhatries</i> (plural)

<i>Chikitsalaya</i>	Hospital
<i>Chilam</i>	An earthen 'Cigar' used mostly by the rural people
<i>Chiranjivi</i>	A blessing, meaning 'May you have a long life'
<i>Choti</i>	Plait
<i>Choupar</i>	Cross road
<i>Chowk</i>	Courtyard
<i>Chulha</i>	Hearth, fireplace
<i>Churi</i>	A thin bracelet
<i>Dahri</i>	Flood irrigated land
<i>Dai</i>	Midwife
<i>Dal</i>	Pulse
<i>Dal halwa</i>	A sweet preparation of pulse flour
<i>Darbar</i>	The court of a ruler; also a ruler himself, same as <i>Durbar</i>
<i>Dari</i>	Durrie, cotton carpet
<i>Daroga</i>	An official of the excise department
<i>Darogha Tika</i>	Senior vaccinator
<i>Darshan</i>	An audience with a pious, respectable or superior person
<i>Dasyu</i>	A demon
<i>Dwadasha</i>	Twelfth day
<i>Dehr</i>	A flooded or floodable land
<i>Deshi dhaba</i>	An indigenous hotel or eating-house
<i>Dhak</i>	<i>Butea frondosa</i>
<i>Dhani</i>	A hamlet
<i>Dharmashala</i>	A charitable halting place; an inn
<i>Dholak</i>	Drum (musical) with skin mounted on both sides
<i>Dhunda</i>	A barren house
<i>Dhup</i>	A drum (used mostly in rural areas) to the accompaniment of which folk songs are sung.
<i>Digambara</i>	Literally meaning air-dressed, i.e., naked; A sect of Jainism whose saints don't dress
<i>Dirham</i>	A coin
<i>Dishashul</i>	The day on which a journey is considered inauspicious towards a Particular direction

<i>Diya</i>	An earthen lamp
<i>Dola</i>	A palanquin; also a term for a princess affianced to the king; a dola to the Mughal harem from a Rajput ruler was a much despised custom during Mediaeval India
<i>Domni</i>	Feminine of <i>Dom</i> a, low caste representing some aboriginal race and are professionally thieves, acrobats, musicians and sometimes carry dead bodies
<i>Dona</i>	Cups formed by twisting green leaves and holding them in position with wooden nails
<i>Dopahari</i>	Afternoon; also an afternoon meal
<i>Do-piyaza</i>	A non-vegetarian dish
<i>Durga</i>	Parvati, consort of Shiva, in her form as a destroyer of evil. In this form she has ten hands holding weapons of retribution
<i>Dushala</i>	A cotton or woollen wrap
<i>Dvaita</i>	Dualism
<i>Dvait-advaita</i>	An admixture of dualism and monism
<i>Ekadashi</i>	The eleventh day of the waning moon
<i>Faqir</i>	A holy man (among Muslims)
<i>Faujdar</i>	An official having magisterial and police powers
<i>Gair</i>	A dance सयमेव जयते
<i>Ganesh</i>	Son of Shiva and Parvati; wears an elephant's head grafted upon him by his father after the latter had chopped off the son's head in a fit of rage. Ganesh is a popular household deity of prudence and prosperity and his blessings are invoked before starting any auspicious act
<i>Ganga Jal</i>	Water of the river Ganges
<i>Ganga mati</i>	Sand of the bed of the river Ganges
<i>Garh</i>	Castle
<i>Gaushala</i>	Cow-house
<i>Gavah</i>	Witness; functionary at a Muslim marriage
<i>Ghadiyal</i>	A mettalic disc used for boomranging at the time of prayers in the temples
<i>Ghagra</i>	A skirt used by rural women, usually ankle high and gathered at waist in innumerable plaits

<i>Ghoomar</i>	A dance
<i>Ghunghat</i>	Veil
<i>Goad bharna</i>	Literally, filling the lap. A ceremony in Hindus connected with initial engagement for marriage and child birth
<i>Gomootra</i>	Cow urine
<i>Gona</i>	A ceremony marking the coming of bride to her husband's house for the second time
<i>Goonda</i>	A scoundrel; an eve-teaser; a bad character
<i>Got</i>	Also <i>gotra</i> . Sub-division of a caste
<i>Gota</i>	A fabric of precious metal thread
<i>Grahashthashram</i>	The period of life lived as a householder
<i>Gramdevi</i>	Village goddess
<i>Gramdevta</i>	Village god
<i>Gram Sabha</i>	Village Council
<i>Gram Sevika</i>	Woman village level worker
<i>Granth saheb</i>	The religious text of the Sikhs
<i>Gulab jamun</i>	A sweet preparation
<i>Gumbad</i>	Dome
<i>Gur</i>	Raw sugar
<i>Gurumukhi</i>	The script of language of the same name, literally meaning that which has proceeded from the mouth of the teacher
<i>Gutka</i>	Pocket edition of a book
<i>Haj</i>	Pilgrimage among Muslims
<i>Hakim</i>	Physician who follows Unani system of medicine
<i>Halwa</i>	A sweet flour preparation; Pudding
<i>Halwai</i>	Confectioner (A maker of sweet-meats)
<i>Hansli</i>	An ornament worn round the neck
<i>Hanuman</i>	The monkey god
<i>Havana</i>	A sacred fire
<i>Haveli</i>	A palatial house
<i>Har</i>	An ornament of the neck
<i>Hath-yogi</i>	A person following <i>Yoga</i> as a means of physical cultures

<i>Hogri</i>	A game resembling hockey
<i>Hundi</i>	A bill of exchange, an indigenous system of draft and cheque
<i>Ijah</i>	An offer; a part of marriage customs in Muslims
<i>Iktara</i>	A musical instrument having only one string
<i>Iqta</i>	A revenue assignment
<i>Ishtadevata</i>	Favourite god
<i>Istmarars</i>	A type of feudatory chiefs
<i>Jachcha</i>	A woman in confinement
<i>Jagir</i>	Same as Jhagir
<i>Jagirdars</i>	Holder of a <i>Jagir</i>
<i>Jai Hind</i>	A form of greeting, adopted as the national salutation during the years of struggle for independence
<i>Jai Jinendra</i>	A form of greeting among Jains
<i>Jai Mataji</i>	A form of greeting among Rajputs
<i>Jai Ramdeo ji ki</i>	A form of greeting among lower castes
<i>Jalebi</i>	A sweet preparation
<i>Jalwa</i>	A ceremony of the tenth day of child birth
<i>Jama</i>	See <i>Jumma</i>
<i>Janma num</i>	A name given at the time of birth
<i>Janwasu</i>	The camp of the marriage party
<i>Jarda</i>	Also <i>Zarda</i> —a preparation of sweet rice, so called due to its yellow colour. (<i>Zard</i> means yellow)
<i>Jhadiu</i>	A bandage to keep the beard in position (obscure)
<i>Jharan</i>	A duster made of cloth
<i>Jhompra</i>	Also <i>jompri</i> , hut
<i>Jhumar</i>	A dance
<i>Jina</i>	A victor. In Jainism, the designation of one who has obtained deliverance
<i>Jogi</i>	Also <i>Yogi</i> , an ascetic
<i>Jod</i>	An ornament of the legs
<i>Jumma</i>	The demand of revenue from the State; the rent deposited by a peasant to the State authorities
<i>Kabab</i>	A meat preparation

<i>Kabaddi</i>	An indigenous sport in India
<i>Kabirpanthi Marg</i>	Ideology of Kabir, the saint
<i>Kabul</i>	Also <i>Qabul</i> , acceptance; a part of marriage customs among Muslims
<i>Kachcha</i>	Temporary. A <i>Kachcha</i> house, i.e., a house with mud and dung plastered walls and thatched roof
<i>Kachchha</i>	A short, underwear
<i>Kada</i>	An ornament of legs and wrist
<i>Kadha</i>	Decoction
<i>Kafan</i>	Coffin—A cover for the dead body
<i>Kalan</i>	A suffix to distinguish the bigger village from other villages of the same name, usually in the vicinity of one another
<i>Kalash</i>	Water jar
<i>Kaleen</i>	Superior quality of mat
<i>Kaleji</i>	A jacket for women
<i>Kalewa</i>	Breakfast
<i>Kalima</i>	A religious hymn of Muslims
<i>Kalma</i>	A Muslim prayer
<i>Kamri</i>	A loin cloth, also a tight male shirt
<i>Kangan</i>	An ornament of hands
<i>Kangandora</i>	Iron and lac rings tied on the hands of the bride and the bridegroom at the time of marriage
<i>Kangati</i>	A chain worn round the waist
<i>Kanghi</i>	Comb (usually of a small size; the bigger variety is called <i>Kangha</i>)
<i>Kangura</i>	Conic edges of the battlements of the ramparts
<i>Kanyadan</i>	The giving away of daughter, a ceremony in Hindu marriages
<i>Kapal Kriya</i>	A ritual in Hindu cremation
<i>Karanphul</i>	An ornament of the ear
<i>Kartal</i>	Oblong wooden musical instrument with small metallic plates attached loosely
<i>Kasba</i>	A village with a non-agricultural character
<i>Katar</i>	A small sword, dagger

<i>Katha</i>	Religious text, also a session of <i>Katha</i>
<i>Kathputli</i>	Puppet
<i>Katori</i>	Same as <i>pyala</i>
<i>Kavi Sammelan</i>	An assemblage, generally of poets
<i>Kazi</i>	A Muslim priest
<i>Keema</i>	Minced meat
<i>Kendra</i>	Centre
<i>Kesh</i>	Hair
<i>Khaddar caps</i>	Caps made of Khadi, i.e , hand-woven yarn
<i>Khagla</i>	An ornament of the neck among Mina and Meo males
<i>Khalsa</i>	Lands directly managed by the State; crown land
<i>Kham</i>	An old system of revenue realization, usually associated with extortion
<i>Khatna</i>	Circumcision
<i>Khayal</i>	A style of vocal music
<i>Khichri</i>	A preparation of rice and pulse boiled together
<i>Khillat</i>	Award of a robe of honour
<i>Khir</i>	A sweet dish consisting mainly of rice boiled in milk
<i>Khush Raho</i>	A blessing meaning 'May you be happy'
<i>Khurd</i>	A suffix to denote smaller of two villages of the same name, usually in the vicinity of one another
<i>Kinari</i>	A lace of precious metal thread
<i>Kirtan</i>	Religious song or Devotional song. Also a session of <i>Kirtan</i>
<i>Kisan</i>	Farmer
<i>Kofta</i>	Mutton ball
<i>Kos</i>	A measurement of distance, approximately two miles
<i>Kothi</i>	Bungalow
<i>Kuldevata</i>	Family god
<i>Kuldevi</i>	Family goddess
<i>Kumkum</i>	A coloured powder used on auspicious occasions
<i>Kumkum patrika</i>	The same as <i>lagna patrika</i>

<i>Kund</i>	A reservoir, generally cemented, to store water for use during scarcity or otherwise
<i>Kurta</i>	A cuffless collarless loose shirt for males
<i>Kurti</i>	A blouse
<i>Kusha</i>	A grass
<i>Kuwa puja</i>	Worship of a well
<i>Lachcha</i>	A coloured thread tied round the wrist at the time of worship
<i>Laddu</i>	Sweet ball
<i>Lagan</i>	The auspicious day for marriage
<i>Lagna Patrika</i>	A note conveying the day of marriage
<i>Lambardar</i>	A village revenue official
<i>Langar</i>	An ornament of the legs
<i>Langoti</i>	Loin cloth
<i>Linga</i>	Sacred symbol of Shiva; phallus; worshipped as a power behind creation. Also <i>lingam</i>
<i>Loogari</i>	A loose wrap for the body and the head for female
<i>Lota</i>	A water pot
<i>Lugada</i>	Same as <i>achni</i>
<i>Magha</i>	Eleventh month of the Hindu calendar (Vikrami era) roughly corresponding to January-February
<i>Mahal</i>	Palace; also a territorial sub-division of Mughal administration, roughly corresponding to a tahsil
<i>Maharaj Dhok</i>	A way of paying regards, meaning 'I prostrate'
<i>Majlis</i>	A ceremonial gathering or religious congregation
<i>Malpuwa</i>	A fried and sweet preparation of thinly soaked flour
<i>Mandap</i>	A covered structure for auspicious ceremonies
<i>Mandi</i>	A mart
<i>Mangni</i>	Betrothal
<i>Manjira</i>	A cup shaped brass (musical) instrument
<i>Mantra</i>	Hymn
<i>Mardana</i>	An enclosure in the house for the exclusive use of male members

<i>Maulvi</i>	A Muslim teacher
<i>Maur</i>	The headgear of the bridegroom
<i>Mauza</i>	A village having a predominant agricultural character
<i>Mava</i>	A milk preparation
<i>Mayur nritya</i>	A form of dance
<i>Medi</i>	Attic
<i>Mehar</i>	A sum of money promised to be paid to the bride by the bridegroom at the time of marriage among Muslims
<i>Mishrimawa</i>	A milk preparation
<i>Mohalla</i>	Locality
<i>Moksh</i>	Salvation; among Hindus, this would mean freedom from rebirth
<i>Moodha</i>	A chair with or without back-rest and arms, and made from reed or cane and having a circular seat
<i>Moonj</i>	A rough hamper cord
<i>Muafi Village</i>	A village exempted from paying revenue
<i>Muhurt</i>	The auspicious time, fixed by the priest in accordance with astrological calculations
<i>Mukti</i>	Salvation; same as <i>Moksha</i>
<i>Munch parti</i>	A band to keep moustaches in shape (obscure now)
<i>Mundan</i>	Shaving of head
<i>Murgamussalam</i>	A chicken preparation, in which the whole chicken is stuffed with spices, eggs, etc. and cooked in a sealed pot
<i>Murki</i>	An ornament of the ears for males among Ahirs, Jats and Gujars
<i>Nagada</i>	Drum
<i>Naib</i>	Deputy
<i>Nakedar</i>	An official posted at customs' outpost
<i>Nakshatra</i>	An Asterism; a planet
<i>Namaskar</i>	A form of greeting among Indians, especially Hindus
<i>Namaste</i>	A form of greeting in India, especially among Hindus
<i>Namaz</i>	Prayer among Muslims
<i>Namakaran</i>	The naming ceremony

<i>Nandi</i>	The sacred bull; Shiva's mount
<i>Nath</i>	A nose ring
<i>Nazar</i>	A present or offering from an inferior to a superior
<i>Nazim</i>	A government official incharge of an administrative division known as Nizamat
<i>Nazrana</i>	A present or gift, also sum paid by revenue assignees to the State in recognition of their grants
<i>Newri</i>	An ornament of the legs
<i>Nikah</i>	Marriage (among Muslims)
<i>Niwar</i>	A stripe of woven yarn generally used for stringing a cot
<i>Nizamat</i>	An administrative division of territory during princely regime
<i>Nogribandh</i>	An ornament of hands
<i>Nohara</i>	Enclosure
<i>Numbardar</i>	Village headman
<i>Orhni</i>	A wrap for shoulders and head for females
<i>Pacca</i>	Pukka
<i>Pagri</i>	A headgear, longer and narrower than <i>safa</i>
<i>Paindaz moonj</i>	Foot-mattress made of <i>moonj</i> or strings of beaten reed
<i>Paindaz San</i>	Foot-mattress made of <i>moonj</i> or string of san-hemp
<i>Pal</i>	Clan
<i>Palna</i>	A cradle; also a cradle song
<i>Panch</i>	Member of a village council
<i>Panchak</i>	Tripped sin, inauspicious
<i>Panchgayya</i>	Five gifts of the cow, i.e., urine, dung, milk, curd and butter
<i>Panchamrat</i>	An admixture of honey, milk, ghee, curd and sweetening agent
<i>Panigrahan</i>	The ceremony of joining hands of the bride and the bridegroom
<i>Panth</i>	A (religious) sect
<i>Papad</i>	Wafer
<i>Papadi</i>	A fried wafer of gram flour

<i>Pardah</i>	Same as <i>Purdah</i> ; a custom, common in Hindus and Muslims according to which women cover their faces in the presence of males and elderly females
<i>Patashas</i>	Small sugar balls
<i>Pathshala</i>	An indigenous school generally for Hindus
<i>Patia</i>	Same as <i>patta</i>
<i>Patta</i>	An ornament of the ear. Also a wooden plank used for sitting or putting eating plates upon
<i>Pattals</i>	Leaf plates, used for taking food, especially at large gatherings and on outings
<i>Patti</i>	Stripes
<i>Payal</i>	A chain worn on legs. Also <i>payali</i>
<i>Phalgun</i>	Twelfth (and last) month of the Hindu calendar corresponding roughly to February March
<i>Pharsi</i>	A small sharp weapon with a wooden handle used for cutting the stalks for fodder
<i>Phera</i>	The act of going round the nuptial fire
<i>Phool jhumkas</i>	Same as <i>Karna phool</i>
<i>Phulka</i>	A finer variety of <i>chapati</i>
<i>Pilichithi</i>	A letter fixing the date of marriage
<i>Pind dan</i>	An offering for the dead among Hindus
<i>Pippal</i>	An ornament of the wrist
<i>Pir</i>	A Muslim saint of high attainment
<i>Pohnchi</i>	An ornament of the wrist
<i>Pol</i>	Covered entrance, also the first room as one enters the house (in rural houses mostly)
<i>Prashad</i>	Edibles offered to God
<i>Prasthan</i>	Literally, departure; also a performance by which <i>disha shul</i> is averted
<i>Pret yoni</i>	Life of an evil spirit
<i>Puja</i>	Worship among Hindus
<i>Pulav</i>	A rice preparation. In case of non-vegetarians, meat is added
<i>Puri</i>	A small unleavened fried bread

<i>Purnima</i>	The day of full moon
<i>Pyala</i>	Small bowl for vegetables, also <i>pyali</i>
<i>Rabdi</i>	A milk preparation; also a preparation of jwar, <i>bajra</i> , maize or barley flour boiled thin
<i>Rahat</i>	A contrivance for lifting water for irrigation
<i>Rakhi</i>	Also <i>Rakshabandhan</i> . A festival of Hindus when sisters tie sacred threads round the brothers' wrists and in return get promise of protection under all circumstances
<i>Ramlila</i>	A ballet on the life of Lord Rama
<i>Rashi</i>	A sign of the Zodiac. Thus Rashi nam—a name given to a child according to the sign of the Zodiac in which he or she was born
<i>Raslila</i>	A ballet depicting scenes from the life of Lord Krishna
<i>Rath</i>	A wheeled carriage drawn by one or more bullocks, a sophisticated version of the bullock cart
<i>Rath yatra</i>	A procession of charriots, usually a religious procession
<i>Ratjaga</i>	A night long celebration
<i>Rayata</i>	A curd preparation
<i>Roondhs</i>	Plural of <i>roondh</i> , a toddler preserve
<i>Roti</i>	Same as <i>chapati</i>
<i>Sadh</i>	Same as <i>Sadhu</i> , a hermit
<i>Sadhu</i>	A holy man among Hindus
<i>Safa</i>	Turban
<i>Sagai</i>	Betrothal
<i>Sahib</i>	Also <i>Saheb</i> —master; a form of address denoting respect. Sometimes also used for God
<i>Sahitya Goshthi</i>	Literary assemblage
<i>Sahukar</i>	A money-lender and banker
<i>Salam</i>	The act of offering respects to another person
<i>Sallam Alekam</i>	A form of greeting among Muslims

<i>Salwar Kamiz</i>	A female outfit consisting of a long tight fitting shirt and a sort of <i>pyjama</i> with narrow bottoms
<i>Sampradaya</i>	A religious sect
<i>Sanskars</i>	Rituals
<i>Sanyas ashram</i>	The last phase of person's life, according to classical Hindu thought, in which one is completely cut off from the material world
<i>Sanyasi</i>	A monk; recluse; hermit
<i>Saptapadi</i>	Seven steps. A part of ritual in Hindu marriage
<i>Sarangi</i>	A stringed musical instrument
<i>Sarpanch</i>	Chairman of village council
<i>Satsang</i>	Religious congregation
<i>Sat Shri Akal</i>	A form of greeting among Sikhs
<i>Satyagraha</i>	A creed of Gandhian philosophy
<i>Savarna</i>	Used for high Hindu Castes
<i>Seedha</i>	An offering to a priest among Hindus, consisting of all dry ingredients of a complete diet
<i>Sehra</i>	Headgear for the bridegroom
<i>Ser</i>	A scer
<i>Shakti</i>	Another name for goddess Parvati
<i>Shalagram</i>	A black ammonite worshipped as a symbol of Vishnu
<i>Shervani</i>	A costume generally worn by Muslims
<i>Sheshnag</i>	Serpent which serves as the throne of God Vishnu
<i>Shikar Gah</i>	Hunting ground
<i>Shikdar</i>	A revenue official
<i>Shitla mata</i> also <i>Sitlamata</i>	Small pox; also the goddess who is supposed to have the charge of that disease
<i>Shitla Ashtmi</i>	Eighth day of the dark half of the month of <i>Chaitra</i> on which devout Hindus eat food cooked on the previous day and worship Goddess Shitla
<i>Shiva</i>	A member of the Hindu trinity. A god of destruction who controls war, pestilence, famine, death and other calamities like floods, famines, etc. His destructive signs are, a third eye in the middle of the forehead, tiger skin around loins, and coils of serpents around

	his body. His mount is the sacred bull, Nandi, and his consort, goddess Parvati.
<i>Shradh</i>	A propitiatory performance for the dead
<i>Shuddha-advaita</i>	Pure monism
<i>Shvetambara</i>	A sect of Jainism whose saints are dressed in white; literally meaning white-dressed
<i>Sindoor</i>	Oxide of mercury
<i>Sirkar</i>	A division of the territory during Mughal period
<i>Sitar</i>	A stringed musical instrument
<i>Slokas</i>	A Sanskrit couplet or stanza
<i>Sohan halwa</i>	A sweet preparation
<i>Soop</i>	A winnowing pan
<i>Surya</i>	The sun. Also a god in Hindu pantheon
<i>Sutli</i>	A string made of sanhemp
<i>Swastika</i>	A cross with arms bent at right angles; an auspicious sign
<i>Syana</i>	A conjurer or a physician
<i>Tabla</i>	A musical instrument
<i>Taccavi</i>	An advance of money given by the State to cultivators for agricultural purposes
<i>Tagdi</i>	Same as <i>Kanagti</i>
<i>Tambura</i>	A stringed musical instrument
<i>Tand</i>	Shelf, a stone slab fixed across two walls and used as a storing place
<i>Tanka</i>	An ornament of the legs
<i>Tantra</i>	A religious treatise containing mystical formulae for the attainment of supernatural powers
<i>Tantrik</i>	One versed in the <i>Tantria</i> science
<i>Taveez</i>	A charm
<i>Tazia</i>	Lath and paper models of the tombs of Hasan and Hussain carried in procession at the Muharram festival
<i>Tel</i>	Oil. Also a ceremony at the time of marriage in which oil and toilet preparation are massaged on the body of the bride or the bridegroom

<i>Thakur</i>	A feudatory chief
<i>Tikawala</i>	An ornament of the neck
<i>Tilak</i>	A mark applied on the forehead
<i>Tirath</i>	A holy place of Hindus; a place of pilgrimage
<i>Tirthankar</i>	An epithet applied to the Prophets of Jainism
<i>Toda</i>	An ornament of the legs
<i>Toran</i>	A wooden replica of gate suspended at the bride's door. Also the act of the bridegroom touching it with a sword
<i>Totka</i>	An indigenous performance to avert the evil eye
<i>Triratna</i>	The three jewels
<i>Tulsi</i>	A sacred plant for Hindus. Sometimes also worshipped as a goddess (<i>ocimum grtissimum</i> or <i>sanctum</i>)
<i>Ubatana</i>	An indigenous toilet unction
<i>Vaidya</i>	A physician (generally Hindu) following ayurvedic system of medicine
<i>Vaishakh</i>	Second month of the Hindu calendar (Vikram era) roughly corresponding to April-May
<i>Vaishnava</i>	A follower of God Vishnu
<i>Vakil</i>	A pleader, an agent; A functionary at a Muslim marriage
<i>Vanaprastha ashrama</i>	The third phase of an individual's life in which he lives as a forest recluse
<i>Vedic Mantra</i>	Vedic text or hymn
<i>Vida</i>	The ceremony of taking leave and departure of the bride after marriage
<i>Vinayak</i>	Another name for Ganesh. Also a ceremony invoking his blessings
<i>Vishishtadvaita</i>	Qualified Dualism
<i>Vishnu</i>	The preserver of the Universe in the Hindu trinity. An ancient god. There are references to him in the Vedas. He has four hands, the upper two holding a discus and a conch shell. His consort is Lakshmi. Vishnu had ten incarnations, the most popular are Ram and Krishna.
<i>Vivah</i>	Marriage

<i>Vivah hom</i>	A worship connected with marriage
<i>Vizarat</i>	An office of a <i>Vazir</i> (minister)
<i>Wahe Guruji da Khalsa</i>	A form of greeting of the Sikh
<i>Wahe Guruji di Fateh</i>	A form of greeting of the Sikh
<i>Yajna</i>	Sacrificial ritual (not performed now)
<i>Yama</i>	In Hindu mythology the first mortal; <i>Yamllok</i> —the kingdom of Yama
<i>Yoga</i>	A discipline of meditation by which the powers over himself are developed by the follower
<i>Yantras</i>	Amulets
<i>Yoni</i>	The class into which animate beings are divided (Hindus believe there are 84,00,000 <i>Yonis</i>); a symbol worshipped by Hindus
<i>Zamindar</i>	A land holder
<i>Zanana</i>	An enclosure in the house for exclusive use of ladies

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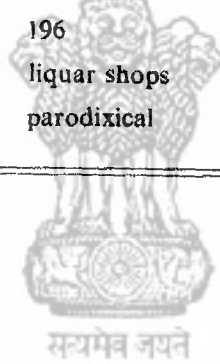
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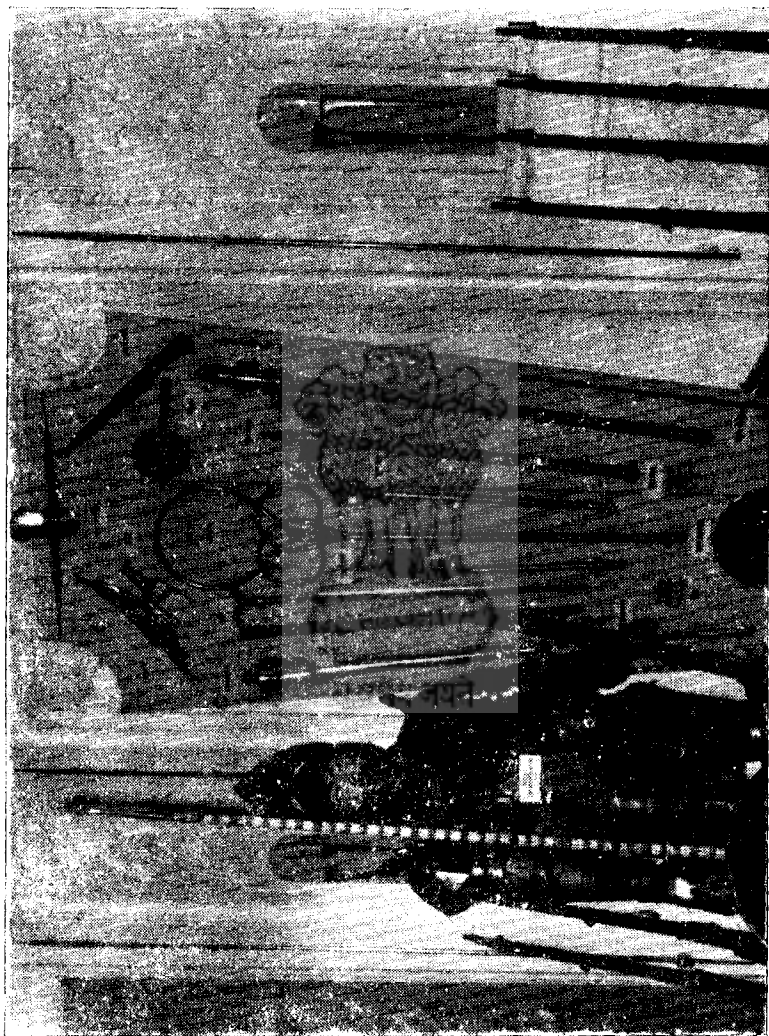
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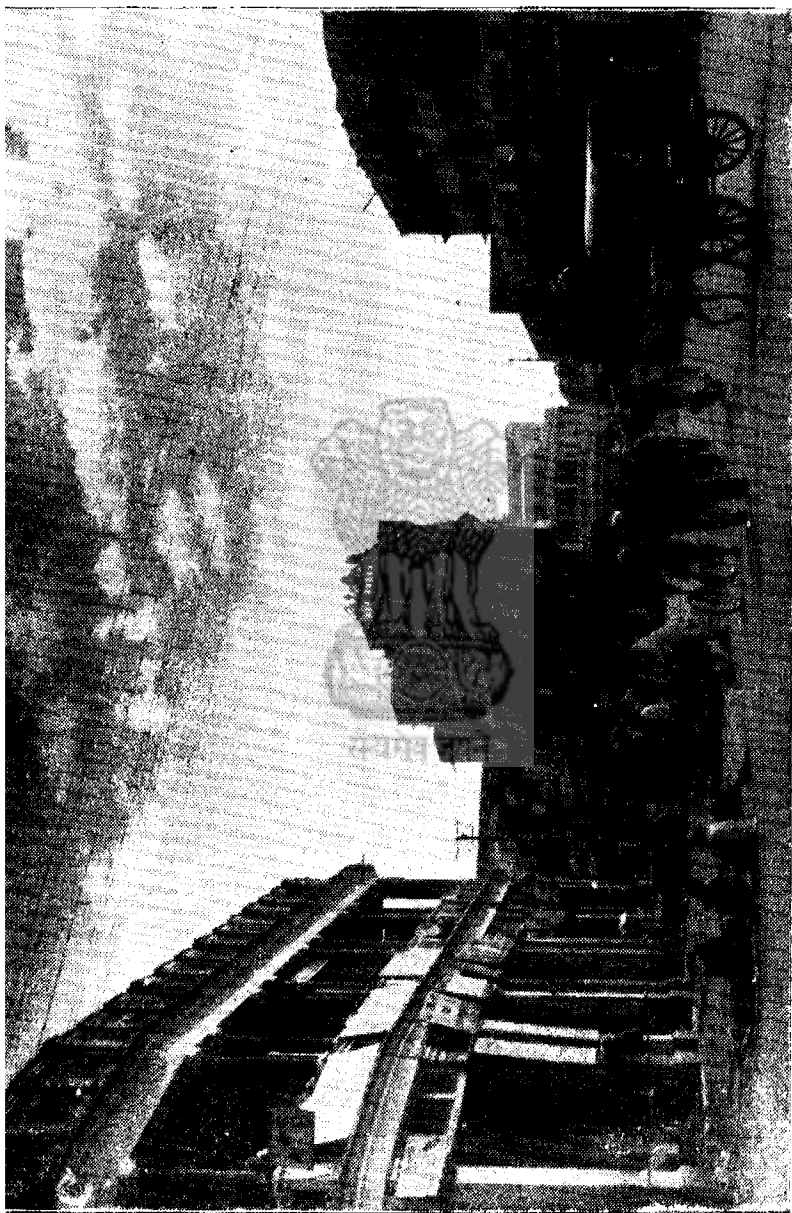
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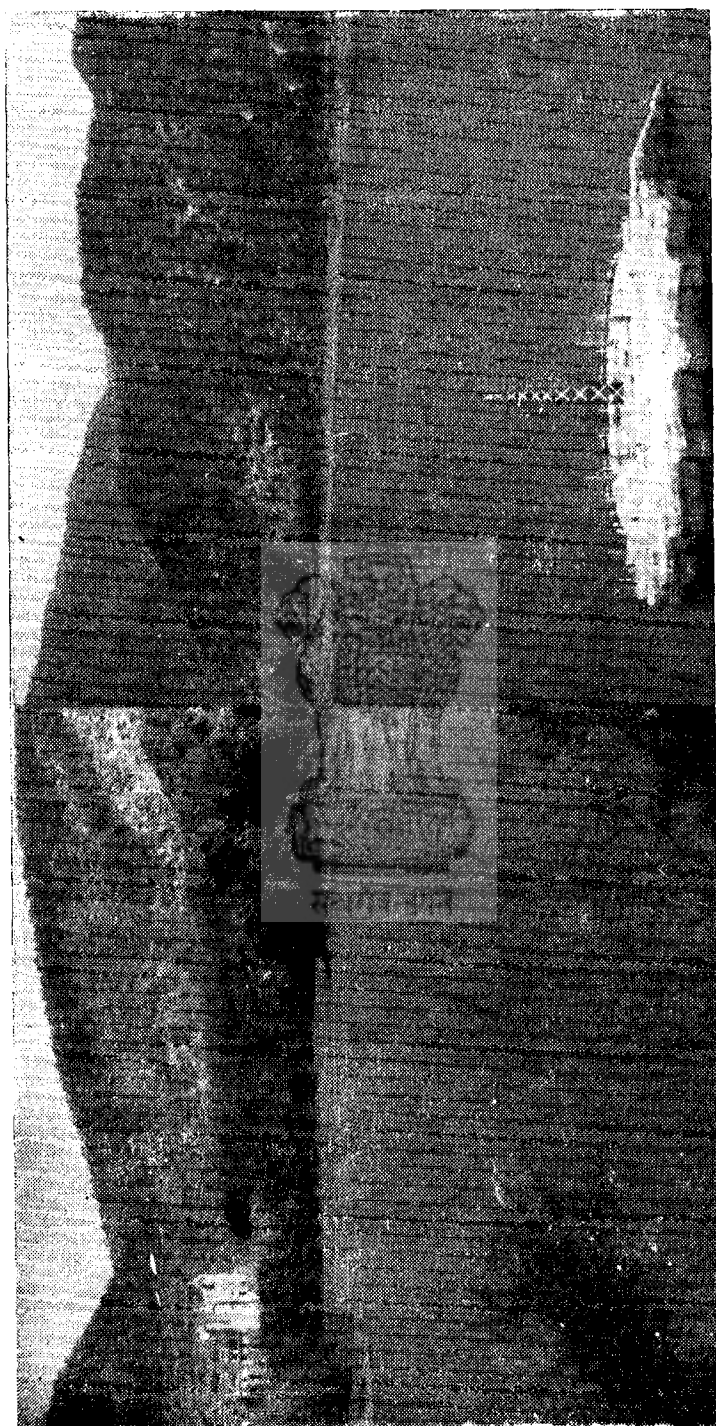
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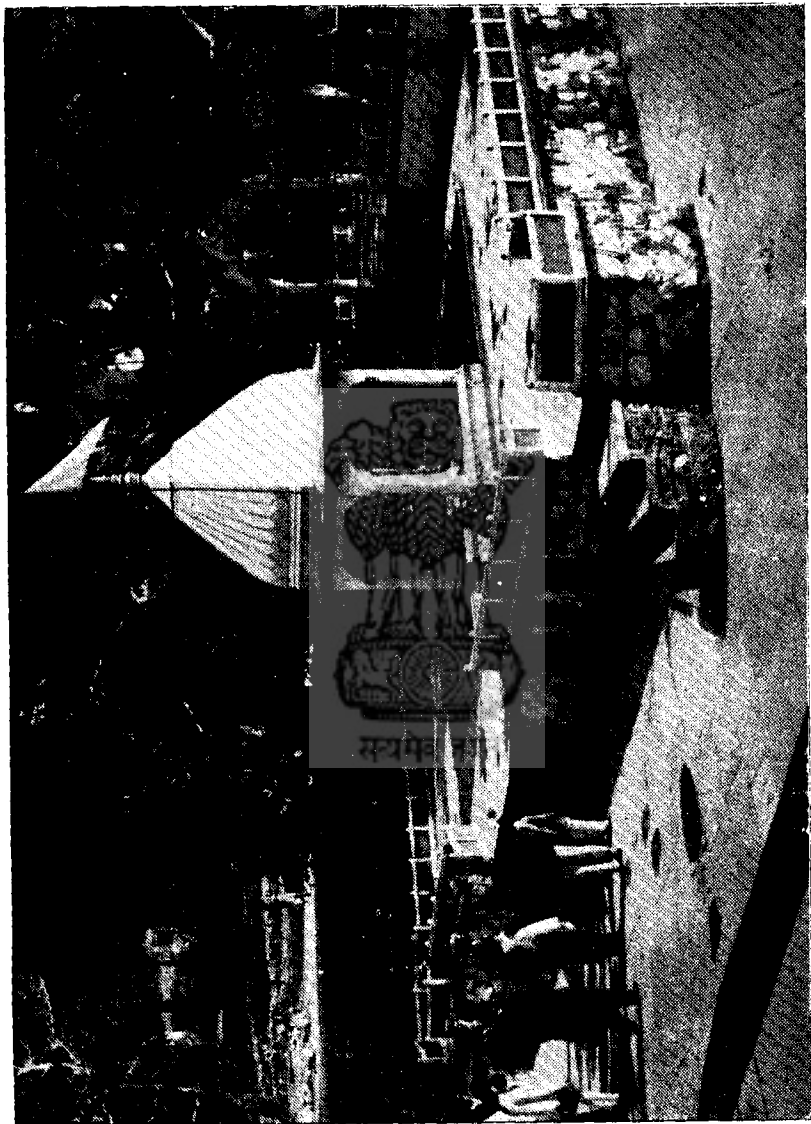
Armoury in the museum at Alwar



A view of the main market of Alwar town



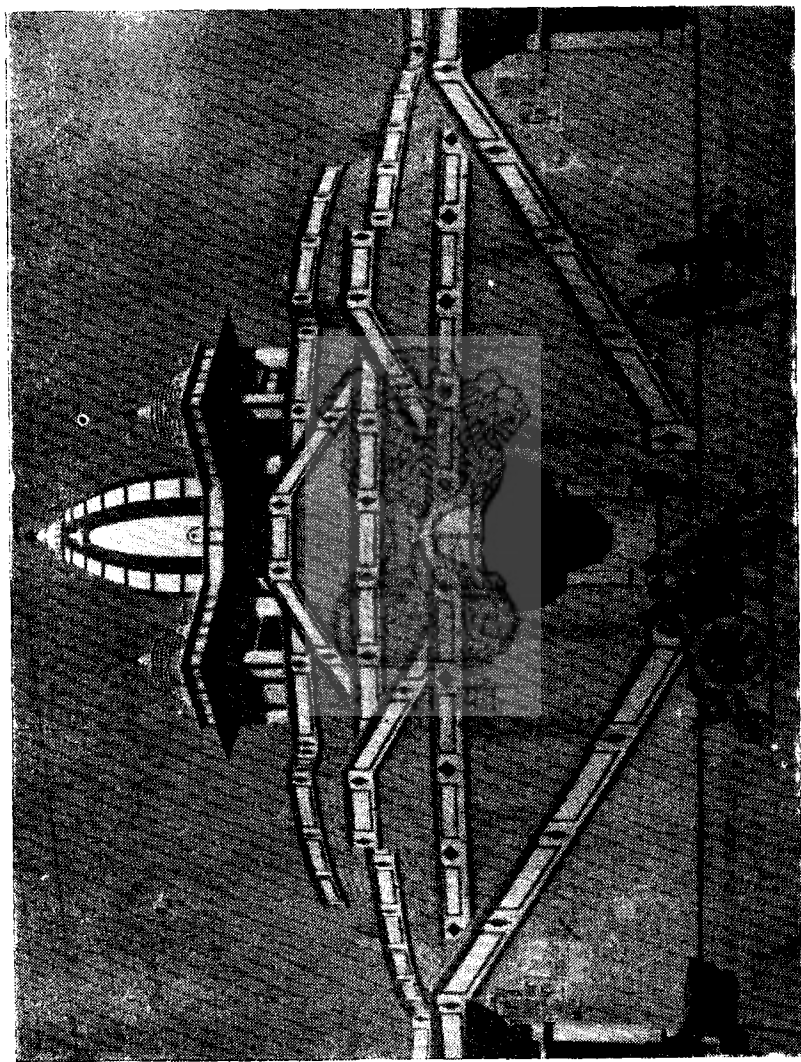
A view of Siliserh



Bhartrihari



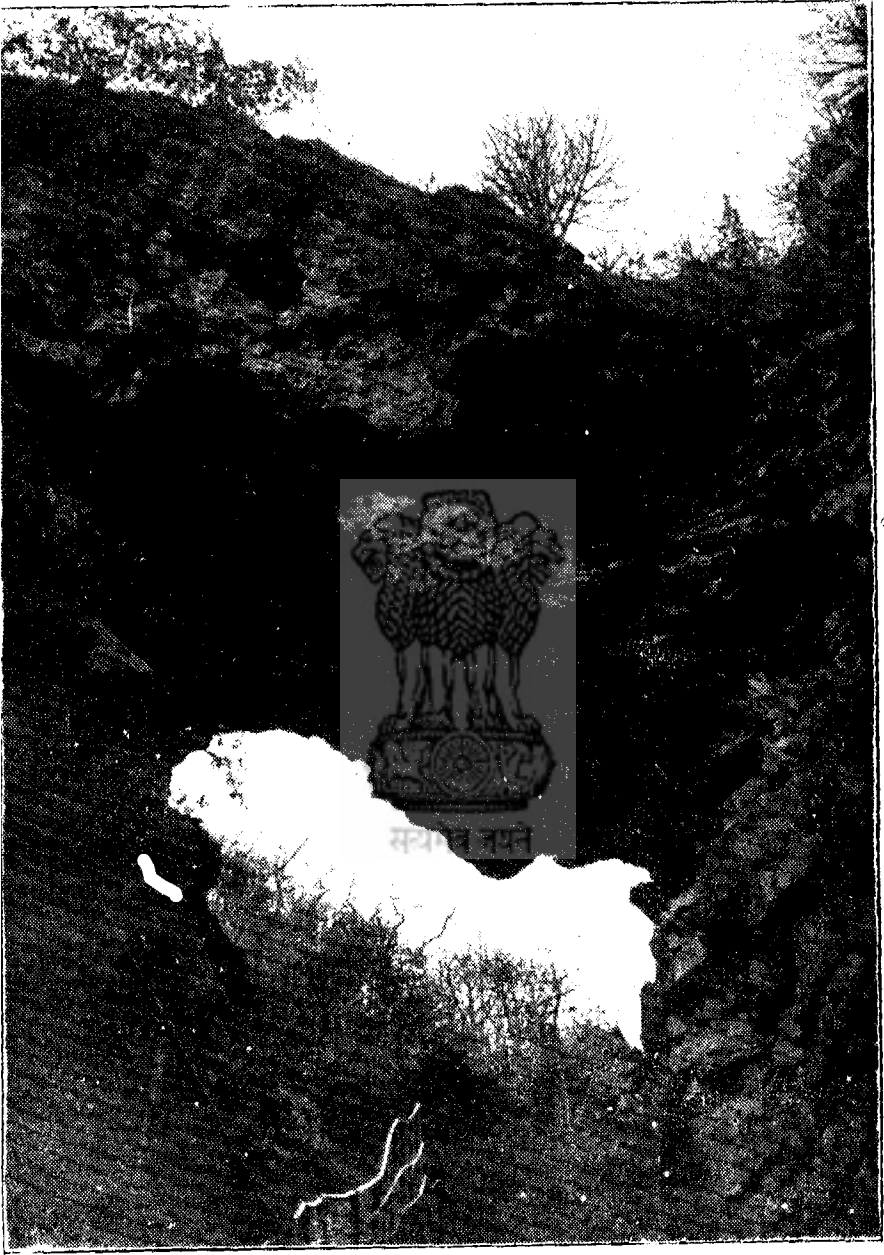
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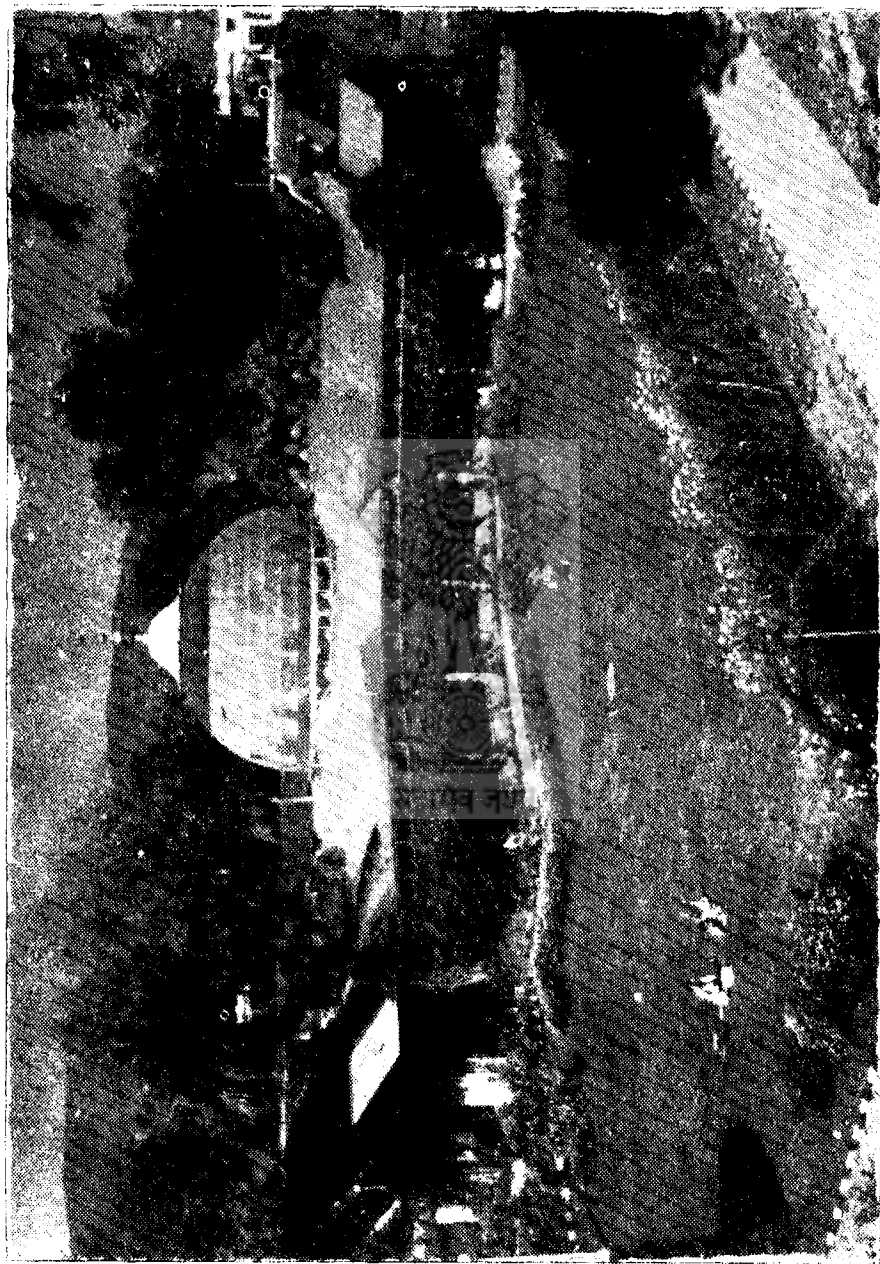
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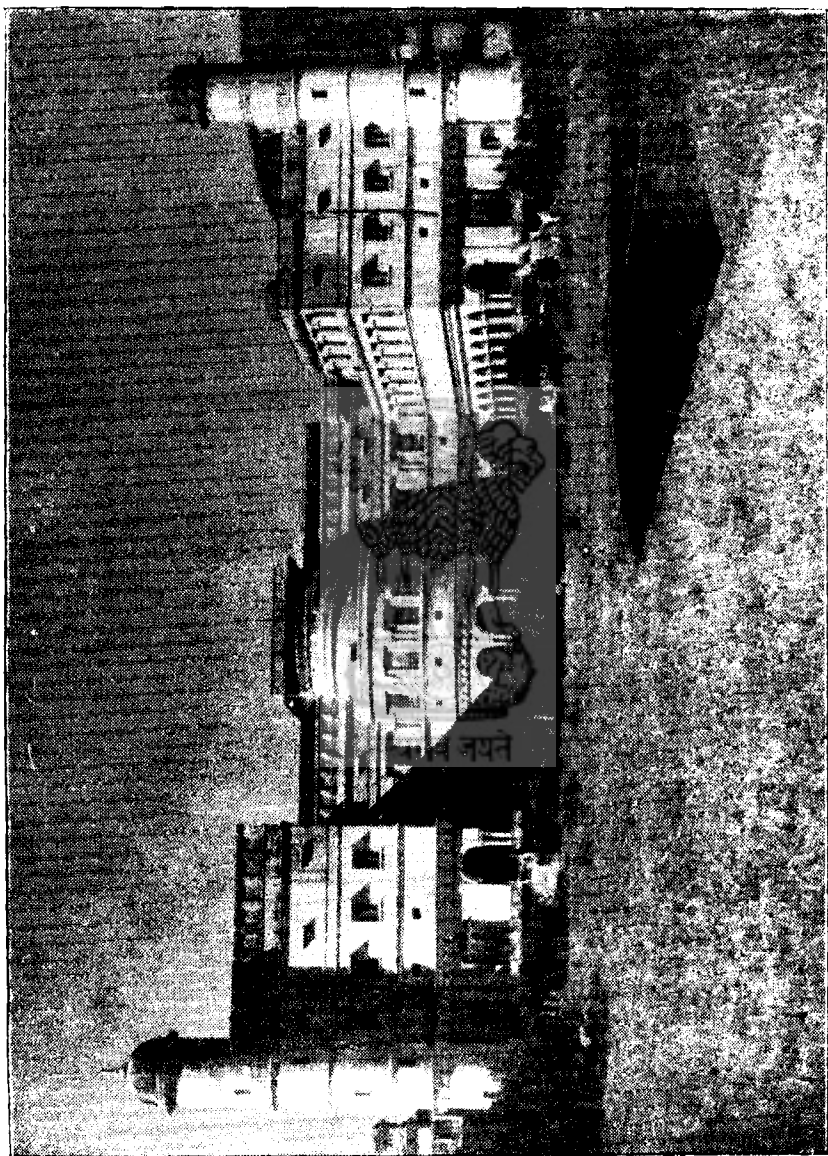
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